

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

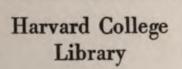
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

1100 100.90





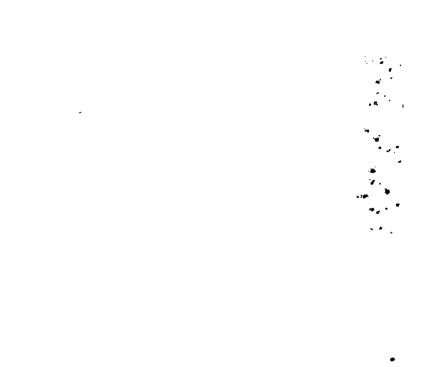
FROM THE FUND OF

HARRIET J. G. DENNY

OF BOSTON







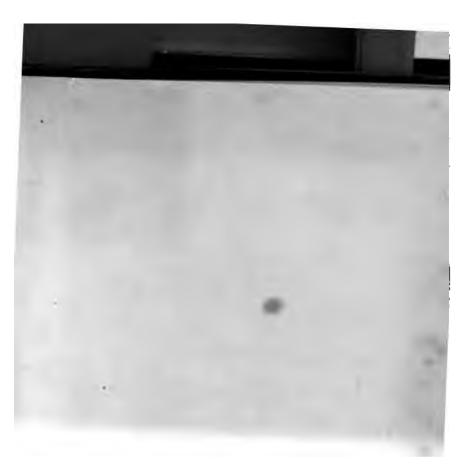




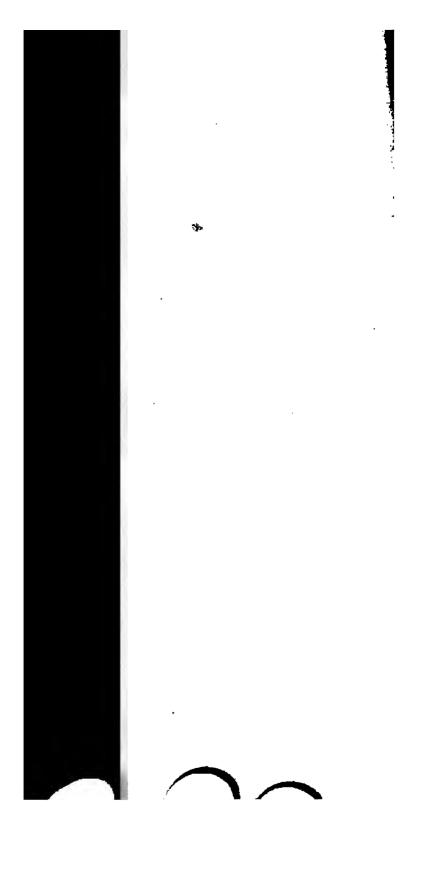








THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE EAST.



THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE EAST,

Adbentures, Discoberies, Experiments,

AND

Sistorical Sketches,

RELATING TO

The Punjah and Cashmere;

Medicine, Botany, Pharmacy, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH

TOGETHER WITH AN BIGINAL

Materia Medica;

ANT

A MEDICAL VOCABULARY, 5

John Martin Ponigberger,

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE COURT OF LAHORE.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings, containing Portraits, Plants, Fac-similes, View of the Fortress of Lahore, &c.

London:

II. BAILLIÈRE, 219, REGENT ST. & 290, BROADWAY, NEW YORK (U.S.)
R. C. LEPAGE & Co. CALCUTTA.



من الشرق طلعت بقدرة الرحمن انوار الدين والعلم والعمران

Min-as-shark taláta ba kudrat ar-rahmán, Anwár-ud-din wa al-11m, wa al-11mran.

From the East, by the power of the merciful One, Lights of Science, Religion and Culture have shone.

INTRODUCTION.

On presenting this work to the English public, in an English dress, I would state, that notwithstanding much has of late been written, by travellers and physicians, on the important countries of the East, they have not exhausted their topics; and I have been induced to publish the results of my experience, from a conviction that this work may form a valuable addition to the publications already extant.

Thirty-five years spent in Asia—travelling from my native country (Transylvania) by way of the Levant, Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, to India, residing several years in the Punjab, and returning by Affghanistan, Bokhara, and Russia, at a period when these countries were but little known to Europeans—afforded me ample opportunites for satisfying my ardent desires for research, and for obtaining an acquaintance with some of those secrets of nature which had so long been concealed in that quarter of the globe—the cradle of humanity and the birthplace of science.

The prosecution of my researches was considerably aided by my influential position, during many years, as Physician to the late Sikh Court of Lahore.

Those who take an interest in the history of the Punjab, may find, in this, the first volume, many

oriental character, and illustrations of Ea stoms, and intrigues; also, a faithful sum tents.

nd volume, although a medical work, has n for physicians only; it is apprehen useful to all readers. To render it the so those in the East, in addition to the lashmere, with its properties and uses, as any other oriental plants and drugs, I a Medical Vocabulary, in nine languages of discoveries, curious experiments, incidents, may be found in these volunting a sojourn of many years—useful the naturalists and historians.

ny fifteen years' residence at Lahore, as equent journeys, I embraced every opportunity oting my attention to the examination of lical systems of the day, and to the e on the qualities of numerous medic own or unknown to practitioners. selfish motive, I now ingenuously pre tish public, the results of these research carried on with unwearied perseverance der the influence of the mania of sys y object is, simply, to aid the alleviation gs of humanity and to enrich science, a ies may permit. I have been guided so verb, "Nulla re homo proprius accedia n salute hominibus danda;" i.e. "Not nearer to God, than man's helping his su

easy matter to eradicate systems which l

reatures."

been deeply rooted for centuries. Who will take upon himself the responsibility of a change affecting the existence and welfare of myriads of human beings? Accurately expressed, my System can scarcely be called a new one; it is, more properly, a medium between two extremes; a system grounded on experiments, which I advisedly adopted, and which success impelled me to pursue. I am persuaded, that any one who may be guided by the instructions I now give, and who may follow a like course, cannot fail to obtain similarly happy results.

Notwithstanding I spared no pains, endured much fatigue, and deemed not any sacrifice too great, particularly during the last ten years I abode at Lahore, to accomplish my object, I am far from supposing the subject to be exhausted. On the contrary, I feel, that though much has been done, much remains still to be done; and I trust that others may assist in bringing the work which I have commenced, to that degree of perfection, of which I am convinced it is susceptible.

It is impossible to entertain any high opinion of the healing-art of the Mahomedan doctors, derived from the ancient Greeks and Egyptians (Thababet-junany of the Hakims) or, of that of the Hindoos; for, they have made but little progress beyond that defective medical science which is found in their old manuscripts. Their directions for the treatment of patients, contain little else than extravagances and superstitions — to which the Hindoos, whose system is the most ancient, add astrology. As their religion stands in the way of every attempt at improvement, there is but little hope that they will ever make much progress in medicine, or,

heir absurd theories; and nothing ren to pity those who are doomed still to kness. Yet, we ought not entirely to works, but to select, as I have done. appear useful. I have tested some of dies mentioned in their books, which, he ciously administered, had fallen into de utility being misunderstood, or, overloo ne cases, I found them very efficacious. my experiments, I principally consulted rks, Tohfet Khany, تحفة خاني, and Tohj And to these I shall refer. تحفة المرمنير special cases I relate, may require. it, there are two different systems of me practised in Europe, viz. Allaopathia ia; both of which have been contending during the last half-century. nt method, and is universally recognised Il the universities of Europe; but, as 1 stems have their pro. and con. I shall, the general reader, give a concise acco hich accounts may, at the same time, s luction to the medium-system I have adop hia contains remedies which operate so if the doses administered are not very nithe disease, or, if a mistake occur (wl appens) the effect, instead of being salut rious, if not fatal; and the patient then c ase, but, from the improper means used . In such cases, it would have been be ft the patient to the fostering care of nat er of those who are sent (some of then



the prime of life) prematurely to their graves, through injudicious treatment, is by no means inconsiderable; neither is the number small of those unfortunates, who, from the too violent operations of medicine, live only to wander about as cripples or phantoms, weak and disabled, a burden to themselves and others, some of them longing for death, as the only deliverance from their miseries.

Girtanner, in his Therapeutics, Vol. II., p. 600, acknowledges, that "The apparatus medicaminum is nothing more than a careful collection of all the sophisms which have been invented by the medical practitioners of former times. It is true, some valuable experience may be found among this immense heap of verbosity; but, who would spend his time in selecting a few grains of pure metal from such an enormous heap of rubbish as that which has been accumulating for 2,000 years. In the worse than Egyptian darkness in which the physician has to grope his way, he scarcely perceives a ray of light to guide him through the 'palpable obscure.' When two physicians meet at a sick-bed, it is with difficulty they refrain from laughing—like two augurs of Rome."

Lemière is quite right in saying-

Lorsque la fièvre et ses brûlantes crises Ont de notre machine attaqué les ressorts, Le corps humain est un champ-clos alors, Où la nature et le mal sont aux prises, Il parvint un aveugle, appellé médecin Tout au travers, il frappe à l'aventure: S'il attrappe le mal, il fait un homme sain, Et du malade un mort, s'il frappe la nature.

In the Heidelberg Clinical Annal. Vol. V. Part 3, it

More individuals perish through the i vsicians, than are saved by their assistan any have lost all confidence in medic side (the defects of the art) canno om even the uninitiated. Lord Bacon t deny that physicians of the present tly well acquainted with the general sy disease; but, either they do not rig or, have not sufficiently examined the m they prescribe in particular cases. ninution, and alteration of medicines. in ry manner, so that usually one medicin or another, is quite a common proceedii nk, in his System of Medical Police, Vo strange that the government should inter of epidemics and against charlatans, wh notice of the thousands who are daily sa r solitary chambers. Governments sho ther to banish all physicians and their sures to render men's lives more secure the

Is like these, by physicians themselves, s and so well known, as to render m unnecessary; those which I have give most conclusive evidence of the defection certainty of Allæopathic medical science without doubt, the defects of the scienas practised by the Allæopathists, who immortal Hahnemann to embrace and proctrine of similia similibus curantur.

nnot be anything more irrational, th adherence to a system, without a p



resent."

vious examination of it; without having tested it, and satisfactorily proved it ("Jurare in verba magistri") consequently, I do not profess myself a votary of Hahnemann's system. In the course of this work, I shall have to cite cases wherein it will appear, that the most minute doses of a medicine have, sometimes, proved efficacious; whilst, in other instances, they did not produce any effect whatever; and I am bound to confess, that, in the majority of cases, the results I obtained from Homœopathy, were not favorable; I felt persuaded, that larger doses would have been better. I have also found it injudicious to wait too long in order to discover, by the operation of a medicine, if it were well-chosen; and I consider it erroneous to prescribe for a patient the strictest diet, prohibiting the use of such things as the body has been accustomed to-particularly tea and coffee, which have a stimulating influence on the nerves and blood vessels. I do not deny the antipsoric theory in several chronic diseases; nor do I, like Hahnemann, reject the use of external adjuvantia—such as bleeding, blistering, &c.

The disciples of Hahnemann are of opinion, that, as tea and coffee exercise a pecular influence on the nervous system, and are therefore good and certain remedies for persons unaccustomed to the use of them, they should be used medicinally only. But, let me urge, amongst the substances which constitute our usual nourishment, or things which we consume as articles of luxury, there are many which affect the nerves even more strongly than tea or coffee; therefore, by parity of reason, we ought to debar ourselves of them also.

n, who daily enjoyed his glass of l , took both these favorites under his 1 aring them less obnoxious than tea : who can blame me for having inclinati site cast? I cannot endure strong b produces nausea, whilst I find tea greeable, never experiencing the sligh ect from either of them, for, I am acc th. Similar results will necessarily oc who habitually uses certain special artic e daily consume a considerable quant salt, in our various dishes. Many wo could they see the yearly amount collec s; and would be inclined to think, t , and, perhaps, our intestines, also, wo ne crusted with a coat of salt: yet, wh on with our diet, it does not produce ε sensible effects, it, nevertheless, proves us remedy, when administered as a medi per doses.

ively considering what I have just state annot think it extraordinary that I regular call systems, Allwopathia and Homwopath site poles. The first rushes into the first rushes into the first enormous pills, and bottles of all size most powerful mixtures, striking at ld and deadly force; the other, with lay, attacks the enemy in a manner who juintessence of feebleness and inertiationtaining pygmean flasks, filled with I which the least breeze would scatter and a few minute drops, are all the directions.



weapons. The drops are not always the pure extract of the medicinal plants, but are sometimes diluted to a decillionth of their strength; and even the smelling at some of these substances is said to be occasionally sufficient to work miracles.

All our medical knowledge is the result of experience; and the reason why we have made so little progress in medicine is, that its professors have not divested themselves of that narrow-minded adherence to ancient maxims, which rejects all experimental results that are not recognised in their dogmas.

I look upon the immeasurable realms of medicine as a republic, founded for the welfare and prosperity of mankind. There should be neither exclusive authority, nor respect of persons. The members of this commonwealth, in wandering with measured tread about its sometimes gloomy precincts, will, by careful research find some untrodden paths, which lead to undiscovered treasures. It is thus that I have spent the greater part of my life, and I am desirous of pointing out to others the road which I found most agreeable and safe. It is unlike that followed by many of our cotemporaries, who, infatuated by their own system, drag their patients over gulfs and precipices. Mine is a smooth and middle course; following so much only of every other as I have, by the observation of many years, proved useful. Moreover, this new path is easier, less perilous, more agreeable, and less expensive.

During the latter years of my residence at Lahore, my practice was crowned with the greatest success; and after having scrutinized my theory, I became convinced

dium-system was the best, and I now a numerical it as the most efficient.

Magna est veritas et prævalebit."
Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

ther advantages which this system posses are administered in so agreeable a inay be taken without the consciousne nedicinal. This is worthy of attention, of the many difficulties which obstruct physician, in the exercise of his profession to contend with prejudices and not early infancy, and to attend to idiosyncress.

has to struggle with obstinacy, ill-hu pain, &c. In the treatment of females lose sight of their nervous mobility (nat which often becomes constitutional; t sitiveness, their stronger irritability, delicate organisation; and if, eventually enough to conquer all these difficul not cry victory, until he has acquired ving from his prescriptions all that is r

alpable act of cruelty in mothers to for to swallow remedies which are repugne, in the mistaken notion that bitter paramoved by bitter medicines. Nature, our disposal such vast stores of mees, surely never conceived the revenge unishing those who had recourse to the more consonant with reason to support

agreeable.

that they were benevolently endowed by nature with their nauseous flavor to warn us against the danger of using them too freely.

A physician might as rationally assert, that it is possible for him to give to the rotation of the earth any direction he wills, as that the remedies he administers in accordance with the mere custom of the profession, must infallibly prove beneficial. He cannot dictate laws to Nature in either case; experience alone is the teacher and arbiter, and on experience must we ground our hopes. But, as hope often deceives us: and as even the most skilful physician is not infallible: the grand rule to be adopted is-" all strong doses to be avoided, and such only to be administered as, though they may not benefit, yet, cannot do any harm." This rule may easily be followed, if we acquaint ourselves with the effects of medicines both in large and minute doses; and I think, that without this knowledge, no physician can prescribe any remedy whatever, with a clear conscience. The point to which I devoted the greatest attention in my investigations, was-observing the effects produced by various medicines; and it was not until the operation of a prescription had been thoroughly tested, that I felt confidence in prescribing it in similar cases—similia similibus.

The ancients, without being acquainted with the natural law of similia similibus curantur (according to which small doses are required) were well aware of the injurious effects of large doses, and recommended the greatest caution—Praestat pauca dosi, et per intervalla remedia exhibere, quam uno impetu ventriculum remediorum moleste obruere; i. e. "It is better

medicine in small doses, and at intered the stomach with it in large qualif they thus spoke and acted in the edies were mild, and had but little infitient; if they then said—Salvia cumbi pocula tuta, how much more should be observed by us, now that the pretry has unfolded the powers of those a

no great opinion of the so-called nost are recommended to "prove all thing that which is good," I tried some of riosity. The celebrated Morrison's and s pills, I found, as I expected, violent hich may, however, be employed with b) by a judicious physician. I need sca hat they do not deserve the name of er can I advise any one, to take eithe he beginning of a violent fever, having d consequences from so doing. I have the above-mentioned pills, in small doses; fever drops, which are reputed good; may find a description of their effects on in the second volume. I was please Report in the Bengal Pharmacopæia (1 at arsenic in very minute doses, recomme etic, which is driven off with the urine, easily detected in it. It is highly prob were as well acquainted with the re-as nedicines as we are with those of arsenic, w where to look for their action, i.e. who od-vessels or in the nerves, in the lympl



system or in the cellular tissue, in the gall or in the bladder, in the spleen, in the liver, in the kidneys, in the stomach, or even in the intestinal canal, we might then be able to detect their modus operandi also.

In the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 162, it is said of Ranunculeæ-"They are extremely acrid and corrosive; and so unmanageable, as to be excluded from medical use by all modern practitioners." It would, indeed, be much better to desist from using such strong medicaments altogether, when they are employed in undiluted doses only. It is really pitiable when all other arts and sciences have made such important progress, that medicine alone should continue stationary; that its professors, from an unwillingness to investigate the nature, virtue, or proper use of medicinal substances. should fancy themselves bound to condemn simple yet efficacious plants to oblivion, as things which providence has created for the delight of our eyes only, and which are sure to injure us, should we attempt to use them! Almost all the plants which were employed formerly, have met with this fate. Where are the Salvia, the Ruta. Euphrasia, Imperatoria? As for the deadly poisons, Calomel and Opium! these glitter as fatally brilliant in the East Indian medicinal horizon, as they do among English physicians. How beautiful and true are the lines of Shakespeare—

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities:
For naught so vile, that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give;
Nor aught so good, but strained from that fair use,
Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse.

If the bee can suck nectar from poisonous plant why should not man discover their properties, and derive benefit by employing them as remedies for ills "In formica non modo sensus, sed etiam mens, ratio et memoria." What vast medicinal treasures do the varied productions of the Himalaya Mountains offer to the inhabitants of India! Could they be made to appreciate their value, how readily would they employ them.

As the efficacy of a medicine depends upon its being properly prepared, I advise physicians in India to keep such plants as the Ranunculaceæ (which grow abundantly in the Himalaya Mountains and in the valley of Cashmere, and which contain volatile substances) in well-closed vessels. They ought to be prepared on the spot, either as an essence, or, as a conserve, and kept in a temperate place, secure from the decomposing rays of the sun. The supply should also be renewed once a year, at least. Such precautions are absolutely necessary, if we really desire to attain our object. Dried herbs, from the apothecary or druggist, are often ineffectual, from being old and spoiled. It must not, however, be inferred, that the volatile parts alone are valuable; brewers, from long experience, consider old hops more powerful than new; and asarabacca acts in its fresh state as an emetic, and when old as a purgative.

Much depends upon the soil in which plants grow, as also on the climate. "Differe quoque pro natura locorum genera medicinae." Celsus Med. Libr. Præfat.

Thus, Cannabis Indica grows higher, stronger, and more luxuriantly in Cashmere than in the plains of

India, and has been monopolized by the Cashmerean government. The churrus is prepared from it, and sold in India, where it is mixed with tomakoo (tobacco), and used for the purpose of producing intoxication, principally by the faqueers, who smoke it through the hooka. Besides the hemp-plant, two other valuable productions of the country, saffron (Crocus sat.) and the putchuk-root (Costis nigr. Cashm.) have also been monopolized by the government. Notwithstanding this fact, and the proximity of the country, it is stated in the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 692, "Putchuk-root is brought from Lahore, where it is called koot, it is of unknown origin; it is chiefly exported to China, where it is used as incense," &c. (!)

Twenty years ago, when I was still ignorant of what drugs were to be obtained in the Bazaar at Lahore, I sent to an apothecary in Calcutta, for Strychnos faba St. Ignatii, and succus sepiæ; instead of the first, I rereceived Strychnos nux vomica, which belongs to the family of the Strychnos! and instead of the latter (the tint of the cuttle-fish) I received cuttle-fish shells, although, as the reader may be aware, the latter have a different color and a different effect. All these species of Strychnos and ossa sepiæ can, however, be procured in any quantity at the Lahore Bazaar.

My long residence in "the land of the five rivers" afforded me the opportunity of becoming well acquainted not only with the country and its productions, but, also with its endemical and epidemical diseases; its medicinal substances, and the vernacular names both of diseases and medicaments; all of which are less known to English physicians than those of the lower

provinces, that part of Hindostan being a newly-quered country. In order to render the work a acceptable to the English faculty, I have introducthese particulars in the second volume, where, best a description of the new method of treatment I adopt may be found (as already stated) the Flora Cash reana, which, though not perfect, contains many the principal qualities and hitherto unknown effect those plants, which, by experiment, I discovered.

The illustrative plates have been drawn with accural My object is, to place the work within the resolution of every one whose health is dear to him, and to remit useful to all. It will be found more especially value to those, who, living in the interior of the country, shut out from immediate medical assistance; also travellers, who are much exposed to noxious influent and who may not have a physician near them. We the aid of this work, and a family medicine-chest (who can be prepared, at a trifling expense, at any ple macopolist's, where the purity of the articles and exactness of their preparation may be depended upon my advice can be followed, as easily and certainly, if I were consulted personally.

Every rational being ought to possess at least so slight acquaintance with the structure of the humbody, and also of its functions; and should acquire knowledge of so much of the healing-art as may necessary to maintain a healthy action under ordina circumstances. The celebrated Delphic inscription Trugs scauro, i. e. Know Thyself, which sentence of the Oracle greeted every one who entered the Temple Wisdom, teaches us, plainly, that the sages of antiquity

were well aware of the importance of this study. It often happens, that he who has even but a slight knowledge of medicine, and understands the peculiarities of his own constitution, is able, by the timely application of a suitable remedy, entirely to remove, or lessen, any illness with which he may be attacked.

English physicians residing in the East, and more especially those in the Punjab, may derive great advantage from the Flora Medica Cashmereana. I should recommend them to apply to the Secretary of the Medical Club at Lahore, that he may send them, annually, a small but fresh supply of herbs, and to use them according to the System I lay down in this work.

It would, indeed, be desirable for physicians who intend to establish themselves in any country, to make themselves acquainted with the productions of the locality, and to try the qualities of indigenous plants on healthy as well as on diseased individuals, that they may be able to use them advantageously. a course would not only render the physician independent of the supplies of medicines from foreign countries, and furnish him with remedial agents on the qualities of which he could depend, but he would, at the same time, be rendering a service to mankind, by the occasional discoveries with which he might enrich medical science. It was thus, that I discovered the healing properties of nearly all the plants which are mentioned in my Materia Medica, in the second volume.

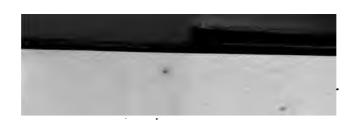
If this advice were generally acted upon, a considerable saving would be ensured to the Government in India, which is now at much expense, in importing

VOL. I.

nes, for the use of the troops, &c. an might be almost entirely avoided, if here were acquainted with the proper plants and drugs.

ent to Lahore the second time, I was inted Physician to the Court, and nt of the gunpowder-mill and gun-ma e Dar-ul-Shefa (hospital) in the c he direction of two brothers, Azeezoor-oo-Deen, both rich faqueers, and paid for the medicines which were d nere; but, although I made some exp v new system, at my own expense, nities were very limited, as it was rovince to attend the Dar-ul-Shefa of hen the English came, however, they s nd powder manufactories, and ordered rect a public hospital outside the ment of this establishment was entru-I then obtained the long-desired op ntinuing my experiments, uncontrolled thod of treatment, and on a large so nexation of the country, in May 1849; hich surpassed my most sanguine an

g-room was constantly filled with patie only by the inviting appearance and so medicines (lozenges), and the (to the en boxes in which they were delived the efficacy which they found these sess. The establishment presented a company of the session of the sessio



xix

adjuncts, a confectioner's shop than a repository of drugs; was one side of the building, and the other side was occapied by the Hakim (Mahomedan doctor) appointed by the Durbar to assist me, and who was at liberty to treat patients according to his own system; so that applicants could employ native or European remedies, as they felt disposed. But, what a difference! what a wide gulf between the two methods! On the one hand, my hitherto unknown medium-system (which then still slumbered like an embryo), the principles of which I have already mentioned, and, on the other, the obsolete Junanian (Grecian) or Arabic system, which, with many of its medicaments, has long been banished Buropean practice.

In this hospital, also, I was entrusted with the care and treatment of lunatics; and, in the interior, sat three Jerahs or native surgeons, also appointed by the Durbar, who were occupied in the administration of ointment, plasters, &c. for external healing; so that, with those patients who came to avail themselves of the services of these Jerahs, those who came to consult with the Hakim, and those who preferred my advice, the hospital was a complete milé (fair) from morning till night.

It was with difficulty that I could satisfy the demands of the multitudes who came from the neighbouring towns and villages for medicines, notwithstanding I was provided with several assistants besides those already mentioned.

One day, a man, who, in passing, had heard that the Dakter Sakeb (Gentleman Doctor) distributed such good medicines, in boxes, was desirous to obtain some for himself and friends. A few months afterwards,

the same man returned, bringing back the box I given him, and asked for some more of the lozen for one of his friends, as the previous supply had to much service. The paper on which I had writhe symptoms of the disease, the remedy (lens), the date when I had given it, was still in the I The man assured me that he came from Loodian distance of 140 miles, that he had no other busi in Lahore, and that he intended to return immediat A long journey, thought I, to take for a few let which I had that day prepared.

To avoid mistakes in the application of remedies (messenger often applying for medicines for three four patients), I made use of larger and smaller be of different colors; each of which contained a pa whereon was noted the principal symptoms of the ease, the name of the remedy, the quantity, how to taken, and the date on which it was delivered. It easily be conceived, that, as I sometimes did not the patients, it was difficult to form a diagnosis, e cially in such cases as cutaneous diseases and affect of the eye. For instance, I once sent a remedy for bl ness, and received the agreeable intelligence that patient had recovered his sight; but, I confess, to day. I am not aware what the disease of the eye v probably, Amaurosis. Besides the afore-mentioned of pations, I received an order from the Durbar to estab an hospital in the jail of Lahore also, which was on same spot whereon, a short time before, I had ere the powder-mill. During the last two years of office (1848 and 1849) out of 800 prisoners, of twenty-one patients died in the space of twelve mon

and they, of severe wounds, marasmus, or, dysentery. The jail, with its hospital, is situated outside the city. in one of the filthiest quarters, where all the wells of the neighbourhood contain briny or bitter water; and notwithstanding all my endeavours and remonstrances, I could not obtain from the government any better nonrishment for my patients, than the usual jail diet, so that I was obliged, in several cases, to have recourse to a part of the unemployed funds of the public hospital of the Durbar, in order to provide such comforts as were necessary. Taking these circumstances into consideration, my management was peculiarly fortunate; for, during a period of two years from the foundation of that hospital, not a single patient died of an acute disease-such as inflammation, fever, cholera, serpent bites, &c. of which I had many cases; some of them so dangerous, that I had to visit the patients three or four times a-day. My successor was less fortunate; for, during the first six months after the annexation (from May till October 1849) while I was still in the country, he lost upwards of sixty patients out of 1,000, not to mention those who were dismissed as incurable. I may state, with regard to the latter, that the experiments I made on similar diseases had often been crowned with success. It was thought that the great mortality during these six months was caused by the small and unhealthy situation of the hospital, in consequence of which a larger was built, on the opposite side of the jail. The prisoners received better nourishment, were not so oppressed by hard labor, and were permitted to use tobacco, opium, poppy-heads, hemp, churrus, &c. which had been prohibited. I afterwards learned, that

these changes had not been of much use; and I believe the mortality is still greater than that of the first two years.

Among my papers, I have met with the following letter, which I received at Lahore, and which may serve as a proof to unbelievers in the efficacy of my minute doses—

Residency, 2nd December, 1847.

Iwar and respected Sir,

I may appear seemingly to have neglected your prescriptions, but I assure you, I have not. The reason of my not doing myself the pleasure to call on you, has been owing principally to heavy business, consequent on Col. Lawrence's having this, and some little to the distance of your present residence. The kazenges, however, last supplied, being over, I which before you again a beggar; but, before you comply with my petition, permit me to mention the effect of your medicine. The largest were in my gums is nearly filled up with fresh flesh, while the discharge generally from the gums is greatly lessened. My gracual health is improved so much, that I fear I am hypening almost as stout again as I was at Simla, and when it is committeed that I had but lately recovered from a violent attack of the liver, it must be confessed that my present improved howith is to be ascribed to your valuable medicines for the last mouth and half. While I thus express my most grateful chluminus, I trust you will continue your kind favors for a little hunger, and therefore beg a fresh supply, to be sent in all chirdren the box being at home. Allow me to subscribe moult, with high respect,

Dear Sir, Your obedient humble Servant, Wm. Seinner.

I might produce many such testimonials, but they me minimum it is as I have not any desire to obtrude my Nation on the public. I simply call attention to

that which I have experienced, and leave it to every reader to examine and judge for himself. I wish to avoid self-praise, and honestly to give the impartial reader an opportunity of judging from this work, whether the happy results, herein described, are to be attributed to good-fortune, or, to the excellence of the system, and my peculiar mode of treatment.

We have continually to combat with deeply rooted. habits and prejudices; and it requires no little patience, constancy, and perseverance to come off triumphant. Hebit extremes powerful influence on the mental faculties, as well as on the physical organisation. It is a very difficult task, and one which requires indomitable resolution, to forget what we have once learned. and to apply ourselves to the study of things which may have appeared impossible. Yet, men of sense often change their opinions—blockheads, never. This is especially the case with persons who are strongly prejudiced in favor of Systems to which they are indebted for their reputation, extensive practice, and good income. It can scarcely be expected that men should abandon their lengthy prescriptions and familiar methods, to study new ones; or, that they should be persuaded that minute doses could produce effects more salutary and rapidly than larger ones. Above all, those who prefer gain to conscientiousness, may be expected to raise an outcry against this publication. To those who may attempt to decry my System, whether from pecuniary interest, ignorance, or, a lack of power to relinquish prejudices, I say, with Cicero-Tacere prastat philosophis, quam loqui. To those who may ingenuously desire to correct errors, and who possess manliness

sufficient to offer judicious advice, I shall give cordial thanks, knowing how to appreciate an imparcritique. Palmam qui meruit ferat.—" Be his the pawho merits it."

If my work meets with a favorable reception, and considered useful, I shall feel happy in having attain my most ardent wishes; I shall forget the toils, dange and sacrifices I have undergone, and, moreover, esca the lot of many, who, after having spent the grea portion of their lives and fortune, and, not unfrequent ruined their health, in rendering themselves useful mankind, have too often met with ingratitude, ar sometimes, with persecution. Many benefactors of t human species have experienced such treatment, a analogy almost prepares us to expect it. If we tu to the histories of important discoveries and invention we shall find, that, on their first announcement, the were contemned and ridiculed, while the inventors at discoverers were laughed at, misrepresented, and vilifie Sydenham, whose memory we must revere, was, I several of his cotemporaries, stigmatized with the nan of quack, and murderer. Many now celebrated me who, in the fourteenth century distinguished themselve by their knowledge of physical science, were burned a sorcerers. Galileo was imprisoned in his seventieth yea for maintaining the rotation of the earth; and posterit may, perhaps, admire some of our cotemporaries, wh having done much for the advancement of arts an sciences, have not enjoyed the esteem they merit.

We daily observe what extraordinary things can be achieved by persevering practice, and what strange fact are brought to light by scientific investigation; never theless, there are men of our day, who will not even admit the truth of animal magnetism; still less will they give credence to that remarkable power of suspending existence, as illustrated in the account of the Faqueer Haridas, who could place himself in a state of asphyxia, and, after remaining buried in the earth for months, could, by pursuing his instructions, again be restored to life. This fact is already known to the reading world, and appears in a detailed form, in this volume, page 127.

We may perceive from what is passing around us, that nature works destructively on one side, and productively on the other; incessantly striving, as it were, to preserve a balance. In this continual change of matter, subtile elements are generated which sometimes have pernicious influences on living beings, and occasion various diseases. We know, that the preserving and healing power of nature (vis conservatrix et vis medicatrix naturae) may go hand in hand with medical assistance, although we do not know by what agency they operate; nor do we know anything of the formation and constituent parts of any disease, epidemical or endemical. Do we know the nature of mineral, or, animal magnetism? electricity, attraction, or, repulsion? Who can say, how aerolites are formed in the higher atmospheric regions? The book of nature lies open before us; but, who can decipher it?

The different qualities of a medicament can be determined only by careful and reiterated trials on healthy as well as on diseased individuals. Experience teaches us, that the effects of remedies are manifold; that the same medicine operates very differently, according to

the quantity of the dose, or, the intervals at which it is administered. Thus, minute doses of certain medicines remove nausea and arrest vomiting; whilst the same medicines given in larger doses, produce a contrary effect; others, when taken in large quantities, act as purgatives; but, when administered in minute portions, check diarrhoea. Therefore, since we are aware that medicines in minute doses possess peculiar qualities and powers, it is our bounden duty to make ourselves acquainted with this mode of using them, and it is imperative on us to forego such notions and principles (hereditary or acquired) as are founded on prejudice. Minute doses alone can produce real medicinal action. Properly employed, they operate beneficially; because, their action is confined to that part of the body which is the seat of disease, while the remainder of the system is not attacked or weakened; if improperly employed, they cannot, from their minuteness, be very injurious. Large quantities of any materials, whether from the kitchen or the apothecary's shop, whether prepared by cooks or prescribed by Greek, Arab, Indian, or European physicians, are not entitled to the name of medicines; they are to be considered nutriments, when properly used -when abused, they are poisons.

Instances frequently occur, wherein large doses of socalled *medicine*, appear to produce curative effects upon the patients; but, it is probable, that, in some cases, the recovery is attributable to the healing power of nature alone, which often repairs what bunglers have injured.

Many persons cannot conceive, how minute doses, which are so small that they are supposed to be lost

before they can reach the stomach, can produce any effect. They argue thus—As the stomach is the medium through which we obtain everything we require to preserve life, and by means of which those substances are assimilated that serve to compensate for the loss caused by the action of the vital functions, it requires to be deluged with medicines, in order to produce any effect on the system. But, experience teaches us, that this is not necessary. Small particles of medicaments, dissolved on the tongue by the saliva, on entering the stomach, mix with the chyle; and their effect is then conveyed by the electric or magnetic action of the nerves, to the remote parts on which they are destined specifically to operate.

I advise every medical man to extract from the Materia Medica (in the second volume), a list of such remedies as he can procure; and to arrange them alphabetically (with the diseases and symptoms to which they are applicable), that he may be able to refer to them readily. A pocket-book so arranged, would be useful to families as well as physicians. The remedies for different diseases (which are suggested in the first part of the second volume) are intended for those physicians only, who, having time and opportunity, desire to continue the train of my experiments. I have arranged the various diseases or symptoms in groups, many of them being closely allied. I have noticed in which cases the remedies proved beneficial, and, in short, I have pointed out effects of any kind. I have also retained several untried remedies, and have marked them as such. Not knowing how long I might enjoy so favorable an opportunity of prosecuting my experiments, I was assiduous to determine, in the shortest possible time, the qualities of most of the substances I have mentioned; consequently, I treated many of them superficially, not occupying myself long with any particular medicine. I preferred making a large collection of such substances as had been either long disused, or, which were so new, that their qualities and effects were unknown or unappreciated.

Be it observed, most of my informations regarding the effects of the medicines were gathered from the uncivilized natives of Asia, whose statements cannot always be relied on; and that, notwithstanding my circumspection, mistakes may have occurred, for which I can hardly be held answerable. Many ignorant persons took different remedies at the same time (several different kinds of lozenges, which were of the same form and color) in such cases I could not decide which medicines had produced the desired effect. I have stated the effect as attributable to different medicines, that they may be further tested.

It also often happened, in the public hospital at Lahore, that people took medicine from me and from the Hakim at the same time, for the same patient; simply because both were gratis: and they took my medicines whilst they were under treatment by the Jerahs for abscess, ulcer, scrofula, &c. as if the interior had no connection with the exterior.

In a hasty perusal of the Bengal Dispensatory, Bengal Pharmacopæia, Ainslie's Materia-Medica Indica, and the summary of East Indian drugs contained in the Great Exhibition Catalogue, I observed a few inaccuracies and deficiencies, which I have taken the liberty



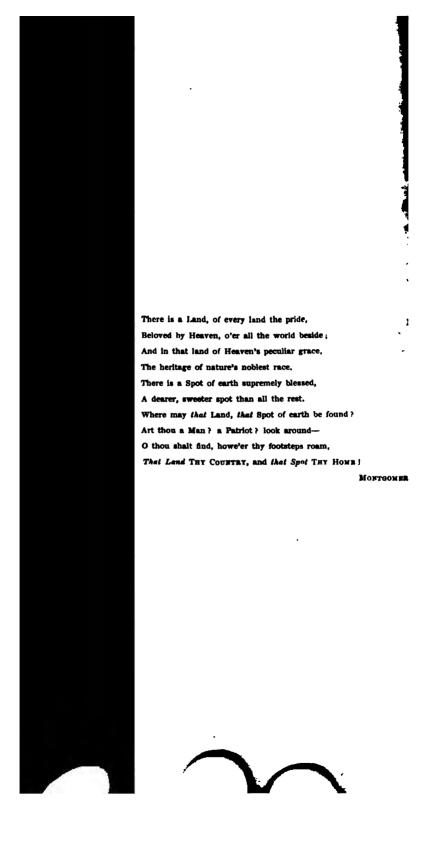
of correcting and supplying, in an Appendix to the second volume which I trust may not be found a useless Supplication.

"In closing this Introduction, I feel it incumbent on me to express my thanks to the Governor-General of India and the Board of Administration in the Punjab, for the Pension they have honored me with, in consideration of my long medical services to the Maharajh Runjett Sing and his successors.

This Pension, added to the savings of a laborieus life, secures me a moderate income in my retirement; and enables me to devote the profits of this work, be they great or small, to the Educational establishments of the Saxon colony in Transylvania—my native country.

JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER.

I.ondon, January, 1852.





ADVENTURES, DISCOVERIES, EXPERIMENTS,

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

However agreeable it may be to return home after an absence of many years, and after having escaped many dangers and endured many toils, to tread again the soil of one's native country, enriched with knowledge and experience; still, it is not without a feeling of emotion, that we recall those scenes of danger and fatigue to our recollection. They flit past us like dissolving views, which appear only to vanish, yet still leave behind them deep traces of the past.

It was a secret impulse, an inward voice, which urged me towards the East, where the first man lived of whom history makes mention, where culture was first practised, and where arts and sciences flourished; where religion—that heavenly light—began to spread its rays. Patriam fugere, peregre proficisci.

I left my native town of Kronstadt, in Transylvania, in the spring of 1815. After having crossed Bukovina, Moldavia, and Walachia (where I remained above a year), I arrived, in the autumn of 1816, at Varna, on the Black Sea, whence I embarked for Constantinople. This was my first voyage. Being aware that the distance from Varna to Constantinople was short, I did not apprehend it could be attended with clanger. On arriving at Varna, I was informed that several Turkish vessels were bound for Constantinople, on one of which I embarked. Besides seventeen Arnauts (Albanian-

Turkish soldiers) a pretty French lady (from Jassy) was board, with whom I conversed in Moldavian. On the appro of evening, we sailed from Varna, with a favorable wind, company with a Turkish fleet of about twenty small vess Fatigued by travelling, and lulled to sleep by the sooth motion of the vessel, I sank into the most charming reve of the future; when, towards midnight, I was aroused by noise of the crew and passengers. A dreadful tempest fr the north had overtaken us so suddenly, that there was time to haul down the sails, which, in a few minutes, w shivered to pieces, and continued flapping and whistling in storm. The mast itself did not escape the violence of elements, but fell overboard with a crashing noise; and foaming waves gushed into the open vessel. The night profoundly dark, illumined occasionally by flashes of lightnin accompanied with peals of thunder; hail and rain fell temp tuously; the elements seemed to have conspired against us. I late, I became aware of my error, and regretted having e barked in a heavily laden open vessel; but, as all the otl ships were of a like size, and similarly laden, I had no choi By the lightning we could, now and then, perceive some of t vessels belonging to our squadron exerting their efforts get through the foaming waves, sometimes riding on the water mountains, at other times plunging between the gaping billow We felt some consolation so long as we held them in sigh but, they soon disappeared altogether.

As our vessel had shipped a great deal of water, the sailed (few in number) were obliged to bail without intermission in which they were assisted by the passengers, while standing up to their knees in ice-cold water. Every exertion was made save the vessel; and, at the commencement of the tempest, who the mast went by the board, it was found advisable to light the vessel by throwing the cargo into the deep. Notwithstanding thirty-five years have elapsed, I vividly recollect their beginning with a large earthenware-stove which stood on the poop. The then three overboard barrels of honey, bags of walnuts, &c.

that there remained only a quantity of burduffes (ox hides, containing tallow) which could not be removed in consequence of their great weight. They were, therefore, obliged to cut the tallow with axes and large knives, and throw it piecemeal into the sea. This required hard labour, as the tallow was frozen. In this operation, our Greek captain (we had also a Turkish one) broke his yatagan (a large Turkish knife); and upon seeing that the water in the hold continued to increase, he gave up all hope, and retired to his little cabin in despair. There he fell on the knees before the image of his Havayia (the Virgin), and left the vessel to the care of heaven and the Turkish captain. Happily the tempest did not last long; the storm, which had come on so suddenly, left us with the same rapidity. Filled with hope, the day dawned upon us, when we descried the high mountains of Greece in the distance. The first rays of the sun, whose appearance infused new life and fresh courage into our breasts, arose majestically from the horizon, and beaming brightly, diffused warmth through our limbs, previously benumbed with cold. With the aid of the mizen-mast, and favoured by a gentle breeze, towards the evening of the same day we approached the shore, where we cast anchor. At the break of day on the following morning we disembarked, and thanked heaven for our de-From thence we walked up about ten miles, and liverance. arrived at Apollonia, a city once celebrated among the Greeks, but now of little importance, and bearing the name of Sissopoli, to which place the vessel was brought to be refitted. I here found my companions, the Arnauts, who had taken up their quarters in a large coffee-house, where they literally roasted their frozen feet at a coal fire. Although they discontinued this in consequence of my warnings, it was too late; and I afterwards learned that several of them died in Constantinople of mortification. It was so hot in the coffee-house that I could not stay there long, and although I kept aloof from the stove, which was heated to redness, in order to avoid the sudden transition from cold to heat, I nevertheless caught a severe rheumatism in my feet, which tormented me for four months during the winter;

ch of spring, however, it was radically cur ny remedies which I applied, Lawsonia iner effective. Every evening, before going to l affected part the pulverized herb, with as m licient to make a soft poultice. In the morn ut the place continued red; it is the same he ch the fair sex in the East stain their hands hen my body, and especially my feet, I also t ch had a very good effect. From Sissopolis, voyage of two days, at Constantinople. prama of the Turkish capital and its envir entering the Bosphorus, was so fine, and so t compensated for all the dangers and trou and completely forgot them for the time. le of December, 1816) nature was still arra however, did not last long; for in the beginn wy fall of snow, three feet deep, took place, der than I expected to find it in Stambul. piration of the year 1817, I had an opportuy journey towards Jerusalem, a city I was . I was engaged as physician in ordinary to cat, with whom I travelled into the interio owever agreeable this journey might have I ner, it was very fatiguing during the winter p cost us an effort, and we made our way h the snow which covered the high mountair he caravan of the new governor, with who ed of sixty horses and mules. One day we a violent snow-storm in the mountains of An to pass a very bad night, till at last we got , and found a village. On this journey I be ion of antiques (ancient Greek coins and engra at that time were easily obtained at the si price. I regret I did not then so well unders m. From Tocat I travelled to Aleppo, pas Tharsus, Adana, Alexandretta, and Antio

At Aleppo I found many Germans among the numerous Europeans, and on that account would willingly have practised there for some time. Unhappily I fell sick on the road, as between Adana and Alexandretta I had to cross an unhealthy, low and marshy country, where malaria and marsh-fever were prevalent. In consequence I was attacked with a disorder called sub-acute inflammation in the spleen, which afterwards turned into an obstinate quartan ague, of which I got cured only when I had left Aleppo; and that, I suppose, was the reason why I could not get an extensive medical practice. A physician (was the saying) who is not able to cure himself, can never cure others.

After a two months' stay on the Syrian coast, during which time I enjoyed the best health, I tried to get back again to Aleppo; but at the last station before reaching Aleppo I caught the fever, on the same spot where it left me, and curious enough I found, in my journal, it happened on the same day it would have befallen me had I not left Aleppo at all. Thus it continued to be my constant companion during all my stay there; but as soon as I took my leave of that place, it deserted me, without having been expelled by any remedy. I had full ten months to suffer by that tiresome guest. The experience I had myself, agrees with that sentence, "Febris autumnalis est longa non lethalis." During these ten months I got but few cessations of my illness, and then only at short intervals. One may infer from this, that obstinate diseases, defying every medical assistance, can only be cured by travelling, I mean to say (change of air) by removing from the country where the disease is caught.

Subsequently I had the opportunity of effecting several cures in Tripoli—where these marshy fevers are endemical—with a compound mentioned in the second volume of my work, containing arsenic and bitter almonds (prussic acid) in minute doses, which was eminently efficacious where sulphate of quinine failed.

I quitted Aleppo before the fatal catastrophe of the earthquake, which caused so many diasters; the village called Jisershol, on the river (betwern Latachia and Aleppo), was entirely destroyed. Following the Syrian coast, I crossed Latachia, Trieida, Sur, Acre, Nazareth, Jerusalem, and I ed the Holy Sepulchre, &c. in the autumn on Jaffa I embarked for Damietta, and went up airo. At that period an Armenian from To Bozzari, enjoyed the title of First Physicintendence of whom I obtained employment in the house of a Venetian doctor named Boz for the name of his professor, when in Equation that time a Binbashi (chief of 1000 men), he had been well advised by Bozzari when assistance. Subsequently, when Mahomed to the dignity of a Pasha, Bozzari was inverselled to the dignity of a Pasha, Bozzari was inverselled to the dignity. Cui fortuna favet, sp

Egypt, under the command of his second his elder son, Tossoon Pasha, having died by ears previous. I was one of the first among ged for that expedition; but whilst they he march, the plague broke out, which ind hat fatiguing and perilous journey, cede my go back to Syria. Some time after, I leation miscarried, that none of those ten or twaccompanied the army had returned, and mself had been massacred.

as so fortunate as to be very successful in others, I attended a merchant of Constantin as greatly afflicted with the stone during a post that he was willing to undergo an opera f his complaint by administering to him (tweeks) diluted muriatic acid. More recent remedy with other patients for the malady cess. I deduce from this, that the substance latter cases were not the same as with my pa

at Cairo, and that muriatic acid has not always the quality of dissolving stony concretions. Not finding any dissolving medicine that would act universally, I was obliged to effect the cure of stone in the bladder by an operation with the instrument. In Syria there were also Arabs, known as stone-operators, who adhered to the old method of Celsus, *i.e.*, to bring the stone down by introducing the fingers into the rectum, and cutting it out through the perinœum; but I preferred the apparatus altus, where the stone is cut out from the bladder, through the pyramidal muscle of the belly, which produced a very great sensation, and obtained for me the name of a skilful operator. The first operation for the stone I made was on Mount Lebanon. Afterwards I performed similar operations at Damascus, Bagdad, Persia, India, and even at Bokhara, as the reader will find.

In the year 1822, I began to vaccinate in Syria, with a lymph received from Aleppo, which acted well. Two particular cases which occurred at the villages in the neighbourhood of Tripoli (Syria) deserve especially to be mentioned here. The smallpox raged epidemically in those places, in a horrible manner, killing adults as well as infants, without any distinction. use of vaccination was as little known in Syria, as it was in Europe before the time of Jenner, and I was just in the centre, or rather in the focus of that epidemical disease. A widow having two children, one son and a daughter, the latter of whom she loved and idolized, insisted upon only permitting the male to be inoculated, and if it should prove successful she would allow the operation to be performed on her fondled darling, the daughter. Accordingly I only vaccinated the son. When I visited him, after a lapse of eight days, I found the mother in despair, her daughter having during the interval died of the small-pox, whilst the boy was quite well, with large pustules like pearls on his arms; she regretted, but too late, not having followed my advice, and looked upon the event as a punishment from heaven. In another village, not far from the above-mentioned, I had to attend a whole family of eight persons, old and young, who were vaccinated all at the same time.

After eight days, upon calling on them, I found a young man of about twenty years of age, in agony, in consequence of confluent small-pox, which eruption had taken place on the evening of the vaccination. He was the only person in the house on whom the vaccination had failed, on account of the man having carried on his shoulders a dead body that was infected with the natural small-pox; thus the lymph failed, by the counteragency of the contagion. The rest of the family enjoyed excellent health, and were saved through the medium of vaccination.

There is an opinion prevalent, that vaccination will only keep off the small-pox for a period of twenty years. I was (if I am not mistaken) vaccinated in my native country, in the year 1800, with such an excellent lymph (not crust), that I treated a great many cases of small-pox, such as lately occurred in the years 1848 and 1849, at Lahore, without being affected by the disease myself, and that without having been a second time vaccinated. Nevertheless, if the second or third vaccination is of no use, it does no injury to the constitution. In one year I got from English physicians, lymph of quite different qualities, some from Umbala, and some from Delhi; the former was of a good quality, but the latter was of a very bad one, as the pustules sprang rapidly up and vanished in a very short time; neither was the areola of them red enough, which accounted for many of those whom I vaccinated catching the small-pox. I therefore discontinued to vaccinate with the matter from Delhi, after I had received some of a better quality from Umbala.

At Tripoli, I met with the then new Governor Barber, who although of very low birth, had managed to get possession of the fortress, and afterwards of the town itself, by fraud and cunning. He was a short-necked man, thickset, inclined to apoplexy (Habitus apoplecticus), and, in consequence of his sedentary life, was troubled with hemorrhoids and obstructions. He consulted me, and when I ordered him to apply a clyster, he measured me wildly with his eyes, as if I had ordered him some dangerous remedy; I repented having done so. I remembered afterwards, that the Arabian physicians, although aware of the

efficacy of clysters, as they are recommended in their medical books, seldom apply them, and only in cases where all other remedies fail, as they consider it as a last resource; in a country where pederasty is in vogue, it is disgraceful to acknowledge that fact. At his request for a proper remedy to be taken by the mouth, I prepared for him the well known aloetic disnerpills, mentioned in the second volume of this work, from which he found great benefit.

Besides these pills, I ordered him to observe the following rules: Post coenam stabis, vel passus mille meabis, or

"After dinner, est awhile; After supper, walk a mile."

For several years I spent the cold seasons in the maritime towns on the Syrian coast, at Tripoli or Beyrout, where the winters are only rainy; but I passed the hot summer-months in the most agreeable regions of Mount Lebanon. At Araba, not far from Seyda, I made the acquaintance of that original person, Lady Hester Stanhope, who called herself Queen of Palmyra. I was told that she ordered a herd of goats to be killed, and buried, and paid the people who did so, well, only because a few of them were scabby, and she thought by that expedient to prevent epidemical diseases, which might occur by their eating the flesh, or drinking the milk. Not far from Tripoli, there lay at the foot of the Lebanon, in a very romantic valley, a village called Mesrut-ul-Toofah (apple-district), where I was requested to attend some fever patients. My friends advised me not to go there, as in their opinion an epidemical disease was raging at that place; but I did not listen to their warnings, as I wished to be useful to those people who had implored my assistance, and at the same time to extend my experience. When I was near the village, I saw a great many Maronite girls (Christians), coming back from the well, with pitchers on their heads, each of them holding an onion in their hands, at which they frequently smelled.

The epidemical disease had the character of a Synochus, and

ad died suddenly, which caused great a pitants. The silk gathering was just en diseased were located in miserable, low howair; I thought it advisable to cause them the ir habitations, and brought into the manufacturing the silk worms had been; and the rewas, that none of my patients died of conducted from Mesrut-ul-Toofah, to a planter than the Lebanon, to Aito, where the former Fra Torbei, was confined to his bed with Anyon articulate, in spite of all his efforts to distribute the throat, and found an abscess therein, whilely; by which operation my patient was able dafter a few days he entirely recovered.

was brought to Kannobin, to the residen utriarch, where the Bishop Mootran Seman bin is situated on a declivity, from where obtained of the valley. It is by no meastionnaire Encyclopédique Française (see 1818) asserts, it being merely a convent. If m attached to this country, and in most posician being called on to attend a sick person to how much he will require for curing arrangement being completed, the physician position of the sum agreed upon, and upor patient, he receives the balance, which incline.

l at Kannobin, I found the bishop suffering a state of insensibility. After a strict exald but little hopes of his recovery. His num g round his bed, appeared to have resign my arrival. I agreed with the brothers of amount they were to pay me for my attend h I received in advance, for the medicines her half to be paid after the recovery of lose own hands I should receive it, according to the state of the

to the above-mentioned custom. All was legally signed by the parties and witnesses. I caused the troublesome spectators to withdraw, as by their thronging around the bed they occasioned disturbance and confusion, and only permitted four of them to remain as attendants. Then I was able to reflect, and found that the patient had been wrongly treated by his former physicians, and so reduced to a most pitiable condition.

They had copiously bled him unnecessarily, and, led by a false diagnosis, they had prescribed him a quantity of decoctions and purgatives. I learned from the attendants, that four days previously the patient was constipated, which occasioned him to fall into a state of insensibility. I found it necessary to commence my treatment with a lenitive clyster, which did not fail to have its good effect; I afterwards ordered the room to be aired, sprinkled the patient's face with vinegar mixed with rose-water, and ordered his feet to be warmed by friction.

At ten in the evening I applied a blister on the nape, and administered a compound opiate powder, which was given in a strong dose. I put it into his mouth, rinsed it from his tongue, after which he began to perspire, and passed a tolerably quiet night. The beneficial result was owing to the properly proportioned mixture of the opium, as I afterwards experienced in many cases, whilst a lesser dose (1-2 grains opium) made the malady worse. By this process the patient was saved. On the day of the recovery of the bishop, I had an opportunity to cure another patient, which occasioned a great sensation. The sexton of the patriarch was troubled with a tertian-ague. It was the fever day, and the patient complained of feeling dizzy, want of appetite, a bitter taste in his mouth; he looked very ill, and the white of his eyes was rather of a yellow colour. I ordered him an emetic, he vomited, and a long tape-worm was expelled, which I drew until it broke. On giving him a second dose of solution of tartaremetic, it operated, and caused the ejection of the rest of the worm by an evacuation. I ordered the pieces of the ejected worm to be washed. I measured them afterwards, and they were fifty-two yards long. I found among them three heads, and I concluded that three tape-worms were there, consequently is denomination of solitaris is a wrong one. It was the brotape-worm. I kept the pieces in spirit; but it was no extrodinary novelty for these people, as the disease of the tape-wor is very common on the Lebanon. Whilst I was measuring to tape-worm, the old patriarch Hanna stepped in, and asked no with a smile, if I knew Bonaparte? I answered that I know him by name only. He continued; people arriving just no from Tripoli, bring the news, that Bonaparte has died in to English prison. Then that great genius has come to an ensaid I, whose memory will for ever be revered in France!

The inhabitants of the Lebanon are of opinion that the frequent disease of tape-worm in their country is caused I their eating raw flesh, and afterwards drinking brandy in moderately, which may indeed be considered as a secondar cause. I ascribe the principal cause of the frequent appearant of this disease on the Lebanon, to the fact, that the poor peop of that country, who are mostly affected with it, are living rooms where they are breeding silk-worms, also sleeping in th same apartments, and breathing the noxious air of the rotte substances and putrefied mulberry leaves which serve as food t these worms. I cherish this opinion so much the more, as the roc of the white mulberry-tree is considered, according to the Homes pathic principle, as a worm-destroying substance (anthelminticum) Those people have a particular method of curing the tape-worn when it becomes annoying by unpleasant symptoms. The take, early in the morning, before breakfast, a small piece o common soap, enveloped in the skin of a fig; afterwards they roast a piece of fat meat on a fire of charcoal, in order to coax the worm (as they believe) to come up from the intestine to the stomach; they chew the roast meat, without swallow ing the spittle or the juice. Believing the worm to be in the stomach, which they think they feel afterwards, they drink a good draught of vinegar, or even strong spirits, stopping their nostrils, which is supposed to affect the worm (perhaps also the man) with intoxication, by means of which the worm is driven to the lower parts of the intestines, and ultimately ejected by a brisk purge, such as in a civilized country would only be employed by a veterinary surgeon. If the worm is in the stomach, then the next process is that of administering tartaremetic (as I have previously alluded to), and thus preventing the necessity of using strong spirits, and the drastic purgative. But if it is probable that the purgative will, together with the worm, eject also the mucus, then it is advisable to administer, a few days after the ejection of the worm, the purgative, but without the assistance of spirits, or vinegar.

Not far from Kanobin, below the highest summits of the Lebanon, covered with eternal snow, beneath which the well-known cedar-trees grow, are the villages of Eden and Besherri, where I succeeded in effecting many cures in the summer of 1821.

The chiefs of the Maronites and Druses (Emir Beshir and Sheikh Beshir) on arriving at Besherri to meet the rebels, applied to me for medical assistance; and at a later period I was invited to their residences (Tidin and Muktara), where I practised for some time, so that I lived for several years very agreeably, enjoying the most beautiful and romantic views of the Holy Land (Palestine).

At Besherri I tried vaccination, but I found that the inhabitants were not affected by the operation, the vaccine matter producing no pustules, and I was told that none of them caught the small-pox, because their cows have sometimes the cow-pox, the origin of which is caused by the change of climate. The inhabitants of the higher regions pass the winter, together with their cattle, in the plains of Sgorta, not far from Tripoli. Hence I infer that the inhabitants of Besherri, through being in continual contact with their cattle, as cows, &c., become infected with the disease, and are thus preserved from human contagion. A quite distinct disease, occurring frequently on the Lebanon, is the so-called hābbet-ul-kei, which is a sort of gangrenous ulcer, but very different from the endemic sore at Aleppo and Bagdad, called Butone d'Aleppo, an ulcer which

reference for the cheeks of fair young la onths, and leaving an ugly scar, but hābbet-ul-kei, on the contrary, appears ery acute, and endangers life; it occurs is s on the exterior parts of the body, for w difficult to be recognized; but as soon as ealing of it may instantly be effected with rnal or external. That is the reason why many children are seen on whose forehead le was applied as a preventive. If this i surface, for instance on the face, where arises, which is at the beginning of a re afterwards becomes black, like a carbuncle, if not attended to betimes, i. e., by bur t with a red-hot iron; for that reason ei, that is to say—" ulcer to be burned." sting of the pimple being heard at the mo is a good omen of the success of the cure. the province of Kesroan, there occurred a me really ashamed of our imperfect me

to give my assistance on the commencementation of the eyes to a lady of the first far Khoasni (nobility of ancient descent), who logistic plan in its full extent, namely ng, leeches, calomel, emetic tartar (in miles (viz., senna, manna, salt, &c.), Do collyriums prepared from corrosive sublited anum, camphor, rosewater, &c., without One morning I found the lady a great naturally ascribed to the good effects of a said my patient, "I do not owe my corremedies, but to the shoemaker Ibrahim rday evening, and on viewing my sore eye the habbet-ul-kei. He applied immediand since that moment I am a great deal by

and have enjoyed also a quiet night." I requested her to send for the ustad (master) Ibrahim, which she accordingly did. I asked him how he could know that the inflammation of the eyes was caused by the hābhet-ul-kei? He answered me, that it could be recognised by the following circumstances:—

- 1. Bleeding and all other treatments remain useless.
- The patient has offensive breath, the spittle is tough and stringy.
- There is a local burning pain, tormenting the patient day and night, which (according to his assertion) is the surest symptom of the kei (burning).

Beside this, Ibrahim understood but little of other diseases; nevertheless, no one should apply to him the Latin proverb, Ne sutor ultra crepidam (Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.)

The cauterium actuale was applied also to this lady, on the forehead, her hair having been previously cut very short. There is no doubt, that the effect of the red-hot iron is more violent and efficacious than that of a blister, and cannot be replaced by the latter, wherefore the Arabs apply it to men and animals, very often at the present day, as in ancient times; our contemporary medical men in Europe make but little use of it, probably because they are afraid of the violent pains inseparable from such operation, but this only produces the healing effect.

At Tripoli (Syria) I met with a very disagreeable incident by my improvidence, from which I learned some experience, and for that reason I will give the reader some account of it. Being an enthusiastic sportsman from my earliest age, I pursued some ducks in a marshy ground, where I remained for a couple of hours. It was in the winter season, on a lonely and desert place, about five miles from the town, and not far from the sea-coast.

I was quite alone, and so intent on the pursuit, that I observed; only a short time before sunset, that it was high time to return to my abode. I left the marsh, sat down on its border to dress myself; but to my astonishment my feet were motionless, stiff, and paralysed, so that it was impossible, without assistance, to get on

nd boots. But my terror increased, who as in the desert, far from every human be e of me, thought I? Must I perish by ; or must I become a prey to the wild be wanderings? Similar ideas rose in my in in a desperate situation.

at the moment when our calamity is high nearest. Having committed that impru the marsh when I was fatigued and exc long as I was wading about; but now e in contact with my body, I felt the co vil I had brought on myself. Against was only one remedy, namely:-to produ he whole body. But how was I to effect t mother of invention." I grasped my c egan to rub my feet with all my strength, I ry, and in the meantime my whole body bec piration. To my great satisfaction, I perce n to become flexible, and so I continued ceeded so far as to be able to put on my pa nd walk slowly towards my abode. ordered a warm bath to be prepared, and a ning went to bed, having previously drur epared with tea, which produced a good ef leep. In the morning, when I awoke, my neir former activity.

period, while I was private physician to Tripoli, there happened an extraordinary of the following to find a young woman in labor require in to be made on her body, and I was not; but the Greek bishop refused to give ecause that operation was an uncommon truarantee her life. Even after the death of of Georgius Jani, the bishop again oppowhich the infant might have been say, the twin brothers Katzifliss (scarcely two



years of age, one of whom was Austrian, the other English consul) often regretted the circumstance. At Bagdad there happened the following case:-the wife of an Armenian curate having been for eight months with child, had died in consequence of a scald. On both sides of the belly of the deceased a certain motion was visible for a long time, which caused some people to believe that she was about to bring forth twins, which they wished to save. They sent for me, but, to my grief, they came when all assistance was too late. I cite this unhappy accident of the poor woman, that it may serve as an example to those people who deal in spirits and other combustible articles, and as a warning to them to be cautious in their management. The above-mentioned woman went up stairs late in the night, with a candle in her hand, and entered a room, to pour some brandy from a damejane (a large glass jar, covered with straw). Keeping the light too near to the spirits, they caught fire. Instead of covering the mouth of the jar, to extinguish the flame, she permitted the damejane to fall on the ground, and, sprinkled as she was with the burning spirits, she fell a victim to the Some time afterwards, she was found in the dark room, in a fainting state, amidst the ashes of her clothes.

From Tripoli I went, by order, to Akar, in the mountains, to attend the Prince Ali Essat, who, together with his numerous family (wife, brother, children, and slaves) were infected with the venereal disease, which, although appearing under different forms and complications, may be ranged in the class of syphilis secundaria. At that time I knew no better remedy for that complaint than corrosive sublimate combined with salmiac, accompanied by decoctions of sarsaparilla, china-root, gujac wood, &c.

Whilst I was at Akar, it was reported that Abdula, Pasha of Acre, had commenced war against the Pasha of Damascus, in consequence of a dispute, and that he had sent troops, the greater part of them Christians (Maronites from the Lebanon) and Druses, under the command of Emir Beshir, towards the holy city of Damascus (Bab-ul-Kaba, or entrance to the Sanctuary

that the inhabitants of Damascus had been tan despatched immediately five pashas to . the heads of Abdula Pasha, of Emir B overnor at Tripoli, the above-mentioned Bu part in the war, by sending his own troo rmy. Ali Essat Bek took advantage of his partisans at Tripoli; he came down and bombarded that town, and forced nwhile. Barber betook himself to the citade ered under certain conditions. The five p nly, that Emir Beshir had only time to es een Seida and Berout, in a French vessel, v Egypt, where, by the interference of Mah btained from the Sultan his own pardor and his superior, Abdula Pasha, which of them an immense sum of gold. ld, by the missionary, Dr. J. Wolf, that Al Emir Beshir were residing at Constantin he public journals have announced the d that one of his sons had embraced Ma

at the siege of Acre, and found an opport syself in surgical attendance and operat sed to make nightly sallies, and do a great had a dozen native surgeons, or rather ba ants, to whom I gave theoretical and pra-

ely to be met with on Mount Lebanon, an order was issued by Emir Beshir, tha slain tiger should be sent to the government the use of it as a poisonous drug. uced me, when at Lahore, to examine its vich I refer to in the second volume of this vination of Tigrineum.

or antiquities prompted me to underta andria; accordingly I made a trip, w



to the warm of the second Zerziki. m Engles (See Section 2012) The Control of the Control of the is remain arresture of the second of the ten after the vermitted it between the Ameliantical the interest The same are all the state of the same are in the same we have supposed the shown summittee to the including we have covered to the light of the too to the two were experienced for annecessor. The arms was a second model summand in the fidential court of the same a line COLUMN AND A COLUMN AND A TOLONOR AND A TOLO ar name. In the size results to the first and and MARINES FOR SELECTION DESIGNATION OF SELECTION OF SELECTI THE THE BUT THE ALLEMENT THE DESIGNATION OF BUILDING INC AND SEE THE LISE VILLE FOR THE COMPANY OF THE CONTRACTOR OF A TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF A STATE OF TABLE of Degramma : To the liter of the lite were accounted for the second of the law of THE SIEM IN THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF TH FARRE THE THE SEE THE THEFT FILL SEE THE SECOND papers, hardering him their the sun of a cherry to this about four limits one to be about the tra-

Course the militain made the form there is no second

s. As a testimony of his gratitude, he sen ich I copy the following lines:—

rve you as a proof of my gratitude and sinc complete restoration of my health; with th vill not, when far distant, forget your true d,

"ATTANAS KEPTENAI

n Egypt, 1823.

he plague was raging dreadfully at Alexar the hospital was committed to a Jewish dc is Marpurgo. Among the infected, there d Bellmondo, an apothecary by profession, fter he was attacked with the plague. occasion, said: " Il povero Bellmondo, è Here also I had an opportunity of observing I did not, however, remain long in ned to Syria. Unfortunately, the vessel I n old Danish one, leaky in every corner, so the d to pump day and night. After my return ed my abode on the eastern side of the Lebe ractice in a little town named Sahli, beauti oximity of the valley of Balbeck, where the fample of the sun (Heliopolis), notwithstar ime, rise from the ground like rocks, and llers, as one of the most remarkable monumer was living in the neighbourhood, I accompa in naturalists, Drs. Hemprich and Ehren' their way towards Balbeck. The latter is alist at present in Berlin. From Sahli I nich I had formerly passed through), in ord practice of my profession. At that period Capuchin convent, a monk, named Padre Tor erform vaccination; and besides that, prof But the following amusing story may ser

an illustration of the system he adopted. A goldsmith of middle age, a Catholic, came to me one day, asking for an Aphrodisiacum; he confessed he had impaired his bodily strength by improper indulgences, to such a degree that he could not perform his conjugal duty; and he added, that he was in a very distressing situation, for his nuptials were to be celebrated on the following Sunday. I expressed my willingness to comply with his wishes, but finding probably the price of my medicine too high, he left me, and repaired to Padre Tomaso, hoping to get his medicine gratis. On Monday, after the wedding, at the break of day, Father Tomaso entered my room quite embarrassed, and asked me for my advice, as the goldsmith was constipated, and in great pain, in consequence of the large doses of Cantharides which he had administered to him on the eve of his nuptials. Although somewhat moved with compassion, I could not help laughing at this account, and I desired to see the patient, whereupon he told me that, after having read mass, he would come and conduct me to him. My lodgings being opposite the convent, he very soon returned, and we repaired to the residence of the newly-married It was one of the largest Christian houses in Damascus, and the family of the goldsmith was one of the richest of that country. In the large court-yard and in the saloon through which I had to pass, I saw a great many handsome ladies, and not being shy, they displayed their jewels and other ornaments, because I was come with a priest, and consequently appeared to be also a Christian, in spite of my Turkish costume. In a corner of a large room, I found the unfortunate bridegroom covering and lamenting over his pains; he had only one servant with him. He told me he had taken only a third-part of the majoon (electuary) which Padre Tomaso had given him, but that, instead of its producing the desired effect, he was tormented with pains that were no longer supportable. I immediately gave him a few pills (a compound of opium, camphor, and ipecacuanha), and also ordered him to take almond-milk, ad libitum, which did

of good, and I afterwards effected the cu aint.

Father Tomaso (a Piedmontese, I believed a who created a great sensation in Europhis sudden disappearance from his monas posed he was murdered by the Jews, on waldreds were massacred at Damascus

he annual custom, there came from Constantini (leader of the pilgrims), with thous who united themselves at Damascus with from Bagdad and Persia. At the expiratent), the Pasha of Damascus set off for great fair is held at an insignificant for ich a large quantity of articles are sold hither also the Arab chiefs, of different troring their goods, principally horses, for Pasha and the Surra-Emini pay them more the dresses among them, for which they use pilgrims, going to and coming from Mel number of camels, without which the twould be impracticable.

the Pasha both going and returning. Or cus, I found a medical man, Mr. H. I hent, who was come from Paris, where he and the Arabic language. Shortly a er from Bagdad, from Mr. Anton Swotary, who had a warehouse there for Bohe firm of Ign. Zahn and Company, of I was in the latter place that I made his

ne in that letter, that Dohud-Pasha wishe an physician and surgeon, and advised n I communicated the contents of this lett Furck, proposing to him to undertake to which he agreed. At that time there



two caravans, a great and a small one (galat), the latter of only ten camels, ready to start immediately for Bagdad. But as the former, for the sake of food and water, was obliged to take a roundabout way, lasting full six weeks, whilst the latter, by following the direct road through the desert, would occupy only two weeks in the journey, we sent our luggage by the greater caravan, and went, with our two camels, with the galat, which consisted now of twelve camels. We were obliged to take with us provisions for about ten or twelve days—some clothes, and a few medicines. Each camel was provided with two goat-skins, to carry water, as we arrived only every third or fourth day at watering-places. Each camel had also its driver, who sat behind, and his furs, by the way, were full of vermin.

Kirkor, an Armenian merchant, from Bagdad, who led this galat, advised us to leave behind every kind of weapon, as he suspected that the journey would be a dangerous one, undertaken thus at random. He added, that if we met, by accident, the Arabs in the desert, and they found us to be armed, they might become suspicious; whilst if we passed them as poor hajjees (pilgrims), saluting them with "Selam alekim," we might be saluted with their "We alekim selam," and be allowed to continue our route unmolested. We made forced marches by day and night; at noon we looked about for low ground, to light our fire on without being observed, and where we could take our mid-day meal, which consisted of rice with butter, biscuits and dried fruits. In the evening we were not allowed to light a fire, nor to whistle or sing. At a distance of about twelve or fifteen miles, on our left, we saw the famous ruins of Palmyra. Up to the ninth day we saw neither men, nor birds, nor wild beasts; when on a sudden, in the darkness of night, we happened to light on a place situated between some low hills, where we perceived some Arabs and their tents. Fortunately, and to our great joy, they were all women, whose husbands, as they said, were absent, hunting, that being their means of subsistence. They manifested no hostile intentions, and offered us a liberal portion of black dried meat, which had not an unpleasant taste,

what kind it was. The next day I color my camel driver put it into my pot wit

women, we told them that we were cor going to Damascus, and after having with water, we retraced our steps, but elieve so; for we had hardly got ou we struck into an opposite direction, le night, for fear of being overtaken by he eleventh day, we arrived at Quois rested for one day, waiting for the escort: bring us to the banks of the Euphrates. as told how the Arabs of the desert heal t nake a hole in the ground, in the form heat with fire, the patient is placed the he remains there until he is either cure ch takes but a very short time to decide. they have only to fill up the grave with ea nt recover, he has to mount his camel and wounds are either spear-thrusts, or swordm use guns in the desert.

th which the camel-drivers carried us throat to be described. On the third or for valuate the wells, in order to give wate to fill our leather-bags, the most sharp-siged himself on an elevation, to ascertain where the discernible in the distance. If they for the examined the place strictly. The excress underwent a scrutiny as to whether it was the animals passed, &c. We were broof the Euphrates into Hit, as they told us the in was not perfectly secure. The governmental and the demanded a certain remember, our fellow travellers, but not from as we were provided with a letter of rethe l'asha of Damascus to Dohud Pash



Bagdad. This letter, which served us in the meantime as a passport, was so much respected by the Agha of Hit, that he placed it on his forehead as a token of respect.

At midnight, we were alarmed by a great noise and uproar in the town. Upon asking for an explanation, they told us that the Arabs of the desert were in pursuit of the pilgrims. This information filled us with fear and anxiety, for we were all assembled in the same house, and firmly believed that it was the husbands of the women we had met with previously, and that their intention was to plunder us; but we were mistaken. A short time afterwards the people informed us that they were the Agha's enemies, the Agelis, who were come to take revenge on him, and it was rumoured that they had forced the palace, and killed the Agha.

However much we regretted the murder of that poor man, by whom we had been received only the evening before with such kindness, we could not forbear rejoicing at not having been ourselves the destined victims. We were told that the Agelis (an Arab tribe) had been settled for fifty years at Hit, and having paid the same taxes as the other inhabitants, had been forced by the new Agha (regent), the greedy Kurde (wolf), to pay a certain sum with which they, as true subjects, should not have been charged, and they accordingly obstinately refused to pay. But the governor obtained troops from the Pasha of Bagdad, with whose assistance the Agelis were driven out of Hit, and their goods were confiscated, for which treatment they swore to take revenge on the Agha.

With the break of day, a soldier came to inform us that the two innocent sons of the Agha, and his brother-in-law, had had their throats cut while asleep, but the Agha himself was only wounded, and had escaped from the grasp of the Agelis, and desired us to visit him. We found him outside of the town, not far from the city gate, surrounded by about fifty horsemen, with whom he had been pursuing his enemies, who had taken possession of all his moveable property; but his pursuit had been in vain, as he could not overtake them. He was wounded in one of his legs, and he escaped death only by throwing him-

verandah of the palace into the neighbour ed us to prolong our stay with him, in o ls, promising, as soon as he should be t dad. We could not resist this applicat ur gratitude for his kind reception, and pa ht by curing him, which seemed an render a service to the Pasha of Bag of greater advantage to us than the letter a of Damascus. Accordingly, we separ ir travelling companions, who on the s ne Euphrates on their way to Bagdad. er, a very great blunder, for which we ng the house of the pilgrim, where we bly, and establishing ourselves in the miser ient, the Agha, who was reduced to suc poverty by the robbery, that he could ha ost urgent necessities, and was very gla ictuals to be brought from the bazaar. th night of our stay in our new abode. ne same tumults as before, and awakened l m the women, of "Lilililili," proceeding re they slept in the open air. We soon ng the yard, quarrelling and disputing, the Agelis. As our room was on the gro one door and two windows looking into d ourselves prisoners and lost, till I got dow, through the wooden lattice of which g tshibuck (pipe) of the Agha, which venture out. He was sitting among a s ople, quietly smoking his pipe, so dra saluting him, I inquired about the caus told me that the mother of the unhappy passed a sleepless night, was frightened sket, which appeared to proceed from ou imagined that the Agelis had come bac She began to scream, and the neighbou chorus, crying for help, which awoke



the population of the city. By a strict inquiry, however, it was ascertained that the gun had been fired by the watchman of a garden, to frighten the wild beasts, which resorted to the place for the purpose of devouring the melons. Although the whole affair ended with our fright, we nevertheless desired heartily to depart as soon as possible from that miserable place, where robbery was the order of the day.

At mid day we witnessed the owner of an ass being forcibly deprived of his beast; the deed was effected before the gates of the city, and the ass was driven away into the desert. In fact, the Arabs in general may with justice be looked upon as robbers of the worst description.

In the course of a week the Agha was perfectly cured, upon which we requested him to despatch us without any further delay to Bagdad, according to his promise. He replied, that his gratitude towards us for the important services we had rendered him, would not allow him to expose our lives to his enemies the Agelis, who had by this time pitched their camp on the banks of the river, and he advised us to wait for a caravan, and join it when passing. But we so urged upon him the necessity of our departure, that he despatched us in a boat, in which we descended the river. We were escorted only by one soldier, so that with the owner of the boat, and his man, our party consisted of five persons.

On the evening of our departure, we got wet through by a violent shower of rain; and owing to that, and to the fear of being attacked by the Arabs, who were supposed to be on the banks of the river, we could not sleep. That night and the ensuing day, which by the bye was a delightful one, we passed down the river through lonely and desert regions, where not a man was to be seen; nor, indeed, had we any great wish to see any one. But on the following evening, when it had become quite dark, we were aroused from our slumbers by hearing from the right bank, where the Agelis (as we were told) had their camp, an imperious voice, crying "jedem! jedem!" (come on, come on.) Here they are, thought we, and to prevent their firing on us, we obeyed the call, and approached the shore. We could

hem till we came to land, where we met e ed with sticks, whose first business was ump in, and plunder our luggage. rs were busy plundering the bow of our b pockets of my companion, the servant of t, who was sitting on the poop, whisp e, "I am a native of Quoise (a village be it), and have nothing to fear from the Ag purse, if you trust it to me." I did so: b ys, belonging to the luggage, which we h, being attached to the purse, and ratt to the man, betrayed us, and they seized of the purse, and struggled to get it. e of the poor man was in vain, for the ra e river, and succeeded in getting posses the owner of the boat, when all the rob ofited by the circumstance, cut the ropes ened, left his man behind, and made an e e bank of the river. e in the middle, when we heard them vo g us back, with a promise to return all g, even by the name of their prophet, t among them whom they wished to be co uld not rely on their oaths, as we belis, and so we rowed towards the opposite be had we arrived there, when one of t pon an inflated goat-skin, in order to persi the patient, who was his brother, and ed, and driven to such extremes, that we o soothe him with the promise that we we ly in the morning. As he remained with sleepless night. At break of day, we perce not far from the place where we were, w solation. Accompanied by the soldier, w had sent with us, my companion went tents, to convince himself of the trut nt. He soon came back, and told me that

en de la composition della com Carre to Samuel I the edition in Signatur (filed 2000) althought (filed inter-. Levino me deliciti di levino dile di serio di esperio di esperio di esperio di esperio di esperio di esperio di least IN VIRIOUS SALES IN THE THE THAT WHEN ANYTHE the and they were structed to the ware to differ do not romana. The the was that when some to mai in sagra de præ i harianni de i d or e and the Agus a En as aling the life to live in the one-Daties for territy 1 to 4. I to 5-50 and 1 to 4. I did not to 5 and of their form it? The Home or first column fal Then Tabelian to security to that to built a new rate of make Sante menor des rades e les leurs de la Ageis ver liming mis is:

After the member 1 or left to the an analysis of the analysis

previous evening on the opposite bank, rted that all the stolen luggage had impanion, and that he had administered i ick sheikh; so that we might now safel etch him, and then continue our journey. ikh, although dropsical, and dangerously ing words from my companion, enterta ain restored to health, and my companion im still better remedies from Bagdad, by and with us. We then crossed the river, friend, we all embarked, together with accompanied by a messenger from the she e about three or four in the afternoon. e were again disturbed, a great noise on rom our first slumber; the owner stopped sking the cause, he told us that a caravan lad. No news could be more agreeable to we jumped on shore, and found that n to Bagdad; the caravan consisted of a which we hired for our accommodation:

The messenger of the sheikh accompather three persons from Hit we sent bor their services. Although we felt extremescaped from the Agelis, nevertheless, we our ease, for we observed our drivers be almost to the ground all the night ling first to the right, then to the left, in our the steps of the pursuing robbers were this they continued doing till dawn. A pped, and proceeded to unload their becown on the hard ground to enjoy a coup

vere aroused to resume our journey, and vers and looked about, we observed some and ed site, which they called Boorj-Nimroud.

We saw the golden cupolas and minaret

From the To The 1981 of the 19

Land Park we a more of restrict one and aller in more the immediate of the relation of the rel

The first instant the Frank Princetted has to attend was a parameters. Residently to a singularity of the Parameter where the time test in the parameter without statement in addition of the parameter where the parameter of the

xtracted with a forceps, and found it to Almost distracted with joy, the boy fell o sed his gratitude, for having been restor ng. The nest was two-thirds of an inc n-inch in diameter. I put it into a vial went with it, accompanied by the boy, to Effendi, who introduced us to the Pasha. he nest in the vial, and asked the boy wh d? "Yes, my Pasha," was his answer, w me, "Afferim," (well done); and I rec ides a Tshokha (cloak of honour). will ask, how did these insects come into I the boy, and was told that he slept in a s kept. I therefore considered the insects t d crept into his ear and bred there. on of the minister, the Pasha requested n who was lame, in consequence of a gun had received a few years before in his felt no pain, and no foreign body was art of his limb, he nevertheless persiste ball was sticking somewhere in his hip. ared to convince him, that if such had been never have succeeded in healing the wo me was, whether or not I ought to reearch for the extraneous substance in the eration was needless, and yet I felt comp n consequence of the order of the Pasha. me that exercise was necessary, so I or great deal, to beat the ground firmly, be tapped on that part where I presu rubbing it frequently with the hand d him also an emollient ointment, &c. 1 man felt a pain in the hollow of his l ence of an extraneous substance. a protruding body, which was easily m another. It was, in fact, the ball, which out, and the patient was very soon c

of his lammess. Thus the prestery of this case was fame was established, and the Arab surgence, or barbers, were cast into the shade.

Pashs Dohod was at this time saging sur with the Arabs, between the Explosion and the Tigols, and I was most, at the region of the minister, to Mile, where I had the oppartarity of going the pains of ancient Ballyline. On the red, between Bigliel and the comp. I belieft a famile spectacle, analy, a pyramid of some hundreds of the book of And saids. I had only followed the capatition from Mills to Sugarhack (Schule-Sha), when the Parks Related ma, by a Tester expens, to return to Begind. The same stronger brought mealetter from my compariso, from which I become that a princes of the Proba's had been delicated of a deferred child, where indeed no surgical amintance was required, but he had seized the opportunity to send for me, under the present of consulting me about the state of the patient; while his wall motive was, to draw me out of my disagreeable situation. I wrote to him, stating that in this company we were feeling on sand rather than on bread, which made such an impression on his feelings that he caused me to be recalled. On my return, I had only the Tarter and one servant with me. By the Parkers empers. we made forced marches, changed horses, crossed the Tiggis, and arrived one evening very late at a small town named Mamilla. situated on the left bank of that river. There I met want me inspector of the provisions for the army, who was affected with an inflammation of the eyes, and requested my medical animaance. I bled him, and prepared a collyrium of acesace of lead, laud. liqu. Sydenh., carephor, and muchage of quinosseeds, which caused a burning pain at the commencement, but effected in the meanwhile a visible amelioration. In his jor for the happy result, he ordered a sheep to be killed as an offering (kurban), and accompanied the feast with musicians and dancers, and he made me a present of fifty piastres in small Para pieces. Fatigued as we were, we wished rather to rest ourselves, than to be amused, and accordingly dismined the assembled people, a proceeding which we thought excumble, and then continued

t our request, an Agoo (guide) on horse lead us through the desert. Accordingly lock after midnight, entrusting our Agoo ich our provisions (roast meat and bread) also the horses' provender under his care oping to reach a watering-place about ni ing, where we might likewise meet with breakfast, and allow our horses to rest; bu road, and it was not till the afternoon the the fact, when we observed him deviating d then to the left. The Tartar, in a le continually, and added that he would co I did my best to appease him, making the guide, who was already perplexed, woul by his continued threats, and that he oug had not intentionally misled us; but e of no avail. The evening was now o in the darkness of the night our guidne our state! in a desert, without a g e way, even by daylight, no human l by all the world, riding hungry, thirsty , without nutriment for either man or l the anxiety as to whether we should eve e. The sky was clouded, it was raining. by the cold, it being the end of the year. star was visible, to guide us; we were like whither to direct our steps. We left the l nct, but, like ourselves, they did not know sperate dilemma, my happy star, beneath v s, I was born, and which has often g , shone again. We observed at some dist wards which we directed our steps wit but it appeared and disappeared, as the rais nguished or revived it. We heard, also, i esert, the barking of a dog. We followe ived at a thicket, which we had some troul found a river, and perceiving that the fire

the barking came from the opposite bank, to which we could not pass. From the course of the river, however, we had known in what direction Bagdad was situated; and, travelling upwards, we very soon reached a few black tents; but the people was so poor that they could not offer us any hospitality, as they had food neither for us nor our horses. The only service they proffered was to give us a guide, who brought us, after half-anhour's walk, to the test of the sheikh, where we met with a very kind reception. The sheikh himself was at this time in Bagdad, but in his absence his wife performed the duties of hospitality. She ordered the servants to light a fire under the large tent, where we dried and warmed ourselves, and were served with fresh coffee and rice-pilaw. The servants took charge of our homes, and after having taken my meal, I went to slasp. A corner of the tent served me for my bed, and my saddle-bags as a pillow. Before dawn, the Tartar awoke me, saying: "We must proceed on our journey." I drowsily arose, and at the same time my servant showed me that they had cut through my saddle-bags on one side, and extracted the bundle containing my best clothes. I remembered having heard, during the night, some goats bleating outside the tent; and probably the thief had brought them there, that he might perform his exploit with more security. The Tartar began to make a noise, threatening to arrest the sheikh at Bagdad, and to make him pay ten times the value of the stolen property, if they did not find out the thief. They made researches, it is true, but without any good result. On the same day, towards evening, we arrived at Bagdad, where I was informed that my intended patient required no more medical assistance, as he was reposing quietly in his grave.

At Bagdad I also performed several operations for the stone, but I did not vaccinate, in consequence of being informed, to my great astonishment, that several Christian ladies obtained their livelihood by vaccinating. Provisions were at this time so cheap at Bagdad, and the coin so bad, that one shilling was valued at about five grush (piaster); consequently, little

VOL. I.

there. We were told that there were officers in the service of Runjeet Sing (Allard, Ventura, Court, and Avitabile) of Napoleon, having served in Persia, a regular army at Lahore, and that no E surgeons had been yet engaged. etter to accelerate our departure, requested was granted, and we thus left Bagdad. da, furnished us with letters of introductic nch officers, and we went down the Tigr parked there for Bender Bushir, in Pe et, at the British consul's, with six Eng whom was a medical man, coming i re on their way to England overland. o Arabian horses, and becoming acquai saction, we went with them as far as Sh the ruins of Persepolis, and then separa e had an opportunity of rendering a sp panions, namely, that of saving their lugg ne of witnessing the cowardice of the Persi a fortress in the mountains, between Bu r capitulated, the garrison, which consiste ed robber-like looking fellows, had met u on the luggage-train of the English officers, r numerous servants, were considerably saw the miscreants dragging about by the pistol, partly to give a signal to the Eng our assistance, and partly to frighten had the desired effect; for they fled right es. We then pursued our journey witl and received the thanks of the English taking snuff, and waiting for us at the to prtress that had previously capitulated. e for us now to proceed to India by sea few months at Shiras, following our pr or the winter season, which is more conver

for travelling to Lahore. We employed that time in studying the Persian language, as the knowledge of it would facilitate our getting an engagement. But we could not remain there long, being continually ill-treated and robbed, and we therefore thoughtit preferable to go overland to Lahore, by the way of Hispahan, Heirat, and Cabul. On this journey we had again to endure a great deal of annovance from the Persians, who being defeated by the Russians in war, were anxious to revenge themselves on us; they treated us, in fact, worse than their dogs, cheating, robbing and insulting us to such a degree, that M. De Turk on one occasion cocked his pistol to fire at a radar (road-keeper) who was very incolent; but I prevented him from executing his design. Arriving at Hispalian, we found there a gallant governor. Houraff Ehan, from whom we met with a kind! reception, and who gave us some medical practice, by appointing us to attend about forty Russian prisoners, some of whom were suffering from wounds and others from fevers. time we learned that the Russians were at Tabris, that Abbas Mirza had taken flight, together with his wives, to Hamedan, and that the latter had upbraided the Molla (high priest) for having induced the Shah to wage war with the Russians, by assuring him that the Persians would remain unburt by the fiery balls of the Russian guns, as his prayers would render them invulnerable. The priest took their reproof so much to heart, that he soon afterwards died. It is commonly said, that Abbas Mirza exclaimed, on that occasion "Pul bigirend, we pes birovend"-" The Russians shall take money, and go back to their country." In consequence of the fatigues and toils which we had to endure at Shiras, as well as on our journey to Hispahan, my companion caught a nervous fever, which weakened his mind and body to such a degree, that he no longer wished to go on to Lahore, and he persuaded me to return with him to Bagdad. At Hispahan, a conspiracy was formed by the native doctors against our lives, of which we were informed by an Armenian, and, by the interference of the governor, we were preserved. I availed myself of my

ruff Khan, to procure from him some genu or the wounded Russians. In Turkey a y praised the wonderful effects of this morefore eager to convince myself of its efficahad to treat rather required the use of instant the trial.

agdad was viâ Urugurd and Kermansha. detained for several days by the Shaza nce), who requested us to attend to a to his household, the healing of wl able little sum of money, and a few hands rain we had an opportunity of witnessing oms of the Persians. It was then Muha), and the tenor of the Shazadah's order e time of the mourning, all merchants ear in the Meidan (a square in front of the afternoon, in order to shed their tears in and Hussain." On one occasion we saw ah's servants) dragging a tradesman by f hich was at the caravansary where we li to the Meidan. The plea of necessity ose people weep by blows, whose feelings ars freely. But we witnessed other atroci the Muharem. We saw fakirs and derviund their bodies, their long black hair han ng their faces and backs, beating thems clubs, till the blood flowed down their bo age beasts, or maniacs, through the streets "Ya Ali!" One of our friends, a nativ that if any of the Sunits, to which sec venture that day to acknowledge his relie risk of being immolated by the fans eterate is the hatred between these two both Mahomedan; and this is not the ca in every place where Shias and Sunit Great animosity prevails between these



Tabut (coffin), in procession. In Cashmere, on these occasions, the Mahomedans hum each others' houses and shawl manufactories. Errors Kermansha we went to Bagdad, with a caravan carrying several embalmed dead bodies of Persians to Kerbela, their sanctuary.

Persia is a high plain, diversified by ranges of hills and deserts. It was in the month of August that we were on our journey, and the air was so bitterly cold on the morning of our setting out, that our very teeth chattered; I recollected that at home they call these the dog-days. We arrived at Bagdad, where M. De Turk left me, as he was resolved to return to Paris by land viá Tocat and Constantinople, in order to take with him some Arabian horses; a speculation, by the way, which proved by no means lucrative. A short time after his leaving me, I received some good news from Lahore, through a Persian who had been in the service of General Avitabile, which induced me again to attempt going there at the commencement of the favourable season, i. e. the early part of the winter (1829). I felt the more inclined to do so, as the plague was already raging at Mosul, and the inhabitants of Bagdad were fearful that it might extend as far as their own city, a thing which occurred soon In the year 1828, there had been at Mosul and its envirous, a famine, in consequence of the crops failing, and numerous families went down the Tigris to settle at Bagdad, selling their children for a mere trifle, owing to the want of means to support them. I myself saw a beautiful Christian girl purchased for twenty grush (four shillings). Scarcely had I left Bagdad when the plague broke out, and this scourge was followed by an inundation. A war, previously noticed, also broke out, during which Dohud Pasha was conducted as a prisoner to Constantinople.

My only companion was a faithful servant, called Antun, a Christian, whom I brought with me from Bagdad, and with whom, after having passed through Bassora, and Moscat, I arrived at Bender-Karatshi in Sind. From Karatshi, we pursued our

operation of that kind, in dangerous cases, is

ny resolution, and was determined to use the no one to perform the operation, I ventured I ordered warm water, put my hands and into it, and tried to bleed myself, but neither I tun, could succeed, as no blood came. Neverdid not abandon me, for I thought that if I lay, it might be put to-morrow into the grave. tion, I cut through the median vein of the ich the blood began to trickle, but to the out two ounces. After my wounds had been n exhausted, and recommending my soul to sleep. I passed a tranquil night, and on orning, I found my feet warm, my pulse but faintly, and the internal pain somewhat ternal pain was more acute, as the erysipelahad extended from the back to the navel, and he hip, and owing to my excessive debility, rtification. Nevertheless, I had more hopes elying on the efficacy of the bleeding and e myself from the troublesome dryness of my some quince kernels, which, enveloped in a n, I put into some water, and with this little noistened my tongue, which produced a very e course of the day I began also to chew some isins), which refreshed me. To arrest the f local inflammation, I sent my servant to the ir to procure some leeches, and in case he could was to bring a barber or some other person ame back, accompanied by a woman provided leeches, by which I ascertained that the Perb told me that no leeches were to be obtained, used twelve of them to be applied around the requested the woman to return in the evening, again to apply the same number of leeches a few years before, I had been afflicted with



asked was, a quiet retreat, that I might have rest, and recover myself. The people, seeing the difficulty with which I dragged myself along, called in a Hakim (a Persian physician) who lived in their house, and he offered me his assistance. I thanked him very heartily, and requested some leeches. "We have not any," was his reply; upon which, as my only resource, I applied a blister; after which I became senseless, and remained in that state until the evening of the following day. On my revival, my tongue was still so parched, that I was unable even to ask for water to moisten it, and I only obtained it by making signs. My feet were excessively cold, and besides the above-mentioned internal pains, I also felt the effects of the blister, although it had risen but very slightly. I examined my pulse, but the pulsation was imperceptible, from which I concluded that my last moments were near at hand. My servant told me that. during my stupor, I had had some discharges of blood; I ordered him to fetch the Mirza (scribe) of the establishment, that he might make my will; and he came with his paper and kalemdan (writing stand), and placed himself at a respectable distance, the hakim having told him that my disease was dangerous and contagious. I felt so weak and debilitated, that I was scarcely able to sign my name. I told my servant that I had but little hopes of living over the night, and desired him, should it be the will of God that I must die on the banks of the Indus. to bury me and convey my effects to Lahore, and deliver them, with my papers, to the Generals, Court and Avitabile, to whom there was a letter of introduction, sent by Mr. Swoboda. For the services he himself had rendered me, I gave him a liberal remuneration, that I might secure his executing my wishes, upon which he wept and promised obedience. In this deplorable state, considering myself at death's door, like many other medical men, I began to think that, in spite of the numerous remedies, there was no chance of my recovering from the effects of the poison I had taken, and that the medical art was but a fallacious one. I began to recollect that I had always avoided bleeding in my own case, so as, a last resource, in spite of my previous loss of blood, I resolved upon trying the experiment, it being considered by

played our parts so well, that none recog Having our quarters in the mosque, it us to see the musselmans come five time to offer up their prayers. They thoug s pilgrims and their guests, did not joi It is true, we could easily have don to excuse ourselves, we did not like to pusl urther. We had only to whisper into th we were unclean. From that expression ad the gonorrhœa, which excuse becan we thus got out of the difficulty. I we went on horseback. The journey occupied four months; i.e., two by water my arrival at Lahore, I found that the l his army and the four French officers, e towards Peshawur; but at the comme eason, in the middle of June, they had al and I was well received. The first patie er my arrival at Lahore, and before I t, was Achilles, an adopted son of Ger was afflicted with a fistula on the spinwhich had been several times superfic ve surgeons. He was so reduced, that was but skin and bone: "Ossa atque 1 f course rendered the case most difficult my medical reputation depended upon ard told me that the boy would die, if no ould no longer bear to see him in that pi solicited my aid. He did not at that larling Achilles would outlive him; but hidden. Allard died at Peshawur, and and Achilles returned from France to Lal l, and was buried in the cemetery, nea on tomb, which was in his adjacent garde form an operation, and that by force, for nate resistance, when I placed him on a ling his arms and General Ventura his

while I made a cut along the instances where caused him to be senseless for the following thank-son moutes and to suffer with severe fever. My assignous attenuance accountated the radical cure of the fi-tula. his strength visibly increased, and after a few months he regained his original piumphess. and, six years afterwards, when General Atland and his family arrived at Bordeaux, where I then was, I was astonished at Achilles' healthy appearance. On the returning to Lahore a few years afterwards, in company with Benjamin Allard, who went to take possession of the estates of ni-deceased brother, and to whom he officiated as interpreter in the Indian language, he fell sick, and died under the treatment of the native physicians. I was much grieved at the unexpected intelligence of his death, and paid him the last honours, by attending his remains to the grave. To encourage the suppuration of the opened fistula, I employed a mild, the many to may harmous common as infused in honey, on that, the contrary open a to the world, by which it was soon on the At the second person of General Allard, score your color. Ragan School Sing. the younger brother of the control of the secon pany film into the manufactor actions of the payof testonalist to which I readily agreed, he may as the oracle may continue . I was very weak, and the south a load of Introduction moderable. Besides that the virtue of the second second offer on account of the con- Z. Rajadi Sarah prosessed as a control of the second to the head as by earing the following control of potatron.

Although a process of a line of a not traval and consequently I did not depend on a was I subject to any one. I nevertheless a agin a first project sing. In the mountains had not all home counts. Respect sing. In the case we so The young Rapab, whiches his executives a company in a what t Roughet sing, in my four months, a solve, inquired above a layer of thus of General Avitability was adjust introduced in to turn. It was probably, in that reasons at the deterred residue to member without giving occurs dram, sal, or appeariting me to any office. General Aliard

, jesting, "It is very difficult to get an ap I more so to get one's dismissal, when or elf, feeling an excessive longing to revis after an absence of so many years, petit absence, which the sly Runjeet Sing reper ng time elapsed before he obtained it. lay after our starting for the mountain ghur, at the foot of the hills, not far le our journey partly on horses, and part at place, the rajah had his stables and ca ral new-cast cannons and mortars were tr e of the former burst, and a gulendas (I stunned. The rajah requested me t who complained of a violent pain on his by severe shivering; but, to the great ast pectators, there was not the least trace o whereupon the rajah himself, considering opposed my wish to bleed him, and sen mumiai. But at ten o'clock at night, he accident had taken place, a messenge requesting me to attend the man, and complied, and found that he had been, acco he Hindoos, taken out of his charpai (bed here he expired in agony before I could giv lo not know whether his liver was injured o mination not being allowed to be made extraordinary case, such as has never occ al practice of thirty years. His death to a shock from the piece of hot near him, had injured some important support of life, as fright alone could no nt pains and so sudden a death. ur, we were conveyed in palanquins in two to Ramnuggur, where the rajah had, besic n which his treasures were concealed. We n the hills; and in the autumn we desci

ss the Duseire-feast at Umritsir. Then

Moderne to Mark and the control of t

Our programme Carrons of the Control that a number of the literature has been been as a second in the morn with the comment of the Seems of the problem with their section with the problem. died, some of them in the participation of the very line The general made me the offer or as a more and a contract of the contract of t Principle Annual property of the last in the contract of the contract of the ther might the near their tauther and answer of ست بي د ارج mer were praced under the control of the second well write of the treatment, that is not a common a brief or a hvormations. Therefore, become and the money of mode of treating to make the Dr. Morrey will be a secvert to hatters who the prime agent of the read of the ex-C. M. Watte. There also be lessed than benefit of suffering numbers of the suffering of the suffering temperature. THEFTYE'S BING IT WAS THEN IT A DOLL A BANKS OF BUILDINGS John Mich 1851, auch interview of the control ati enimalin —

The Homomerger concerns to the treathern as some notices. Is to keep up a concern supportation of an treatment of each total a table accurate. A time is sometimes as consistent as the concerns a treatment of some in-

reatment twenty years ago, when I prac ince that period, I have made many intereents.

fter the publication of the above-menti se where I tried, as a preventive, the ent., I applied on the somewhat enlarged be of nux vomica, upon which the patient pareaming of dogs running after him. I the regarded it as a symptom of the approach I did not rely on the local application of internally, a pill of the same remedy c.) one grain, mixed with three grains of which he considered he owed his recoveration.

our distinguished guests, Col. Wade and or Nahung, whose nose, ears and hands er of Runjeet Sing (he had even deserved se nose had been so well restored in were all surprised, and confessed it could one in Europe. As we know, from his even in the remotest antiquity, practise they formed the nose out of the cuticle of ceeding is now, and always will be the s cutting off of noses is only in use, in when ulceration or other circumstances i eration is usually performed with the cutic ciously too, as, according to our custom overed, and a scar on one's forehead, wi e, makes rather an ugly appearance; wl r remains hidden beneath the turban. e, the Nahungs gave a great deal of tro

On one occasion, he was even force cannon outside the Delhi Gate of Lahor genj, where the robbers congregate, becommunication of that lives up in Meca-Meer, five miles direct they made their appearance as rebels,

they were defeated; and forced to depart, and from the town also, to Umritair. The individual just alluded to as deserving the gallows, had cut off the arm of a sentinel, for having prevented him from entering the tent of the king by a private entrance. The Nahung had a servant with him, who underwent no punishment, because he did not behave in an aggressive manner; but the offender, by the order of Runicet Singh, lost his ears, nose, and hands, by the same subre with which he had so skilfully cut off the arm of the soldier on royal duty. After the sad execution, he ran to drown himself in a well, but was prevented by the people who were accidentally present. When the king was informed of the fact, the culprit was sent to me, and put under my care and medical attendance, with strict orders to watch him, to prevent his committing suicide, and to present him, when eured, to the king. According to his own statement, he was drunk with bhang (hemp) when he committed the crime, and his only intention for intruding on the king had been to ask a gapa (gift). These robbers do not like to enter military service; they prefer begging, and living by pillage.

Rajah Heera Sing, son to the minister Dhyan Sing, who was a favourite of Runjeet Sing's, was afflicted with diabetes, and we (I and the five native physicians) were consulted, at the palace garden of Hazooree Bagh, in the presence of Runjeet Sing, and on that occasion I made mention of milk-sugar. As neither the Maharajah nor his physicians had ever heard of any sugar prepared from the milk of cows, they were curious to see a specimen of it, and I was ordered to prepare some in the gulabhaneh (rose-water house), in the presence of the fakir, Noor-oo-Deen; but they had scarcely patience to wait for its preparation. I produced some white and fine crystallized milk-sugar, which I presented in a box to Runjeet Sing, of which he gave a few pieces to a boy to taste, but he did not find it so sweet as canesugar, so no one spoke any more about it, and the milk scene was thus at its end. The gulab-haneh, where the rose-waters and the bedemusk (aqua flor. salicis Babylon), which they use as cooling beverages in the hot season, were distilled,

ace where I at first practised, and it ns in pharmacy and chymistry to the fa l Noor-oo-Deen. The spirit produced the use of Runjeet Sing, was distilled in ence, by his own people, because every t ble, destined for the Sikhs and Hindoos, 1 their own hands, no Christian or Mussel to touch it, lest they should pollut he royal magazines, under the care of Noo repared different opiates, and many amu kooshtegee), to please the fakir and Rui ney held me in high estimation. Among ot norphine, with a large dose of which the M ly have killed a famous opium-eater, if I ed in time, and administered to him some it strange that no one at Lahore was awai coffee, and its usefulness Even the lea een and Noor-oo-Deen (brothers), who we ew coffee only from their books, under the n, and the sample which I showed them in 1 as the first they had ever seen; but wher t became generally known. Neither had r cantharides; for which they substitute n eater efficacy, containing more cantharidine y are seldom employed by the native physic hough they know the utility of them in cas

ad been mentioned on the effects of blists of my own disease, the following may like how beneficial that process is when promay, in some cases, even save a pati

, had brought on a disease, by an external reury, while he was with the court at Umr m season, and on the fourth day after the a so indisposed that my services were called requisition. The native physicians had previously administered different remedies, but without success. On examination, I found that the stomach and intestines were affected, which disturbed the functions of digestion, and caused a violent purging, with a burning of the anus; I commenced by bleeding him, and applying leeches; after which, the diarrhoea having been suppressed, an intermittent fever, exhibiting itself at various periods, of from three to seven days, was the consequence. Observing no improvement in the health of my patient, I conceived that the heat of the climate exercised an injurious influence over him, and that no hopes of his recovery could be entertained unless he were removed. I therefore solicited permission for him to remove to a cooler locality, upon which we were sent to Deenanuggur, in the proximity of the mountains, to which place the maharajah

The disease having lasted three months, and the patient becoming weaker, he began to complain of a burning at the region of the heart; I tried to apply some leeches, but I was obliged to cease, owing to his falling into a swoon. He daily grew worse and worse; and shortly after became delirious, with his eyes open, and his feet cold. The officers of his brigade, who were accidentally present, shed tears for their general, whom they expected to lose. I freely confess, that I had no hope of his recovery, seeing that his strength was daily declining. In this desperate state I applied three blisters, one on the nape of the neck, and the other two on the calves of his legs; at the same time I gave him my favorite opiate (opium, camphor, ipecacuanha and tartar emetic): and he thus was saved. same night an eruption appeared, consisting of many thousand pustules, principally on the neck, shoulders, and groins. From that moment the disease visibly diminished; his convalescence took a rapid course, and after a few weeks he was entirely recovered.

During the time of my patient's convalescence, Rajah Suchet Sing came down from the hills to Deenanuggur, as was supposed, to meet the court. One day, the kind Rajah Saheb invited me vot. 1.

in a boat, on a duck-shooting excursion As the rajah had not his own parasol nine out of politeness; for as I was shoo It was extremely hot, and I had nothin rt, not even a waistcoat or jacket, so I ming rays of the sun for some hours, and severe coup-de-soleil. My friend Cte, despaired of my life, his "Tissot" st eil was extremely dangerous. But how when he saw me recovering on the third k did not affect my head, but only one or applying leeches and poultices I recovered England had at this time sent five imn to Runjeet Sing. Alex. Burnes had bro , and they were much admired for their ight. One of them was lost on the way e famous riding-horse of the maharajah, w stature, appeared, when on the back o pe on an elephant. This horse fell sick. m immediately under my care, and spare , like other dead animals, food for the Pariahs, the lowest caste in India, who ear nay have been the cause of its death. everal ulcers on his legs, which having and external remedies, caused convulsions rished. I afterwards had other opportu ulcers with a simple remedy, according t amely, by lamanaria saccharina (prol iodine), such ulcers being a kind of scre s very often in the Punjab, and the native mous swellings), as it ulcerates, and see ding matter. By adhering to the same sy s affected with glanders Arsenic and d Iministered, in small doses, in the morning ry effective. The French veterinary sur is disease hydrochloric acid, which, di

Interest to the second an embelo an [™] lolemo salo ne lo len Annual viru is not be a second of a second MATTER BRITISHES MATTER MAINTING METERS IN indian similar printing maritime are an experience of the her became induned and to him. Under the treatment the author of these or the enrestared to no farmer dutient to the process of the contract of the THE EDUCATION OF THE THREE TO BE LAND TO SEE FOR THE र्व का भाव, पालका प्रकान कान्यक १० ० ० ० ० ० **Section I destribut** as the state statement of Lunes and about the णावा व्यक्तिस १३ महाम २०० ह The State of TWO THER BUT THE DESCRIPTIONS OF INC. while three in the mean countries of the process of the телем не тепитек и Едитек и его по отколо и от the prime of the electronic and there is a second of the Lin Farm ville and a community of a common of the community Was ming in the green of Will Sergia, which is a contraction Wilesto He starting to start and the arms of the water winds the law is exist, that the control of the state of emphases to the affection of the feature for the con-THE THE HAMBER, BY THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SECOND OF THE

n his house for three years, I had an opport well; I therefore, conclude with the pro il nisi bonum;" particularly so because for the following important discovery :- Di rforming the before-mentioned cures at Wu hunting excursiom, a hare in the copses, v nd in a burrow. Wishing to get the hare, I ome bels (pokers), in order to enlarge the doing so; but great was our astonishment v are, we caught a musk-deer, which diffus that I was seized with a headache, which l The man who dragged him out, was so frigh imal previously unknown to him, that h lown, and our hounds bit it so violently th d. Having taken it home, I was advise le to cut off the musk-bag, which I did, it being considered that unless that oper viously to the death of the animal, the u musk-deer will entirely disappear; the re garded as useless, which I now regret, belie most valuable specimen I ever met with, of such animals being found in the plain whom I showed the musk-bag in Eu he animal had found his way there fror might have been so; but the odour and ap sk of Cashmere and Thibet is quite diffe the bag of this animal resembles that o t has smooth, soft, and short hair; but th ish brown mass, as hard as bees-wax, who k is of a reddish-brown colour, and in grai Without having prepared the bag, I p

Without having prepared the bag, I p and found that in the rainy season the in external hair, without having touched the musk has, like that of China, a strong, a

where one animal was found, more of the

مراجين مراراتهم لأريض وجراجد

Here is a second control of the cont

alse coin. Runjeet Sing reposed much and insisted on my accepting the comma tment, or the office of governor of a pro Ventura, Avitabile, and Dr. Allen; this, eeming that I had not sufficient abilities to re properly; but upon his giving me the c nanagement of a gunpowder manufactory establishment. Notwithstanding my num ch were very lucrative, I was affected I felt an irresistible longing to visit my 1 I had not seen for many years, to si sole thoughts and endeavors were ho n home. I was so occupied with this offered me the Koh-i-noor (which is valu remain there for the remainder of my sed it. General Allard's words: "It is di ment here, but, when obtained, it is still t," were continually in my thoughts, and i to obtain my dismissal, or rather my liber was a man whose talents and prudence a great reputation, whose memory is hou will long occupy a glorious place in the h bugh descended from a noble family, bein , he could neither read nor write. his childhood, in consequence of the smal pearance was not handsome, being remar and with indifferent features, which were, anced by his talents. He had an extraord prominent trait of his character was, th was required of him, and acted often cor In general, no one was informed of the nded to go, nor of the time appointed b nis departure. The dark side of his char devotedness to sensuality, spirits, and opiu ned his life. I was an ocular witness he was married at Umritsir, to the Goolbe

(rose-lady). She had been for the last few years a kenchinee (dancing girl) in the service of Runjeet Sing, and she knew so well how to ingratiate herself with her patron, that he did not hesitate publicly to celebrate his nuptials, and declare his marriage a legal one; for he cared not for public opinion, deeming that a sovereign ought to have the highest authority, and an independent will. She forsook the Mahomedan religion, continued to drink spirits, and she ate pork, just like Runjeet himself, and afterwards lived a retired life. She ruled the country, but only for a short time, and she actually caused (in concert with himself) her own husband Runjeet to be imprisoned, taking, however, advantage of that opportunity to extort money from the minister, as he was ready to ransom his lord and master at any price. The whole affair was, in fact, a plot, concocted between her and Runjeet Sing. A royal princess had died, whose fortune, according to the custom of that country, ought to have been taken possession of by Goolbegoom, as the regent The inheritance, which consisted chiefly of jewels, was not sufficient to cover the deficiency of the maharajah's treasury; and the minister to whom he applied for assistance could not afford, or would not provide the sum required. that difficulty, Runjeet Sing played the thief, and stole (as previously arranged) the said jewels; at which the Ranee Goolbegoom manifested such indignation, that she cast him into prison, firmly convinced that the miserly minister would no longer hesitate to procure the money required for the release of the sovereign, who was then undergoing such ignominv. Similar oriental tricks were not uncommon with Runjeet Sing, but this is not the place to enumerate them.

My return to my native country was viâ Mooltan and Dhera-Ghasi-Khan, where General Ventura was then governor. As I had provided myself with vaccine matter to use for my journey, the general wished me to vaccinate his darling child. Madame Ventura was opposed to my commencing with her little daughter Victorine, so her husband ordered some poor children to be brought from the bazaar at Dhera, whom I vaccinated,

em he gave a rupee, as a remuneration. on which the children ought to have come to ke the vaccine matter for further use, no one told that their alarmed parents had removed The parents had heard a rumour that on heir re-appearance, the Feringhee (European) e moomiai from their arm, which operation langer life; but on General Ventura's threatpolice-officer) with imprisonment, one of the o me on the following morning, from whom I enough to enable me to vaccinate several ng whom was Miss Victorine, at the harem The people having thus been convinced of came in numbers to my abode; the populabouring villages, young and old, wished also Here again I had the opportunity of making surgical experiments, obliged as I was, to for the caravan of the Loanis, who were n that neighbourhood, to carry it to Bokhara. to accompany that caravan, and to continue Bokhara to my native country, by crossing afterwards, that after my departure from ing began to be indisposed, and he sent mesinduce me to return, but they did not over-

asi-Khan, I went with the caravan to Dherathe upper part of Dhera-Ismail-Khan, at the ain, where the women, children, horses and s were residing beneath their tents. Wishing of vaccine matter, on my journey to Cabul endeavoured, immediately on my arrival at rate with it; but it was a difficult task, as the and increasing. The Loanis, however, agreed eration as soon as they had reached the cooler untains. But during this interval the vaccine ich I regretted, especially at Cabul, as the small-pox was raging there in a most terrific manner; so that, during my four months' stay at the house of the Nawaub Djubber-Khan, two of his daughters died. On my request, the Nawaub ordered inquiries to be made in the whole circuit of Cabul, to discover cows affected with cow-pox; but in vain. At Cabul, this operation was quite unknown. At that time, I had forgotten having read somewhere that vaccine matter neight be presented by inoculating the cows with the venomous matter taken from the small-pox, and that the venous is thus Mirned into a remedy. 's The short description of my journey from Lahore, oil Dhess. Chasi Khas and Gusnee to Cabul, was published by Colonel Bir CoM. Wade, in 1894, in the report of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, with a map attached to it. The collection of plants which I made on this journey, I handed over to the late Baron Jaquin, Professor of Botany at Vienna, who placed them under the care of the late Doctor Endlicher and Professor Fenzel, to arrange them; a part has been already published, under the title of Sertum Cabulicum, and the remaining larger portion is near its completion, by Professor Fenzel. As for my collection of antiques, they are not unknown to the archæological world. They were published in the year 1835, by the Asiatic Society at Paris, to which I had communicated all the results I had obtained by means of opening the cupolas (tombs) of Cabul and Jellalabad, as also the coins and cameos which I bought when traversing Bokhara. On account of this communication, I was admitted an honorary member of the Asiatic Society at Paris; but my collection thereby lost its pecuniary value in London, so that I was obliged to forward to Paris two gold pieces (mokadphisis) to a certain M. Rollin for 3,000 francs, that sum exceeding any offer made to me in London. Among other valuable curiosities, there was a Bactrian papyrusscroll, which had not then been opened, and the reader may find it lithographed and published by the Asiatic Society at Paris in 1885. I believe that to be the only Bactrian manuscript which

has ever been found. Having packed this collection in a case, I

sent it from London, addressed to the banker Geymüller, at Vienna, who afterwards became bankrupt, and the box containing those valuable curiosities remained full fifteen years at the custom-house at Vienna, unknown to me, notwithstanding many inquiries. To my astonishment and regret, I learned, on my arrival at Vienna (July 20, 1850), that the box, after an interval of fifteen years, had been sold by auction, a fortnight previous to my arrival (July 5), for about three pounds, as belonging to the creditors of Geymüller, with a pretext that the real proprietor no longer existed. I could not discover into whose hands these precious antiques passed; and thus, in all probability, the invaluable contents of the Bactrian scroll will be lost for ever to the scientific world! Besides the antiques which I sold in earlier vears to different private persons at Cairo and Alexandria, the various cabinets in St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Paris and London, possess a number of those which I collected.

At Cabul I opened a great many cupolas (tombs), under the protection of the Nawaub Djubber-Khan, and by so doing aroused the suspicion of Dost Mahomed, who thought that I was carrying immense riches out of the country. Although I was so prudent as to deliver all the articles I extracted to Dr. Gerard, who was then at Cabul, on his return from Bokhara to India, requesting him to hand them over to General Allard, at Lahore, that he might convey them to Bordeaux, yet Dost Mahomed gave orders to the Governor of Bamian to have me plundered at the frontiers; and thus I was robbed of all at the fortress of Akrabad; but I again received my property by the interference of the Nawaub Djubber-Khan and General Avitabile, the latter being then Governor of Peshawur. Fearing the cruelty of Mir Muradbeg, at Koondoos, I delivered at Cabul all my luggage to the caravan ready to set out for Balkh; and dressed in the costume of the Affghan people, I proceeded incognito, accompanied by ten men, some of them my own servants, and some belonging to the Nawaub. My guide was the old grey-beard, Kheiat, the same who conducted Alexander Burnes and Dr. Gerard to Bokhara.

We left Cabul in November; it was excessively cold, and we lost, during a heavy fall of snow and a strong wind, on the highest summits of Mount Caucasus, two of our people, but we happily met with them again at Bamian. The ill-repute to which my opening the tombs had given origin, preceded me. The Affghans and Hozaras hunted after us, when they ascertained who I was. Arrived at Bamian, we got a room in the fortress, by presenting the letters of recommendation which Dost Mahomed and the Nawaub had given us; but they frightened us, by saying that there were robbers in the environs, and on our road. Yet they promised to give us an escort, on account of which we were detained until the next day, as the equipment of our escort required some delay. Meanwhile, orders were given in the fortress of Akrabad to surprise and rob us in the mountains. It was fortunate for us that a part of the garrison of the fortress was absent, and those soldiers who were present had not their muskets in order, consequently, they were unable to contend with us. Neither would it have been an easy matter for them to defeat us, provided as we were with good arms, and determined to oppose any attack. The soldiers themselves were aware of this circumstance, consequently, they though it more advisable to allure us into the fortress, and plunder us during the night, and I there experienced the truth of the saying, "Man must not despair in misfortune, neither be proud when in prosperity." I patiently allowed my hands to be secured, whilst I kept a small double-barrelled pistol loaded, in one of my high boots. At a favorable moment, my guide, Kafileh Bashi Kheiat, tried to liberate me, for which he received a sabre-stroke on his thick fur, happily, however, without being wounded. The robbers thought we had a great quantity of gold and silver concealed, and demanded 1,000 rupees for my ransom; but a man of the Nawaub's, to whose care I was committed, effected my release for four pounds of rice, which was weighed in their presence. The fact was, that this set of robbers were urged on by their hunger as well as by their want of money. After having given them all I had in my possession, their chief was reconciled. Laying one hand on

uced with the other the order that had been ne plundered, which was from the Governor ne things which were taken from me were ny arrival on the other side of the mountain, atched a man with letters to the Nawaub, in the ill-treatment I had sustained. I was ed that the Nawaub had reprimanded his that the Governor of Bamian was removed Il my things being returned to General hom I received them. Had I, in my first them, and fired at them, I should have been

recognised in the court-yard of the receiver of hstanding my Affghan costume, and though I was requested to alight there and take up re is no doubt that I was betrayed by my own ly by Kheiat, who feared he would be punished which was coming behind us, should arrive, on of his having been my guide, and his through that country. The receiver of the lispatched a man to Koondoos, where his suram, a Hindoo, minister to Emeer-Murad-Beg, formed of this circumstance, I sent off one of h the letter of recommendation which the than had addressed to Utmaram, in which he to take care of my person, or else he would ty at Peshawur. This letter made such an minister, that the receiver of the customs to forward me instantly and secretly, by an tier; fearing that if the Emeer-Murad-Beg was there, he might insist upon my coming keep me there a prisoner. Thus I arrived ere I waited for the caravan with my luggage; ng very severe, I ordered a pair of kadjevahs. askets, which are placed on the camels, the eing lined with woollen rugs, they prove to the ustomed to cower down, or sit with outstretched



Thirty pairs of similar kadievals, ranged in a summary a large yard. Several of them were filled with states frament and Hozarahs). In my neighbourhood there was one in which there were four little girls; but as they were excelled wanted it was difficult to get a sight of them: they were gaing in Bokhara, to be sold there.

The Nawaub had made me a present of two pounts, called chargoosh (i.e., four-eared, because of their ears moring teen slit); and they were of great use to me in the Desert from Canni to Russia. They instinctively dig up the roots below he mow for food.

On my arrival at Bokhara, I delivered the letter of reson-mendation which I had from the Nawash, addressed in the minister Hoshbegi. His first inquiry was, whether I thew Jussuff Wolff and Alexander Burnes? "Wolff continued he was a very good-hearted man; but as for Burnes, he was a deceiver, because he told me, up to the last moment, had insintention was to go to England, rid Russia, whereas he returned to Hindostan, rid Khiva." He was cravineed that Burnes was a spy, and asked me if I would act as he had done. I was take that there were 600 Russian slaves at Bouhara, most of them fishermen from the Caspian sea, or prisoners from the fromtier.

y availed themselves of the opportunity, a crime of being a heretic, who had visites of devout musselmans; they asserted a ession of a diploma obtained from the Uleien) in Bokhara, for converting the musselm Hoshbegi examined the diploma in my that it contained nothing more than—had undergone a severe examination in to the satisfaction of his examiners; thus his accusers caused him to be brought befand his diploma were again examined, we result.

ore my departure, Hoshbegi requested me, which I had eaten in his house, to write forming him whether this eldjee (ambassac musselman. I was of opinion that it co d, even at Bokhara, by examining his box tht hair indicated that he was not an A1 bly did not like to urge the matter any furtl D. had brought him some valuable prese okhara, I was forbidden to write; and I prohibition. It is prohable that the Engl ortly after my departure to Bokhara (Colc in Conolly) acted otherwise, which led to being spies, on account of which they w olff, whose acquaintance I made at Lahe st year in England (at the Isle Brewery, n that these two Englishmen had been taker d, and that it was Ubd-ool-Sumet Khan informed against them, and afterwards cau eheaded; and who, eventually, was him

of my attendance on the various patient of the minister, permission to pass on hose bazaars of the holy city, accompanied by vertheless, I observed many fanatic studes, on whom I had my revenge, although

intentionally. I am sorry to say that a student of the high college died in consequence of an operation performed by me. My enemies, however, could do me no harm, as I had effected several important cures, among which was that of the Emir himself, whom I recovered from a gastric-bilious fever. The unfortunate operation was the extraction of a stone from the bladder; and the proverb is true, which says-"Non est in medico semper relevetur ut aeger, interdum docta plus valet arte malum." I had a presentiment on that occasion that I should not succeed in the operation; the patient was already so weakened and enervated, that I felt no wish to operate on him, and yielded only to the request of the minister, who told me that the student was about to kill himself in despair, in case I persisted in my refusal. To secure myself from reproach, should the operation happen to fail, I caused a document to be drawn up, with the signatures of the patient and his brother, declaring me not be responsible for the result of the operation, as I undertook it only because they insisted on my doing so. This document was legalised by the seals of the emir, minister, and judge. I performed the operation in the presence of several witnesses, whom I invited for the purpose, among whom there were several hakims. extraction of the stone was performed in one of the apartments of the high college. Fortunately I used the apparatus altus, or I should certainly not have been able to extract it. The patient behaved very quietly during the operation, which was more than I had expected, and said nothing but "Ya Allah! Ya Allah!" (O God! O God!) To my grief, and to the surprise of all present, the stone was found to be immoveable, having grown into the substance of the bladder, in such a manner that I have never seen or heard of a similar case. The reader may imagine the difficulty, when, while such operations usually occupy only two or three minutes, I was fully five and twenty minutes engaged in loosening with the fingers of both hands the stone, which had upwards of twenty points, every one of which resembled a thick apple-stalk, half-an-inch long. The size of the calculus, however, did not surpass that of a hen's egg, and it was as white as crystallized sugar; an engraving of it may be found in the second volume.

I instantly sent the stone to the minister Hoshbegi, at the fortress of Registan, with the melancholy assurance, that to head the wound was impossible. In the meanwhile, I availed myself of the opportunity to request from the minister some genuine Persian mumiai, this remedy being considered in the Arabic Materia Medica a specific against wounds and fractured bones I administered one grain to the patient daily. After a few days had elapsed, he began to have an appetite. The minister, who took great interest in the case, sent twice a-day to inquire about the state of the student; and on hearing of this fals sign of recovery, he said that my fears about the restoration of my patient were certainly groundless. "Would to God, replied I, "that my prognostic may turn out false, and that may be obliged to owe the restoration of the patient to you mumiai;" but up to this moment all the operations that I has performed, when the stone was but slightly attached to the bladder, had always failed; and in such cases, mortification ensues, generally on the fourth day after the operation, which puts an end to the sufferings of the patient. He took his leave uttering the consoling words, "Trust and rely on God," which I indeed did; for in sixteen days after, the unfortunate studer died of weakness and exhaustion, the bladder being perforate like a sieve, and thus defying surgical and medical art. Feelin the approach of death, he thanked both me and his brother fe our attendance, declaring that his early death (he was about twenty years of age) was not the consequence of the inefficience of the medical art, but the fulfilment of the inscrutable will an decree of God, the Ruler of all beings!

Hoshbegi was in one and the same person, Wuzeer, Received of the Customs, Druggist and Hakim to the Emir. Like a the literary men in the East, he not only possessed medic knowledge, but he was likewise the confidential friend his princely highness. He was also charged with the proparation of the victuals for the Emir, who was somewhat over

twenty years of age. All dishes, before they are placed on the table of the prince, must be tasted by Hoshbegi, in the kitchen; he puts them afterwards in a locked basket, of which he and the emir only have the keys.

The emir having taken the above-mentioned bilious fever, I was introduced to him by Hoshbegi. I administered the usual emetic, which had a good effect, and Hoshbegi requested the recipe of it. He asked me also for some tartar-emetic, quinine (with which last he was acquainted through Dr. Gerard), and phosphorus, the latter for his recreation.

Among the many patients I had to attend during my stay at liokhara, was one affected with asthma, whom I was ordered by the emir to cure, as he was a relation of his own, and the recovery of whom produced some sensation. This man was troubled upwards of twenty years with a spasmedic and periodic asthma; he was already very weak and exhausted, yet I succeeded in curing him.

Hoshbegi was very much pleased with my information, and was auxious for instruction, so we passed many hours in conversation. A short time after the death of the aforesaid student, he asked me how the stone is produced in man; this I explained to him clearly. At this time, the Emirakhoor (chief groom) gave me two stones from a horse, each the size of a goose egg, which had been ejected, along with the excrement, in the interval of a year, and which probably had been formed in the stomach or intestines. I remember relating an anecdote to him on that occasion, which I venture to introduce here, it having very much pleased Hoshbegi. A mother on the Lebanon, whose boy I operated on, told me she well knew the cause of the formation of the stone in the body of her son George. I begged her to tell me her opinion, and she went on saying: "My husband, who is a butcher, is addicted to drink; he departed for the fair twelve years ago, when I was nursing George. His intention was to buy some oxen, and he took a large sum of money with him, of which he was robbed while in a state of intoxication. When I heard this, continued the woman, it made

pression on me, and I suppose that my with my grief, as I observed on that very pass his urine, in spite of all his exert ved by suction. From that time he enj several months, yet this stoppage cam is to say, as often as the stone obstructed a occasion he used to rub the part, s cry for help." After this relation she be ig, "one ought to conceal nothing from a ntinued she, "I have still one circumstant you; previously to the operation, my of wetting the bed; but he has never do

state of medical knowledge, it is impor the cause of the production of stony co with the sensations of the nurse, or wh es co-operate, as we find such concretion the body, not only in the urethra, u and the gall-organs, but also in the stor horses, oxen, goats, &c., as just mentic doubt that they are substances of the ar in ourselves different mineral substances. uses them to accumulate. I once found nes pressed in the neck of a bladder to cannot conceive how the man was able to e. Several cases occurred to me, in w r the stone had been extracted, new use the origin of the disease was not e recommend every operator to combine external treatment, the extraction or the c eing nothing but a palliative.

found that the guinea-worm (Dracunc quently. At Cabul, I saw a strange can be a merchant had drunk the water from var previously at Bombay. The worm was knee. Upon its appearing and being previously at Bombay.

it broke, and the knee was very much inflamed and swollen. Feeling an accumulation of matter, I made an incision, upon which it began to flow. I kept the wound open for several days, and ordered the swollen parts to be embrocated with wax-oil, and in a few days it was entirely healed. In a severe swelling of the testicles, which was the consequence of an external injury, the same remedy proved efficacious.

Oil distilled from wax (cerelæum) is employed by the native physicians of the East in various diseases, especially in paralysis, contractions, swellings, wounds, itching, impotence, colds and cholera-morbus. The embrocations are generally performed in the rays of the sun. In cholera-morbus, they drink hot broth afterwards; hot bricks are enveloped in rugs and applied to the soles of the feet, they are then covered with woollen-sheets over the head, to produce perspiration. In similar cases, the Bokharians administer a Turcoman-sudorific remedy, with which a native physician assured me he had cured many cholera patients. The medicament is as cheap as it is simple, and should be used in case no other can be obtained at the moment. They procure a quantity of wheaten bran, sift it seven times, and as many times wash it superficially, then rub it in water with the fingers and strain it; the strained water is simmered until reduced to one-half, to which they add some garlic and almond oil, and it is then drunk lukewarm. The garlic serves, as the physician told me, to drive away the evil spirits. The physicians of Europe may learn by this what remedies ought to be employed when patients are haunted by evil spirits, a thing which occurs occasionally in the case of ladies. The same doctor also informed me by what means they got rid of the cholera at Bokhara. A procession was arranged, during which they buried in the middle of the city a new horse-hide, which is easily procured there; as the inhabitants of Bokhara eat more horse-flesh than any other kind of meat, and which is probably the cause of this odd idea. The Affghans have also a peculiar method of curing nervous fevers. They envelop the patient in the skin of a newly-killed animal (goat or sheep), in which he falls into a perspiration, and

left for a whole night. A decoction of good sudorific, but considered as a mild y in use.

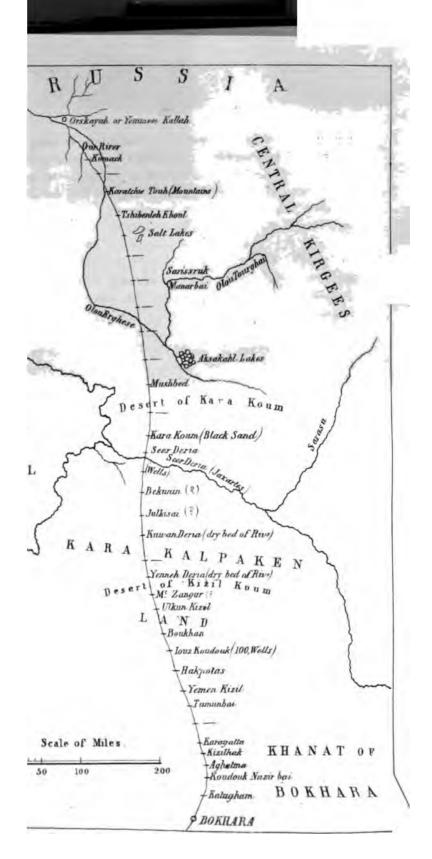
inea-worm, the natives of the East make remedies, which will be found in the sec

et two unfortunate Armenians from Astrak to use my influence in their behalf. when Count Suchtelen was Governor of C d claim to a considerable sum due to thei of an inheritance at Bokhara: to which t rs of recommendation from the governor, to urge their claims, with directions, sh to return to Orenburg, and the Rus On their arrival there. assist them. ir affairs presented some difficulty, as onfiscated the legacy, under various pret no, in their endeavours to obtain their prop lost all hope, in spite of the evasive pror v years received—thought it requisite to gies to get their rights at last; for w ited my assistance, representing to me , and saying that the Russian ambassa arrived, refused to interfere, but by ped to obtain a happy result. ation, and by so much the more, as I Russian government was desirous to nego ts subjects then in slavery at Bokhara. T e indeed in a state worse than slavery, bec dentally flung on this territory, but were heir rights. I resolved therefore to inter nyself, in fact, compelled, to do so; for h ce, the poor men would have been detained heavy debts they had contracted during Bokhara. I accordingly addressed mysel pegi, begging him to take pity on these

and to interfere in their behalf. He received myself and my petition very kindly, but appeared little disposed to do anything for the younger of the supplicants, as he had uttered some threatening words when asking for justice; and he added, "they may plead their cause before the tribunal." But the judges refused to listen to their petition, alleging-first, that they had not appeared to make their claims immediately after the death of the testator; secondly, that those who appeared as heirs, being Russian subjects, could not be considered as legal claimants, but were reckoned among Christian sects, and treated as heretics; and, thirdly, that the whole legacy being the result of a trade not tolerated in the Koran, i.e., wine, it ought to have been confiscated, as it really was. I solicited Hoshbegi to permit me to pay the debts of these poor men, and to take them with me to their home in Russia. This I obtained without any difficulty, so I liquidated their debts, and took them with me, accompanying the caravan with which the Russian ambassador also set out for that country. The most costly thing I carried with me from Bokhara, was a very beautiful horse, of a breed called argomak. This horse, the beauty of which was admired by every connoisseur, was provided with all its appurtenances; such as a silver bridle, a Bokharian saddle, a richly-adorned caparison, &c. This noble animal was a stallion four years old. I destined it as a present for his Majesty the late Emperor of Austria, Francis I., with a view to its serving as a riding-horse and a sire. I ventured to do this as an Austrian subject, and after an absence of twenty years, to manifest my loyalty and faithfulness to my monarch. My wish to perform this act of duty in the proper costume, was the cause of my appearing habited as a native of Bokhara, in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, when travelling through Europe.

The journey from Bokhara to Russia, which I performed in thirty-five stations, was one of the most pleasant I ever had in the whole course of my travels, as no impediments from the elements, or other disastrous occurrences, happened during the route; yet, to make good the proverb of Solomon. "There exists nothing

inary world," we had a little episode, whi ssing the river, Sir-known in antiquity u rtes-we arrived at a custom station, w enormous toll, which we had not any An awful quarrel arose, and we were a nt, when our antagonists, perceiving our a le more respect for us; they still, how a noise and to vociferate, and made fire-sig n the desert to hasten to their assistance. settled, and we went on our way without With regard to mercantile interests, I: ng the products and manufactures, native a, are lamb-skins, dyed linen, horses, in &c. Respecting indigo, I may observe stuff, for I observed that one-half of it es of clay, in the same shape as it is bro Dhera-Ghasi-Khan, Moultan and Bha might be saved in the carriage, and in uses, if the indigo were purified previou were almost induced to take with us a willa from the desert, but I soon recognis ostitute for the real article. Among racted my attention in the desert, conne owledge, was the kumiss (fermented ma beverage with the Kirgis, and also with Russian boundaries. I could give a the kumiss is a very wholesome and r It may suffice to mention here, that ourg returned at that time from the he had used the kumiss as a cure with observe also, that it is introduced at lity at Orenburg and several other pl drunk by weak persons and children, Kumiss is a palatable and intoxica roduced by fermentation, and conseque prepare it by pouring the mare's-milk





í ; seasoned goat-skins, which are continually tossed about unit begins to ferment. According to the opinion of the Kirgist the kumiss is better when the milk is procured from man of different colours. The fresher it is, the better for the health. To give the reader a slight synopsis of my journey from Bokhara to Russia, a little map, on which the thirty-five stations are traced, is annexed.

On my arrival at Orenburg, I was greatly delighted to meet with several German generals, who were in the Russian service, and also German physicians. The deep impression which this meeting made upon me, can only be conceived by those who, like me, had for several years been deprived of all intercourse with their countrymen. But that enthusiasm was increased still more, when I was told that a new mode of curing diseases had been discovered, diametrically opposite to that which had hitherto been followed.

Who will blame me for having this irresistible and ardent desire to see Europe once more? Providence had appeared to yield me an opportunity of extending the horizon of my knowledge, for the benefit of mankind; and the same internal voice which twenty years before had induced me to abandon my friends, my relatives and my dear native country, admonished me also to renounce the favor of a powerful ruler, the prospects of becoming powerful myself, and the influence by means of which I could enjoy the most splendid ease, in order to be instrumental in introducing a hitherto unknown healing system.

From Orenburg I continued my journey by post over Kazan to Nishni-Nowgorod, and I arrived, without any material accidents, at the latter city. It was just the time of the fair, to which people from the nearest and remotest countries were flocking, to purchase and sell their merchandise. Provided as I was with cash, I lent a willing ear to some friends, who, from their local knowledge, advised me not to take ready money with me, but to buy sable skins. They gave me this advice, as sables would not increase the bulk of my luggage like other merchandise, and added that the skins could be

disposed of with considerable profit. For that purpose, I called on one of the principal houses which dealt in sable skins, where I had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the governor of the place, whom I met by accident. I made a bargain in his presence, the merchant engaging to be content with a profit of ten per cent. This induced me to purchase to a considerable amount, which I immediately paid, after having received the goods. During these transactions, the governor asked my interpreter who I was, whence I came, and whither I was going. Having got satisfactory information, and having learned at the same time that I was in possession of a beautiful horse of the finest breed, he requested me to show it to him when it arrived. When I left the merchant, my interpreter told me that the sable-dealer wished that none should be acquainted with our arrangements, and that he would send me, the following morning, a man who knew well how the skins ought to be packed. This circumstance created in my mind a suspicion of his dishonesty. To ascertain the fact, I went early on the following morning to a merchant whom I knew, and communicated to him my impression. After having examined the skins, he declared there was not a doubt about my having been cheated by the dealer, and he himself offered to supply me with the same quality of article for half the price which I had paid. He advised me to go instantly to the merchant, and propose to him either to add a portion more of sables, or that I would make him a present of the ten per cent., and he should take back his goods, and return me my money. But he was not willing to yield to either one or the other, so I could only follow the advice of my friends, and inform the police of the fraud, in order to get back my money. Whilst at the police-office, I was, to my surprise, arrested by an order of the governor, and taken before him. The first inquiry he made was about my passport; I produced it, and after a strict examination of its contents, he began to question me, why I had let seven days pass without having presented it to the legal authorities? I simply replied, that living in a public

hotel, where no one asked me for it, I thought such a course unnecessary. This reply seemed unsatisfactory to the governor. He dwelt upon the fact, that as I knew fourteen different languages, I ought to be acquainted with the Russian, for I was then conversing with him in French; he also said that as I had asserted I was an European Christian, clad in oriental costume, I must enter the category of spies, especially as I had been audacious enough to attempt to injure one of the most respectable mercantile-houses, by casting a blemish on its character, and for which he would himself be security. I was led back again to the police-office as a prisoner, where I was detained from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, without their offering me so much as a seat. Meanwhile a police-officer was dispatched to the hotel, where my room was opened, and everything rummaged, but they could find nothing suspicious. Whilst they were thus engaged in the examination of my effects, my horse arrived, and was put in the stable. When the police officer saw my horse, he came to me and pressed me to sell it to him, but I declared that having destined it as a present to my legitimate sovereign, I would not sell it for any price. At three o'clock, I was informed that the passport which they gave me at Orenburg, and which ought to have been sufficient to convey me to my native country, must remain at the police-office, and instead of that, I was to receive an official certificate, with which I was ordered to depart for Moscow within twenty-four hours. After having left the police-office, I waited on some of my German friends, who pressed me to leave Nishni-Nowgorod as soon as possible, as a rumor was current that the emperor had arrived at Moscow, and that post-horses had already been ordered to bring him to Nowgorod; so that the greatest danger menaced me, namely, being shut up in a dungeon, to prevent my making complaints to the monarch. These friends accompanied me to my hotel; but how great was our astonishment on seeing the door of my room open, and a part of my effects stolen! But that astonishment reached its height when, on going into the stable to speak to the groom, nt, and the horse bleeding, and on a closed that the tendons of his legs had been cut uite natural that the suspicion of the theft the horse could only fall on the absente immediate capture was impossible. I was the Bokharian merchant who was security essed myself to the police-officer, who was friends, and who came in person to make After the imprisonment of the the hotel. om, who had escaped, came of himself to take aptive. It being impossible now to take the ld him for a mere trifle to one of my friends. Ir. Strubing, who bought him for a sire, and to take upon himself to manage my affairs, im full power, and a document was drawn on he presence of the official authorities. Moscow, I received a letter from Mr. Strubing, my groom had been released immediately without any further process. The merchant. whom I transacted the business of the sable having been a citizen resident at Moscow, I t to lay the case before his Excellency Prince of Moscow. But great was my astonishendly reception by the prince, who said he opinion of my character, on account of the had reached him. I met with the same kendorf's, on whom I called when he was of the Emperor. It is impossible to con-I had to struggle with in getting a passport of my journey to St. Petersburgh, as they t Nowgorod.

lly extremely desirous to restore my injured red that a commercial jury should be sumbetween me and Lomoff. Several months ssly, but at last that jury, consisting of two mans, and two Greek merchants dealing in

furs, decided the matter in my favor. Lomoff would have been obliged to return the money had he not in the interval because bankrupt, but one of his relatives received the skins and paid me a part of the amount. During the settlement of the above transaction, I made an excursion to St. Petersburgh, of which city I had heard so much, and what I saw there exceeded my expectations. I will not mention the delightful situation of this city, nor speak of its magnificent palaces, churches, and public buildings; neither will I depict the imposing aspect of the majestic-flowing waters of the Neva; nor describe the various other external objects which have already been painted by others. I will only maution one particular circumstance, which rendered my stay in the metropolis, although for a very short time, most agreeable. It was the kind reception I met with among all classes of the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest; especially among the former. I still retain in my memory one angel-like image, which appeared to me in the person of the Grand Duchess Helena. This intellectual and illustrious lady invited me to call on her, when she heard of my arrival, because she had been informed that I had seen at Lahore Victor Jaquemont, whose correspondence she was then reading. Imperial Highness conversed with me about different matters for two hours. She inquired principally about Cabul, Bokhara, and India, their political, physical and moral condition, and even the minutest particulars concerning those countries. Neither can I omit here to mention one circumstance, trifling as it is, for which I feel myself grateful even now. When I was on the following day on my way to see the Mint, as my oriental costume made me known everywhere, when I met the carriage of the Grand Duchess, that noble lady saluted me very kindly the instant she perceived me.

Being a native of Kronstadt in Transylvania, I thought it but right while in the vicinity of the Russian town of the same name, to visit it, a desire which must be excused, as that place enjoys a reputation for its nautical importance; but it happens very often during life that difficulties oppose our plans, and thus it was

I was to have gone there by steamer early ut a thick fog hovering in the atmosphere ible to start at the appointed hour, the crew weather. As it did not change, we departed not far from the harbour we ran on a sand able to move any further. Happily there steamer coming up the river from Kronstadt, lence to our rescue. We went on board, and short delay, to the place of our destination. re was a respectably dressed young man, who whose behaviour demonstrated him to be After a conversation, in which he learned was to stay only that day and one night proposed to me, in a very engaging manner, arters in his house, an offer which I heartily arrival at Kronstadt, I accompanied him t sight of his rooms produced in me a very ; for everything in his abode indicated disliness. My displeasure increased still more, stay in his hospitable abode, he declared to hed, having just lost in three days all his forg at Petersburgh. We had not finished our took place close to the window that looked on a sudden the gate opened, and a troop of rushed in, whom my host informed me were I looked for an excuse to leave as soon as of the chimney-sweeper; and afterwards I this profession is a very lucrative one in hose who follow it are generally rich and

occurred to me after my return to St. Petersing to relate, for I left the capital immediately ere, and set off for Moscow. The arrange-having now been completed, I felt no stronger again seeing my native country. It was in and the ground was covered with snow, when

eve, in the year 1864, up the same that it which I is years before left my name, this it is not also and it is not my desire to see the Lastern within

The season during my journey was morn enter for the as a would have been for any one it ing smeating. Anthony I sad no longer to structure against which have that what will write the the severe cold was almost insurror unite and will more a warthe verations and exterious I had everywhere it entire from greedy Polish Jews, and comming treatments servants. But even at the moment, when I had already self the southern frontier behind me, and fancier I saw my native and I was near losing my life. It was notice muscle of Legendary when I ascended one of those more covered furtherman summing a rayer time before susset. I had abgused from my carrage on account of the steepness of the runt, when the venture successive traturned, and was precipitated four a tremendous precipies, to gether with the three horses and the transmiss. Mr. there the remained all the might lang. As for never I man reluge it a chardak (cabin where the boundary gracts restue, and open the night there. In the morning, my summages was ununger, on the the efforts of the scholers, with the sat of a great number of other. fetched from the neighbourne village. In court necessity imagined that the exactment and the horses would have been amilan markatika ing

hose rooms in which I had passed my earliest missing either of my dear and beloved parents. and tears began to flow down my cheeks. more, after an absence of twenty years, my others and sisters, pressed them to my throbd their welcome, and felt their kisses. of the day of my arrival, they had posting of my brother's daughter, and fixed of my return, in order to heighten the eremony, and to have me for her godfather. we went that very afternoon to the principal had myself been christened, where a multitude already assembled to witness the holy act, the having spread through the town with the ig; some were attracted by curiosity, eager xtraordinary and splendid oriental costume. many of them were desirous of knowing the fluency with which I formerly spoke the country (Saxon, German, Hungarian, and n they heard me speak them with the same the interest they took in my person was still My parents and friends admired my oriental hat they requested me not to change it; and request, and afterwards visited many of the in that dress.

ainder of the season at Kronstadt in the most after which, I proceeded on my journey toing through Hungary. Thence, I went to, Milan, Genoa, Nice and Marseilles; from short excursion to St. Tropez, to see General m whom I learned that the general had left ected at Bordeaux. I proceeded to that city, reeks' stay, I was so fortunate as to meet with rought me the box containing the antiques ded to him from Cabul. I afterwards visited England, by Calais and Dover. My com-

panion on this journey was my brother, to whose daughter I had stood godfather. His accompanying me was owing to a strange and unfortunate accident which had befallen him.

On the very day on which I wrote to him from Orenburg, announcing my approach towards home, he had lost nearly all his fortune by a destructive fire, through which he was almost reduced to despair. In order to restore him to his former activity, I proposed that he should accompany me on my tour through Europe, which he willingly did.

At Paris, my steps were first directed towards the domicile of the father of Homosopathy, the celebrated Doctor Hahnemann. In Russia, I had been already told of the prodigious effects of his

new healing system, and I carnestly desired to learn it at the source itself. The magnanimous old men and his lovely young wife received me in the most friendly manner, and I must not omit to mention, that the open and good-natured Homœopathist made many interesting revelations to me respecting his new method of curing. It was particularly important to me that Hahnemann recommended to me his apothecary at Köthen, Doctor Lehmann.

The voyage from London to Hamburg, which I performed in a steamer, lasted a day longer than ordinary, and was one of the most dreadful and annoying I have ever experienced. We were overtaken by a tempest, by which the vessel was tossed about in such a manner that all the passengers suffered from sea-sickness. If I say that our feelings were those of a person whose bowels are being cut through with sharp knives, the comparison would remain far behind the real fact. At Berlin, I met with an old friend, Doctor Ehrenberg, the naturalist, whom I accompanied many years ago to the ruins of Balbeck; he was in good health, and we conversed about that journey; but Doctor Hemprich, his then travelling companion, had already left this According to Hahnemann's advice, I introduced myself, at Köthen, to Doctor Lehmann, from whom I bought a consi derable quantity of homoeopathic medicines. From Köthen I went to Leipsic, Dresden and Töplitz, at which place was that celebrated congress of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the King of Prussia, and the most celebrated diplomatists, as also a

the élite of the nobility. It may easily such an occasion there was no lack of festive which I took some share, as I met with a v ng, perhaps, to my oriental costume.

I returned to Kronstadt, my native counter carnival there among my relations. In 1836, I went to Vienna, on particular busin till the autumn. In the summer of the second guest, Cholera, was raging in the felt the first symptoms of that dreadful and I had spasms and a diarrhæa; I therefore lying my remedies, taking, every half-hour of ipecacuanha. This remedy proved questions of the control of the counter of

ny substitutes for ipecacuanha, I think it tion on this occasion, that it is only the genu roduce the desired effect. That by wh s from Doctor Lehmann. The good res ed in myself and others, from adopting m, induced me to extend the practice to tients. For that purpose I chose the cap: pire, which I thought particularly suital reat distance from my native country, a uainted with the oriental languages, hal sides that, my pecuniary circumstances w , as the reader may be aware, owing to fined in different countries, particularly menians) and in Russia (by my sable trans out my plan, I petitioned for a passport ich I obtained without any difficulty.

Vienna, passed through Kronstadt and Bu here I embarked, not as previously at Varbut in a steamer bound to Constantino pectation, the plague was raging there at to peans kept themselves shut up in their houset with the world. Under such circumstance

edicin med 1 des ar ing our regulation. Th required my medical assessment. I was the talk the last time I have been been successful a being most an energy accompanie with a manager of Robert and a statement drag, visit I asset us might a summitte a secur could malessive to in t. But to my mars. I we minute on the following manning that see not that coming the most of the physic, her humani morny messant me not a few dars from the same suspicion. The house of the normal wa immiliatio sint up. It fact the to commune stationments at Communication were still at their second state of every intio, or said ince therein remove the an next : was not infected with the impre. The commonne of the net being nevel affected by 1—neutre 1000 - accepted 1 h my household—mitteet me to believe that I me not any property tion to be attacked by that positioning change. I was also g opinion that the pingue was not consequent. In order to pursome experience is this matter. I removed my service at many a the plague-lampini at Pen. where the year nations were ass a their fate, as no medical mantance or not state and was as had. Without any authority or permission. I attended them a my ove expense. I proceeded to the establishment of all the attendants and putients. It test the military according to the

employed as a prophylactic or curative; and, I dare to say, with respect to the plague, it might be considered as a specific.

During my stay at Constantinople I frequently had an opportunity of making the observation that many individuals, especially Armenians, wore a string, to which was attached a bean, called Strychnos Faba St. Ignatii, as a preventive against the plague. Having been informed that this bean was acknowledged to be an effective one, I administered it in minute doses, as a medicine, and that with the best success. The particulars will be mentioned in the course of this work.

Among the above-mentioned private houses in which they relied on my medical skill, was that of M. Shabert. The head of this respectable family had been formerly invested with the office of English interpreter.

It is the duty of a physician to have patience when he has occasion to attend old ladies; and thus I must crave the reader's indulgence while I relate what Mrs. Shabert communicated to me. She began thus:- "A young Greek stabbed my son with a stiletto; and, at the moment when he was about to cry out for assistance, the Greek was so malicious as to thrust the weapon into his mouth and cut a blood-vessel, from which a violent bleeding ensued, and it could only be stopped by immediate surgical assistance. He was taken to the consulate, in front of which it happened, and where he was employed. By the application of red-hot iron, the blood was stanched; but two or three days subsequently, the bleeding began afresh, and the patient felt exhausted; when the bleeding was renewed for the third time, he became much worse. On the ensuing night, he was restless, and in a state of great perturbation from his dreams. It appeared to him as if his adversary was running towards him, with the stiletto in his grasp. The attendant physicians, thinking this symptom to be the forerunner of another flow of blood, declared the patient's state to be very critical, being persuaded that, upon another bleeding, death was inevitable." In this awful position, the family proposed to the physicians to allow them a trial of homoeopathy. They readily consented, in the

hope of meeting with a good opportunity of rendering homesopathy ridiculous, and showing the public the inutility of that system. Mrs. Shabert having finished, her husband requested me to accompany him to the consulate, where his son was then lying, in order that I might cure him. I found the youth very much reduced, but tranquil in mind. His surgeon, a Frenchman, who was present, or rather was waiting for me, told me he had, by a repetition, stanched the blood with a red-hot iron and other styptics, but that another bleeding was to be feared as soon as the scab should come from the wound, and as the parents of the patient were anxious to try homocopathy, he consented, and I administered, in his presence, three lilliputian pills of Aranea diadema (Xooo), and then took my leave. When I called on my patient in the morning, he told me that he had passed a quiet night, that his former physician had already been there, and on hearing that no bleeding had taken place, he had prescribed for him some pills; but he again and again repeated, that he felt no inclination to take them, as he preferred my medicine, which had proved so beneficial. Whilst I was preparing the medicament, the doctor, who was an Italian, came in, and was about to fasten a quarrel on me; but old M. Shabert took bim by the arm and led him into another room, from which he disappeared, and I saw him no more. I repeated the medicine for eight days, at the end of which time he was completely recovered. I must observe here, that the Aranca diadema was prepared by Doctor Lehmann, at Köthen, whose medicines, as I have already mentioned, were recommended to me by Hahnemann.

What did the surgeon do in the meanwhile? To show that the recovery of the young man was the effect of his treatment, he ordered a dog to be brought from the bazaar, and cut through its crural artery, and then applied his styptic (creosote); but seeing that the wound did not heal, he allowed the dog to escape, and a short time afterwards the animal was found dead in the street.

Another case occurred in the above-mentioned family, with a female, which may serve as an example how small homoeopathic doses not only produce effects, but sometimes cause great and beneficial excitement.

A sister of the young Shabert was troubled for many years with a megrim. This evil was accompanied with a nervous pain in the face, which made itself sensible at intervals of three or four days, in the early part of the day, like a disguised fever. In the moment of one of these paroxysms, I administered to her a dose of pulsatilla; but afterwards she became so much worse, that her husband, Signor Salzani, came to me at ten o'clock at night, in great alarm, to tell me that his wife had become almost mad, and that they had to use great efforts to prevent her from throwing herself out of the window. But this was her last paroxysm, at least she had no more during my stay at Constantinople. The dose of pulsatilla which I administered to her, was one drop of the third dilution on a lump of sugar; the tincture I had brought with me from Vienna.

At that period, the Prince Abdool Mesjeet (now Sultan) fell dangerously sick, and I was told that his royal father had dismissed all the physicians, English, French, Greek and Turk, on account of their unsuccessful treatment, and that my reputation and fortune would be established if I succeeded in curing him. I replied that my rule was-" Noli accedere, nisi vocatus," adding, that only on the request of the Sultan would I undertake to attend the royal prince; his majesty, however, was fortunate enough to find a physician who performed the cure in a few days. The Sultan ordered those doctors who had attended his son formerly, to make their appearance again in the seraglio, and presented him to them, asking whether they thought he was perfectly recovered. They expressed their astonishment at this unexpected and sudden recovery, and wished much to see that miraculous doctor, who had performed such a cure, in so short a time. The Sultan opened the door of a side room, out of which there issued an Armenian lady, in Turkish costume, whom he presented to them, smiling, as the miraculous doctor to whom his son owed his recovery, to the shame of the assembled doctors To bestow on her greater honor, he ordered it to be publicly

cacheria, or bysings take. The none frame matter is an sequence of the members and the very matter of the members and the numbers. The members are manufacture treated and bled during the members.

As to the treatment wines the Armenian and emission the following fact, which I inser was generally manner - asplaced the Prince in a house over transcor, when much a profine perspiration; after that, see franquises and with the burning flesh of a wester, sime rather companies, and the total was rubbel with all. Benies the extent process, the statenistered to him some molicines, of which the informing time substances were the caled mentioned—attention to the contract of the contract insects, and earth-worms. She artesed the Prince is mucro- a very strict regimes, not permitting tim nest, or sea made. only light digestive for grimpic natural, second of the same being like that of the disease. This theme versetting incount; in the capital, and wante from sering a small time, the arranges. there sell it dried. These are many Curtains women, Source and Armenium, at Communication practising the rate of the malady, the principal sensor he when I am not a allower Graceum (white damp of tages. It as a special whether phosphate of time ungue not mue the more of that they were remedy, as it comins of somey the same accuration. This

wo years at Constantinople, from the autu-1838. During that time, my homoeopat ve, as there were only myself and the priv tussian ambassador who practised the n s so lucrative that I had no idea of leav still less of returning to Lahore, unti istrian internuncio, Baron Stürmer, who Ita, and who had met with General Ventu had ordered the general to make inquiand to persuade me to go back to Lahi eneral invited me to accompany him thitl n of his leave of absence in the autur invitation, and went in company with ndria to Bombay, whence he proceeded alc eed, to Lahore, as Runjeet Sing was dang that time the English were preparing to pl the throne of Cabul.

was accompanied by a shawl merchant, nar and a captain of cavalry, M. Mouton, w three persons the general requested me re, as they were unable to speak Hindostai went on board a native vessel, and sailed we continued our way, partly in carria

Among our fellow travellers there verification merchants from Umritsir. We took bugh Palee, Ajmir, Hansi and Loodie of days' journey from Gogo, when we verificate English captains, who had been ordered as; for they looked upon us as if we verificate Palee the plague was raging, as it had to three years. Previous to our arrival the leasant evening with the family of an Engoccasion I made the acquaintance of Dr. Keir, who informed me that the Eng

a do not agree in their views respecting or some of them consider the disease to b pestilential fever peculiar to India, while others declare it to be the same plague that was so common in the East, and especially in Turkey and Egypt. He told me he would be very glad if I would write to him my opinion about it, should I on my journey observe the disease, as he considered it might be of great importance both to himself and to science, because I had had so much opportunity for studying the nature of the plague at Constantinople, adding that he intended to publish my report.

About noon we arrived at the infected Palce, where we ordered our tents to be pitched near to the large marsh, opposite to which the town lies. The first sight which presented itself to our eyes was the funeral trains of several of the inhabitants. After dinner, at two o'clock, I repaired to the governor, who was a Hindoo, and told him I was a traveller and a physician, and that I wished to see a few infected persons, and administer to them my medicines gratis, if he would kindly send some one to accompany me. He received me very affably, and yielded to my request. The man who accompanied me had not the trouble to escort me far, as in the very next house there were several patients, some of whom had only a short time to live. At these visits I neglected no circumspection and precaution. I never entered a house, but caused the patients to be brought before the door, where I examined them, writing down their names and their statements, and administering to them the remedies, and I departed without having touched any of them. The aspect of the town itself offered a sad spectacle: only now and then I met with a human being: the bazaars and shops were closed; they told me that the greater part of the inhabitants had either died, or left the town; and numbers of houses were quite deserted. The infected died in general on the third or fourth day; and scarcely one among twenty recovered. I saw carbuncles, buboes, bleeding at the nose-in one word all that I had seen in the hospital at Constantinople. I no longer, therefore, doubted that the disease was a most virulent plague. It is true, that it was not the plague of Turkey, Arabia or Egypt, but one peculiar to India; Palce being a province of that part

of Asia. At four o'clock the same afternoon I returned to our tent, and retired to rest at the ordinary time, in the enjoyment of the best of health; and I should have slept longer than usual, if Madame Mouton had not come to awake me, and announce that the camels were ready for our departure. The moment I began to rise, I felt a pain in my groin; and a presentiment of having been infected with the plague, caused a rush of blood towards my heart, so that I had the feeling of one who had been stabbed with a dagger. The pain in the groin, the fever and my anxiety increased rapidly; and it was with difficulty that I moved a few steps, in order to examine the painful part, upon which I discovered some buboes, the size of peas. I felt a burning pain, so I placed myself in the kajaweh (basket) on my camel, and we departed. The station we had to reach was five miles distant; the reason why we made so short a journey was, that our only object was to quit the region of the plague, and even now I look upon it as fortunate that I was removed to a place where the healthy air probably aided the effect of the medicine which I had taken. As soon as we arrived at our station, I took some of the small pills of the above-mentioned Strychnos Faba St. Ignatii. Although Palee alone was infected by the plague, still the inhabitants of the village did not allow us to enter it; they, however, brought us all we were in want of, and took the money from our hands without any scruple. During my scientific excursion to Palee, my fellow-travellers had shot some ducks on the marshes, and these were prepared for our lunch. I was invited to partake of the repast, but did not feel any inclination to eat, as I was burning with fever, and my pain was almost insupportable; but not to cause suspicion, I took my place at the table, and the bits which I conveyed with one hand to my mouth, I transferred with the other to the napkin; this I performed with the skill of an adept. After dinner, I repeated the dose of the same medicine, laid down, and covered myself all over, and in a short time I began to perspire to such a degree, that my mattress was wetted through. In consequence

of this perspiration, I got rid of the fever and anxiety, and entertained the hope of being restored to health, although the pains in the groin still continued. The swelling of the glands remained for three weeks, as I did not employ any local remedy. After my complete recovery, I wrote to the English physician (on whose account I had visited the infected town of Palee) the result of my experience, and read the letter to my companions, who manifested their astonishment, and blamed me for having exposed them to the infection of such a dangerous epidemic. My answer was, that I only did my duty as a physician, and that those who were not pleased with such proceedings ought not to travel in the society of a physician.

I cannot tell how it was that I caught the plague, in spite of all my precautions, unless it was that when I was entering the town, there was a violent wind blowing, whirling the pestiferous dust up into the air; and this might have communicated the virus to my body externally, and even internally-externally, by absorption through the lachrymal glands of the eyes, the pituitous membrane of the nostrils, and the cavity of the ear; internally, by the respiration of the lungs. The infection was not produced by immediate contact; had that been the cause, I should certainly not have escaped it at Constantinople, if the predisposition to it lies in every one. At this time I must have had a predisposition for the contagion, for some days before I had felt an itching in the body, and a kind of plethora, owing to the irregular manner of living which is consequent on the inconveniences and difficulties of long journeys. It is certain that the plague does not require a long time to develope itself, as it made its appearance a few hours after my visiting the patients. In some cases an interval of two or three days may occur before the symptoms are visible. The malaria of Palee, I believe, is generated by the exhalation of the immense marsh, whither thousands of birds and reptiles resort, and which serves at the same time as a depository for all the substances ejected from the town. The government could easily prevent the obnoxious influence of this marsh, by converting it into fertile ground.

Arrived at Lahore, I found my former patron, the maharajah, Runjeet Sing, seated on a chair, with swollen feet, and making himself understood by gestures and signs with his hands; his organs of speech being paralysed to such a degree, that he was not able to utter a single articulate sound, and other means of imparting his thoughts were not in his possession, as he never had learned to write.

From time to time I had occasion to relate many of the cures effected by the new method of homoeopathy, by the aid of which I had cured myself in Vienna of the cholera, and lately in Hindostan of the plague. Although they did not doubt the truth of my assertions, it was not without difficulty that they could prevail on themselves to trust me with the treatment of the maharajah, because the favourable season-it being spring -allowed the native physicians to rely on other trials which they had to make: meanwhile I succeeded in some homœopathic cures quite to my satisfaction. But the greatest sensation produced, was by a cure which I undertook at the request of the minister, Rajah Dhyan Sing. He committed to my medical care a native of Cashmere, Aboo Ibrahim, commander of his jesails (camel-artillery), in whose head, ten years previously, a bullet had been lodged, at an affair with the Affghans, and which no native surgeon had been able to extract, and in consequence he was paralysed on one side. I trepanned him, and extracted the bullet, which was stuck beneath the skull, and pressed the brain, without, however, affecting that organ. My patient having been a drunkard, and troubled with indigestion in consequence of his weakened stomach, I administered to him some physic, to accelerate his recovery; and I succeeded in restoring him to perfect health, in the short space of two months. When relieved from his hemiplegy, I presented him to the minister, and he introduced him to the maharajah.

Meanwhile, the excessive heat had come on. At this time the fakeer Azeez-oo-Deen came unexpectedly and called on me, as the native physicians were unable to improve the health of the maharajah. This man, who had formerly been physician in ordinary to the king, told me that the maharajah had never



MAHARAJR KUNJEET SING



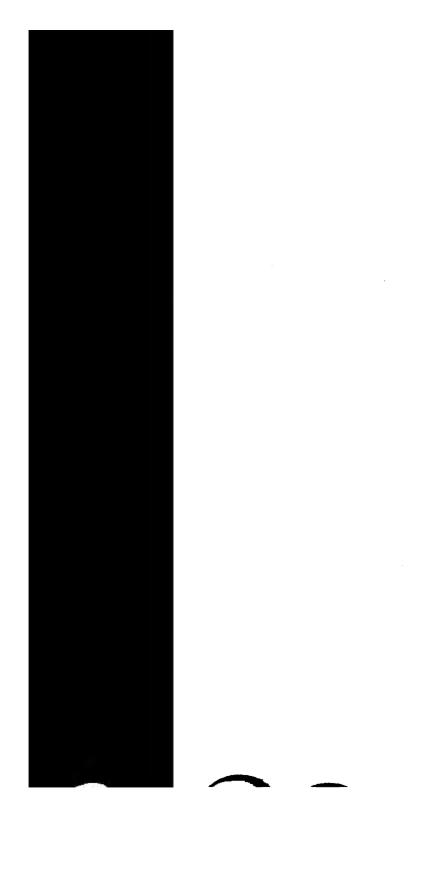
MAHARAJH RURBUCK SING



RONWAR NO-MERKE SING



MAHARAJH SHERE SIN



taken any remedy prescribed by a European physician, and that he used to give all the remedies which had been ordered him by the English doctors, Murray, Steel, and Macgregor, to his servants, to try the effect on them; but that he was now resolved to take my medicines, which I was to prepare in his presence. This I promised to do. It was then mid-day, the time when the durbar (assembly) leaves the palace, so, accompanied by the fakeer, I presented myself to the king. I found with him only the minister, Dhyan Sing. I had brought with me the tinctura dulcamara, and three empty corked little phials. First of all, I asked for a gudwai (water-carrier), and ordered him to bring the spirit that the maharajah was in the habit of drinking; this had been distilled, in my presence, from Cabul grapes, and it was rectified, because Runjeet Sing preferred strong spirits. I put the three empty phials into the hands of the gudwai, and ordered them to be rinsed with the same spirit, and afterwards each of them to be half filled with spirit, about one drachm in each phial. When this was done, I put just one drop of the essence of dulcamara (woody-nightshade) into one of those phials which the water-carrier held in his hand, and I ordered him to cork it and shake it. Then I desired the fakeer to mark it number "one," and I put a drop out of it into the second phial, causing it to be corked and shaken like the first, and marked number "two." In the same manner, the third dilution was made, and number "three" was marked on it. From this last, I ordered one single drop to be let fall on a lump of sugar, which, at my request, the maharajah put into his mouth, where it was retained until dissolved. I ordered the same dose to be administered to the patient every morning and evening.

During the preparation of the medicine, some persons who were standing by could not forbear smiling; and the fakeer himself was of opinion that such a minute dose could not be hurtful, should it even be supposed to be poison. But what was the result? On the first day there was no sensible amelioration in the health of the maharajah; on the second day he felt somewhat better; and on the third he was in such a merry humor

that, at five o'clock in the afternoon, he ordered the minister, Dhyan Sing, to put a pair of gold bracelets on my arms, valued at five hundred rupees, in his own presence and in that of the durbar; this present was accompanied with two Cashmere shawls of the same value, and, whilst I sat on the floor, the minister laid them upon my shoulders, the maharajah telling me that my physic had produced in him the best effect. It was, of course, quite natural that this event should fill my heart with joy, as it inspired me with the hope that the king would soon recover, and thus lay the first stone of my reputation and future fortune. This scene took place in the royal garden, Shahbelore, two miles from the city, where I had resided for three days. On the fourth day, early in the morning, the minister allowed me to visit my patients in the city; but while there, I heard that several mounted messengers had been despatched from Shahbelore to request me to return to that place. I galloped back; and on the road I overtook some hakims (Mohamedan physicians) and astrologers, travelling the same way, on elephants, on horseback, or carried in palanquins, from which I presumed that the maharajah had met with some accident, which made me very anxious. Arrived at Shahbelore, I was told that the maharajah had an attack of fever. On examining him, however, I could not find the least symptom of fever, it being in fact only excitement. The gudwai, who was in charge of the medicine, was of opinion that the fever proceeded from too great a dose, which the maharajah had asked for on the previous evening, namely, two drops at once; but I thought that could not be the cause of the alteration, one drop more or less not being able to produce such an effect. The physicians of the city were invited to a consultation. That was all they desired; for they had been touched to the quick on hearing that the maharajah was recovering, and that he had made me presents of gold and robes of honour. They would have preferred seeing the king die, rather than acknowledge me, an European, as his saviour That was the reason why all my endeavours and all my demon strations turned out fruitless. The prudent minister was o opinion, that it did not lie in his power to decide; the fakeer

Azez-oo-Deen, exercising such magic influence on the maharajah, that only by addressing myself to him could I obtain any decision according to my desires. I reminded the fakeer of his own words, that such minute doses could not be hurtful, even if it should be poison. Besides, I observed, that it was not every fever, especially when appearing in so mild a form, that could be of bad consequence, as nature sometimes cures diseases by re-action in the frame; and that, under such circumstances, it was advisable to lay aside all medicine, and await the result. But he objected to that, saying that the maharajah was too feeble to endure such a fever. "But," continued he, "let us hear what opinion the other physicians have." All my arguments availed nothing. The consultation, at which the fakeer presided, was composed of a dozen hakims from Peshawur and Lahore, Hindoo physicians, astrologers, &c., each of whom imagined that he possessed the deepest knowledge of medical art. Most of them carried large books, to cover their want of real learning. In fine, they agreed unanimously to administer to the patient a majoon (electuary), of which jowahirad (precious stones) constituted the principal ingredient. The fakeer himself prepared and administered it to the patient; but in less than a fortnight the maharajah gave up his temporal life. He died at the fortress in my presence, upon which the minister ordered the gates to be shut, but I readily obtained his permission to absent myself. The fakeer, who exercised great influence in the household of the royal court, and who had begun his career at Lahore as a barber, with a few boxes of ointment, did not live long after his patron, Runjeet Sing. Azeez-oo-Deen - of Arabian origin, and descended from the Ansari Arabs of the desert-was the oracle of Runjeet Sing. He, the prime-minister Dhyan Sing, and Dewan-Deena-Nauth minister of finance, constituted the triad of which the privy-council of the king was composed. The latter has been recently promoted to the rank of rajah by the English.

The small doses of opium (every afternoon one pill of 3 grs.)

which Runjeet Sing took daily, and the strong spirits he used to drink at different hours of the day, transported him into a kind of excitement, which manifested itself in the highest degree in the evening, after the enjoyment of larger portions of spirits. Every one loved and feared him at the same time. He had an army of 100,000 men, inspiring awe and respect, half of whom were regular and the other half irregular troops, with whom he might have enforced his laws on all the Hindoos; nevertheless, he entertained the greatest friendship with his neighbours the English, and manifested his favour towards the French, the Italians, and other European nations, by making them governors in his provinces. His disease was brought on by a severe cold, and by indulging somewhat too much in strong spirits. latter I am told was especially the case during the winter in which the Governor-General of India, Lord Auckland, came to Lahore to pay him a visit. In the transport of his joy, he drank more than ordinarily. Probably, if an emetic had been given at the commencement of the disease, it would have produced a good effect : but as the native physicians did not know of any good and effective emetic, and are fearful, also, of the effects of vomiting, they prefer using purgatives, by which sometimes the disease grows worse, as the case above related sufficiently proves.

It made a very deep impression on my feelings to have been prevented from making myself useful to the maharajah, and restoring to health the man on whose life was depending the happiness, peace and prosperity of that country. Every one whose forethought enabled him to throw a glance on the future must have seen with pain and sorrow that a violent crisis menaced that country, by which a nation scarcely risen from barbarity might sink back into its former condition.

The first sad and cruel scene that I witnessed after the death of Runjeet Sing, was the Suttee, or burning of his elever wives, along with the body of the deceased. There were four ranees (legal wives), and seven female slaves, who, animated with the superstitious hope of entering paradise with their





lord and husband, were ascending the funeral pile with deathdespising intrepidity; they cowered round the corpse, and were covered with reed mats, on which oil was poured in profusion. This done, fire was set to the funeral pile, so that the poor creatures became suffocated by the smoke and flames before they could utter a cry. In order not to give the reader a false notion of the customs and manners of the Hindoos, it is necessary to observe, that no woman is compelled to be burnt with her husband; they do it by their own free will, and it is a characteristic trait, that only those women devote themselves to that dismal ceremony whose fate had decreed them not to be mothers. Perhaps they follow their husbands to the other world, in the hope of obtaining there what was denied them in this sublunary one. But it is not the custom for men to be burnt, either with their wives or with other men; nevertheless, the minister, Rajah Dyan Sing, insisted upon being burnt with his lord and his wives; but the welfare of the country depending at that time solely on him, he was prevented from undergoing this terrific ceremony. Runjeet Sing, a short time before his death. engaged this minister to assist his son, Kurrek Sing, whom he made heir to the throne, although he must have been persuaded of his incapacity; and if Kurrek Sing had followed the prudent advice of his father, and had not yielded to the insinuations of his tutor, Sirdar Chet Sing, every thing would have proceeded in a prosperous manner.

Before I proceed in my relation of the late eventful occurrences at Lahore, I must give some more details to such of my readers as may wish to know the particulars of that abominable ceremony of burning the living with the dead, which at present occurs but rarely in places under the English government, by whom it is strictly forbidden. I witnessed the above-mentioned self-sacrifice, of which the following are the details:—

Early in the morning subsequent to that on which the death of the maharajah happened, I went down the Tukht (coronationsquare), accompanied by Col. Henry Steinbach (lately in the service of the maharajah, Gholab Sing, in Cashmere, now in Europe), and we directed our steps towards the large yard, which we had to cross, in order to get betimes to a convenient place close to the funeral pile. This was erected between the walls and the fortress, in a small garden, the conflux of the people having been so enormous in the fortress. In the large yard, we observed one of the four rances (queens) coming out of the harem on foot and unveiled, for the first time in her life. She was slowly proceeding towards the place where the royal body was lying, and she was surrounded by about one hundred persons, who kept themselves at some distance, while accompanying her. Close to her side there was a man carrying a small box, containing the remainder of her jewels (as she had already distributed some), which she made presents of, handing them one by one to the people on her right and left. Two or three steps in front of her, there was a man moving in a backward direction, his face turned towards her, and holding a looking-glass, that she might convince herself that her features were unaltered, and no fear visible on them. At the distribution of the jewels, Col. Steinbach made the observation that, had we stretched out our hands to receive a present, it certainly would not have been denied; but we thought proper to leave it to the poorer people, because we occupied lucrative posts. It i curious, indeed, that this was the very rance whom Runjeet Sing married in the first year of my residence in that country, te years having passed since I witnessed the nuptials at Nadour She was, as I mentioned before, a daughter of Sunsarchund, an she had a younger sister, whom the maharajah at the same tim took also for a wife, and conveyed them both to Lahore; th latter, I am told, had died of consumption during my absence As for the former, although I was present at her wedding, nevertheless had never seen her before, and it was only on h last fatal walk, which she took to her funeral pile, that I cou behold her. The funeral train, accompanied by many thousan of spectators, was now proceeding; all were on foot, the abode in the fortress not being far distant from the place the ceremony. The four rances only were carried, in op



palanquins, behind the decemnd, after them follower the seven female slaves, barefooted; some of them appeared to be not more than fourteen or fifteen veers of age. The statem tou were barefooted, their silk dremes were simple, and without any ornaments, and they appeared to be modificant to the modal though voluntary fate which awaited them. Persons ser immethrobbed more at the view of this channel than those of the poor victims themselves. The book of Kunger Sing was placed on a beard, to which it was probably famested. and was carried on a light and decreased their constructed in the shape of a shop; the sails and flags of the venue, were made of rich golden and all staff (kimish), and of Cananges. shawls. A number of people carried the hier from the america of the fortress up to the inneral-pile, there the least with the body was taken out of n and persones on the grounds. where, on what was a small garner, now stands a summoral, a sea tomb of the royal family Runger, Sing. Kurruca, Sing. and No-Nebal Sing, i en the father, who and granutuhan to gether with their with and more. The costs ornaments of the richly decorated beer were given to the moon, the Brahmins performed their present from the blance, a more written in the Indian or can-orn auguage, the Gourdon or priests of the Sikira did the same, from their nots scripture called Grunthsaheb*, and the Musselmer, accompanies them with their "Ya, Allah ! Ya, Allah "A slow, but not displeasing rumbling of the drums, and the marmoring of the people, gave to the whole scene a meianeuro i aspect, and was peculiar to the country. The funeral-pile which dispusses much before the eves of the spectators, was constructed of any woods. amongst which there were pieces of aire. It was about his feet high and square. After the pravers of the Brammus and Gooroos, which lasted nearly an hour, the minuter and other sirdars ascended by a ladder the funeral-pile, upon which ignitible matters and substances, as corron seeds, &c., were strewn, and the royal body was respectfully placed in the middle

[·] Grunth is the boly beeck of Bain-Namuk

r with the board. After this, the rances aslder, one by one, according to their rank, the
d the minister showed himself very officious
assistance. The rances placed themselves
royal body, and the slaves close at its feet.
d, remaining in silent expectation for the
n a strong thick mat of reeds being brought,
sole were covered, oil was then poured over
ster and sirdars descended, and the pile was
er. In a few moments, the deplorable victims
and fanatic ceremony had ceased to exist.

of this pile occupied two days; on the third, and ashes of each of the bodies were colnce of the court only, and separately placed ich ceremony, a preparation was made for a tly the same pomp and splendour as if the . wives were still alive. Thus their remains ve richly caparisoned palanquins by numerous rds, accompanied by handsome presents, such decorated elephants, horses, &c., &c., to the ges, where the Brahmins receive the whole. s they put into the river, the other valuables nong themselves; nothing returning but the nder which the ashes of Runjeet Sing and each placed, were composed of the most valuable terials, the props of which were of gold and ons of rupees were expended in this outfit. on leaving the fortress, it traversed the streets inisters and some of the principal sirdars on us others mounted on their elephants and s of persons were assembled in the streets. tops of houses, by whom flowers were thrown ins. The curtains of the palanquin which ins of Runjeet Sing were open, while those of sed, in the same manner as when travelling e. The minister walked close to the palanthe minister and strikes by other enough the tension and presents to be nonfuncted to the guard. The control assess thatteen data me minut of the notione steam visite.

After the changes of kinger ting us comme on. Kurreck Sing, accepted the Guide thrones, was nessed being a blockheni. was a worse minim more train in father. Twice aday he described masself of us senses, and passed his whole time in a state of stopefaction. It was note natural that the government sould not using remain in the hands of such as individual. His guardian, or tutor and factorum, Similar Chet Sing, being destrous in second at milependent minister, was a rival of Dirway Sing, and was summing to remove him. He intended in measurable into me norming in the durber. For this purpose so said subserved in the foreses. where he lived with Kurruck Sing, us 701 recently presented batallions of budy-gravis, and and univers the sentings of the three guest deresed in Dhoun ting, in he changed each in the morning fixed upon the the marrier of the manner and the plot was not concenied from Throm time, and se sustered to present the transferror art. It which he successful to the assistance of the rown prince. No-Neuel ting and a lew of the sirders; and with the aid of the two trouters and some restings. Kurruck Sing and Chet Sing were municit in the farmer seduce

his father, Runjeet Sing, to the fund was current that he was poisoned, ed was also specified, but I do not bel t, that the son showed great indifference tment of his father, or for his recovather's illness he never saw him but but a short time before his death; on w was treated by his only son in a mai ven to the natives around, which acco mitted him into the hands of inexperies queers. I, the only appointed Europ er called for during the king's disease, w. It is probable that the patient reque the son prevented my attending. eath-day of his father would also be ould have behaved in another manner. y in which the king, Kurruck Sing, and ious event happened. Early in the morn ean Oottum Sing, eldest son of the Mahar he committed the Chief of his moun ent, he being very ill, promising me a pa n case I should be able, as I expected evening. My new patient was unable was troubled with gravel in the kidneys. e day, whilst Oottum Sing himself, as h his death. When I hastened into t, summoned as I was by Oottum Sing, und both in a small room, and, accordin Hindoos, the patient was lying on the fl g was sitting on the bed, offering me to re speaking about the disease of the pati messenger entered, with the news that k Sing had expired a few minutes previou he funeral-pile took place the same aftern were burnt with him; and I was presen arkable spectacle. The ceremony took p close to the same spot where Ranjeet Sing was burne, and nemis with the same rites. The court afterwards went on fact to the river, to perform their ablations, according to the content of the country, whilst I returned to my above-mentional patient. Scarcely had I arrived, when I was sold that I had been called for, and invited by the minister to attend immediately at the fortress garden (hanourer-bagh). I did not lose one mounts. Inc. repaired to that place, and found the minimer waiting for me, who, as soon as he descried me, came, and seizing my imme. with me it was all over with Meesa Outrage Sing. My sarwing was increased, upon hearing that a piece of the wall falling mean him and the royal prince. No Nebal, had crushed them beautiful its fragments. Outtum Sing was killed instantly, and the rowal prince considerably hurt. The minister anothered me is a zent. where I saw the prince; but he the number entitled including the most energetic manner, but it steak about that event it may one. The prince was on his bed, his head most avoiding stranged. and his state was such that he have it its many an emerge With that conviction I left the test and whether in the minister, in so low a troe that he tree the month near L "Medical art can do notifica to reflere the infortunate trines." upon which, the minister requested me to wan there while he re-entered the tent, and, after a short was therein, he came into addressing me loud enough to be heard for all the assembly win listened attentively, asking - whether they might give some some to the Koonwar Sabeb royal trimes, he washing to make some Whereupon I answered. "Of course: he is in the course only if parsley:"-a proverb applied to those tangentus;" ill min me expected to live. The minister's intention in thesatoring me thus, was to conceal at that moment the approximing teach of the prince, in order to have time to make the necessary treparations, so that the peace and transmitted if the minney nugar. not be disturbed, in which he succeeded to that the trace of the prince remained a secret for three days. This miles at the ways advantage of to recall Sheer Sing. Ranger Sing a stranger was and to place him upon the throne. In the meanwhile, the

eceased prince invited the rance, his mother, ome as soon as possible. Both arrived on the t Sheer Sing was rather later than the rance, r position in the interior part of the fortress: pre obliged to camp in the garden (hazooree fortress. When both were at their respective the royal prince was made public, and the was ordered, which took place close to that of Two beautiful young ladies became victims him. One female of the age of twelve years ed, owing to her not being yet ripe for the ittee.

en proper at that time to have made inquiries g of the wall by which No-Nehal Sing and een crushed, was accidental, or a premeditated ked conspirators; but none thought it worth the inquiry, and the event was regarded as a l—the royal prince having neglected his royal I not caused his death, had at least accelerated

investigation induced the English to believe hal Sing to have been a premeditated plot of according to their opinion, ambitious as he rince the only impediment and obstacle to s which he had in view. As for me, having e in that country, an ocular witness of the g had the opportunity of closely observing notives of the minister, I cannot agree with tly, he would certainly have spared the life of sing, whom he loved, and would have appanion to the prince, and also have kept himer from the place at which the accident hapnot foresee the moment of the downfall of the the distance where he might escape the ruin: , his arm was severely contused and injured, attended him. Secondly, he would certainly

have arranged that Sheer Sing should be at hand, in order to raise him immediately to the throne, by which he would have prevented the consultations which daily took place in the fortress for fourteen days, until at last it was decided that the Ranee Chund Kour, mother of No-Nehal Sing, and heiress, should occupy the throne, which she did not know how to maintain. There is more reason to suppose that the partisans of Kurruck Sing and Chet Sing were the authors of this plot against the prince, as he had intended to ask them for an account of their perfidious behaviour during his father's long illness, they having cheated and robbed him in the most shameful manner, and it was generally known that immediately after the funeral rites of his father, he (the prince) intended to order seven of their houses to be closed, and inquiries to be made.

During the conferences of the sirdars in the fortress, which lasted for a fortnight, the Ranee Chund Kour attempted the life of Sheer Sing; but Dhyan Sing was soon informed of it, and warned his protégé. Sheer Sing did not forget it, and when he afterwards took the reins of government into his hands, it happened that during his absence from Lahore, the slave-girls of Chund Kour crushed the head of their mistress with a brick, whilst she was enjoying her siesta. Dhyan Sing proceeded, in the absence of the king, against the assassins, and caused their noses, ears and hands to be cut off, which was effected publicly, before the kotoali (police-office), and expelled them from the city; but as their tongues had remained unhurt, they alleged that they only fulfilled the wish of Sheer Sing, who promised them as a reward a jaghir (some land). On that account, they were transported to the opposite side of the river Ravee, and were never afterwards heard of.

The Sikh troops had been often reviewed before their monarch or the royal prince, and on such occasions some were promoted or rewarded. This was abolished under the government of Chund Kour. She was only visible to some of her confidants. Her ministers and counsellors directed the helm of the state vessel, which moved on indifferently, as each one neglected the public

welfare, and provided only for his private interest. In the course of time there naturally arose a general dissatisfaction. The minister, Dhyan Sing, perceiving the consequences of it, pretended to go with his younger brother Soochet Sing into the mountains of his native country, on a hunting party, to restore his health; but, in fact, it was only a pretext for calling in Sheer Sing, to whom all the troops flocked to range themselves under his standard.

The following event may serve as a sample of oriental policy. Dhyan Sing's eldest son, Heera Sing, and his own elder brother, Gholab Sing, belonged to the faction of the ranee. They shut themselves up with her in the fortress, which was bombarded incessantly for three days and nights. It was only when the besiegers prepared to take the place by storm, that the besieged surrendered, under the following stipulations: the rance shall henceforth live in the fortress, a convenient jaghir shall be granted to her; and to the garrison, consisting of two batallions of dogras (mountaineers), the troops of Gholab Sing, a free retreat shall be granted. Their retreat was fixed to take place in the darkness of the night, and they were permitted to take with them whatever they pleased. Gholab Sing was during five days in possession of the fortress where the treasury happened to be. The troops of the mountains were ordered to go to the opposite side of the river Ravee, until the coronation of Sheer Sing should have taken place. By Dhyan Sing and Soochet Sing's mediation, Gholab Sing and Heera Sing were reconciled with Sheer Sing, living with him on the best terms, and enjoying as before the greatest influence at the court. Had the party in the fortress gained the day, the issue of that civil contention would also have finished in favour of the Rajah's family. After the settlement of this affair, two of the rajahs retired into the mountains with their troops, laden with their stolen treasures, the two others remained with Sheer Sing.

The new maharajah addicted himself to immoderate drinking, and indulged especially in champagne. The good-feeling between him and Dhyan Sing soon reached its end, and they began to hate each other in the most acrimonious manner. Sirdar Ajeet Sing and his uncle Lena Sing (descended from the family of the Scindawalla, and related to Runjeet Sing) belonged to the party of the rance, who had fought against Sheer Sing and Dhyan Sing; but they knew how to insinuate themselves into the confidence of both to such a degree that, without the knowledge of either, they destroyed both the maharajah and his wuzeer. They conspired with Sheer Sing to murder Dhyan Sing, but at the same time they also intrigued with Dhyan Sing to murder Sheer Sing. Both king and minister were well acquainted with their preparations for war, and knew also that the Scindawallas had provided themselves with gunpowder, bullets and soldiers. Sheer Sing was even repeatedly cautioned by his friends to be on his guard, to which advice however he paid no attention, and in an immovable manner allowed them to concoct their schemes. Each one believed that the stroke was appointed for his adversary, and, finally, it fell upon both. True is the proverb: "He who digs a pit for another, falls in himself;" for Ajeet Sing as well as Lena Sing had laboured for their own ruin.

Sheer Sing used to review his troops every day. On such an occasion, being in the royal garden (Shahbelore) for the purpose of mustering the Scindawalla's troops, and sitting before the window of a small room, to look at the soldiers, Ajeet Sing approached him and exhibited a loaded double-barrelled fowlingpiece, as a nazerana (present), and at the moment Sheer Sing was stretching out his hand to receive it, he was shot with that gun on the spot. Aject Sing's troops, arrayed before the window, gave a volley of musket shots through the window, to kill the men surrounding Sheer Sing, and penetrated into the room to cut off his head. I was by accident not farther than ten steps from the place where the horrid crime was committed, and five minutes before his atrocious murder I had spoken to him in the garden under a tree, where he ordered me to remain until his The subject of our interview was a gunpowder-mill with machinery, which Dhyan Sing had ordered me to make. Sheer Sing had inspected that establishment four days prelay), and was so satisfied, that with his o varms two pair of gold bracelets, and orde given to me, as an additional sum to ady received as my monthly appointme only an oral promise, I went daily to o receive an authority in writing, and tal Thursday on which he was assassinat was being perpetrated by Ajeet Sing, L. rdered, in a garden in the neighbourhood, aub Sing, a boy only twelve years of a im of party fury was cruelly cut into pie moment when he was occupied with his Br I giving alms to the poor; for it was a S lay of a Hindoo month, on which similar co ok place. The guardian of the infant child, I isser Belee Ram (the first treasurer), and ot ot wait long before they received retributi the murderers hurried towards the fortre met Dhyan Sing, who was on his road ey informed him of what had been done, a he fortress to execute their project of placi ungest son, Dulleep Sing, on the thro in the fortress, they shot Dhyan Sing, a es, shut themselves up in the fortress, a m-beating, Dulleep Sing as king, and Aj Rajah Heera Sing, Dhyan Sing's son, w ving escaped being murdered, knew how he troops by his eloquence and promises, a selves ready to follow him. Confident w. e entered the city at midnight, surround ockaded it. The thundering of the cann till mid-day, at which time the small garris ed. At that moment, Heera Sing gave t A Spanish colonel, named M. Hurbon, khs, was one of the first on the battlemer walls. Those who laid down their arr



RANGE CHUNDA



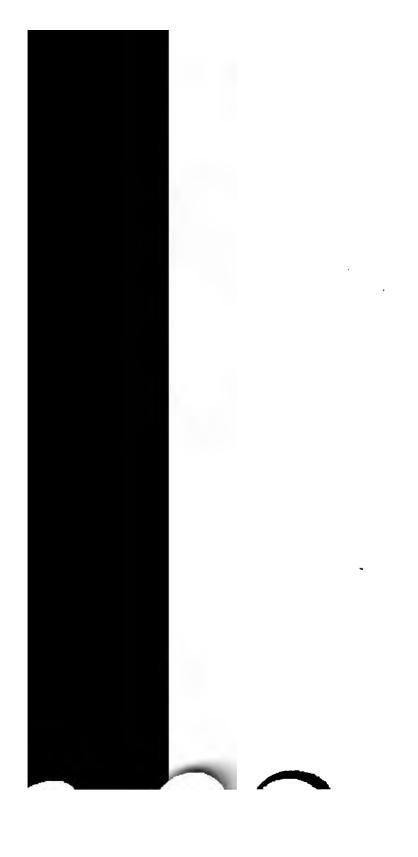
MARARAIH DULLBEP SING



SINDAN JEWAHIR SING



RAJAR LALL SING



remained unhurt, only the ringleaders, Ajeet Sing, Lena Sing, Baii Goormuck Sing, Misser Belee Ram, and a few others, were destroyed in the melle. Ajeet Sing's head was delivered to Heera Sing, as a trophy, but his body, and that of his uncle, Lena Sing, were hung up on the outside of the city gates. Who would have imagined that the victorious Heera Sing should so soon have met with a similar fate!

With the body of Dhyan Sing, thirteen wives and female slaves were burnt. Heera Sing, his son, had been educated by Runjeet Sing, was endowed with wit and genius, and had received a good education, being able to read and write well; and knowing also how to treat the troops; which latter accomplishment he learned from his father. The young king (eight years old) had therefore a young minister (twenty-five years of age), who might have occupied his post for a long time, had he not been too much under the control of his guardian, whom he regarded as a deity. This guardian was a fanatic Brahmin, from the mountains, of the name of Jellah Pundit, who frequently induced Heera Sing to take false measures, by influencing his mind with astrological dreams and false prophesies, to the injury of the country. In fact, he only did that which pleased him, and ordered only what agreed with his extravagant ideas; this caused considerable confusion, and in consequence there was general dissatisfaction; so it was thought prudent to remove Jellah Pundit. troops themselves, with the king's uncle at their head, insisted on his being delivered over to them, to which Heera Sing manifested no inclination; this caused the flight of the latter, with his guardian, which they performed on elephants, laden with their riches. But scarcely had they gone a few miles from the capital, and crossed the river Ravee, on their way to the mountains, when they were overtaken by their persecutors, whilst stopping at a village for a few minutes repose. overwhelmed, in spite of the brave resistance of Heera Sing's retinue; the village became a prey to the flames; and he and his escort were killed to the last man. Among those who perished in that affair was Meean Son Sing (a son of the maharajah se head, together with those of Heera Sing, ., &c., was brought as a trophy to the

the attention of an observer who has followed solitical changes at that period, that in this great deal of bloodshed and mischief might from the country, if the Sikhs had been penetration, and if, instead of defending the g's party, they had ranged themselves under Sing, and supported his interest. If they Sing, as the circumstances then imperatively uld not only have prevented every future ght also into their possession all the immense e at Heera Sing's disposal. But the proverb s vult perdere, prius dementat."

o my readers a true picture of what happened ination of Sheer Sing, being an involuntary ferocious scene; and how I escaped the tened my own person. At the moment I the guns, and perceived all the people in ir weapons, I felt persuaded that the locality for a tranquil man; so I looked for a passage from the garden—the scene of horror—and the spot where I had left my horse and were still waiting, at a place which was by a small low garden wall, and a narrow towards them, jumped over the wall and safely at the spot. It was by a fortunate k this direction for my escape; my people ards, that at the great entrance to the hissed and flew about, and that they were or my life. Thus I was saved in a critical a firm resolution, without any hesitation.

as much about my own preservation, I will my narrative.

heer Sing's reign, we mustered about twenty



111

Europeans, for the most part French and Engine officers. 22 the service of the Lahore government. It was the common saving, that we should bye and bye form a colory: buz Jelini Pundit dismissed them from the service, one after the otheralleging economical motives, but, in fact, from religious facutions: so that I and the Spaniard only remained. But at last I are was dismissed. Nevertheless, I remained in the city; and cautionais made preparations for my departure, and for that purpose had sold all my effects at a very low price. I did this partly by the advice of my friends, partly by my own inclination, persuaded as I was that such misgovernment could not be of lang duration, and anticipating what the future most being facili. I did not doubt for one moment that they would being the needs of the minister and his bad adviser as trophies to Lancre: and my supposition was realised by the result. The finances the Akalees (immortals), or rather the robbes-tack, the Nananga. exhibited for money the head of Jeller, in Labora and United "That is the rogue," they exclaimed, " who and used the some Heera Sing to murder his uncle, the brave Rajah Soomer Sing. for which he wanted an army of 20000 men, although me antagonist was only assisted by first values mountainess." This murder happened in a small most in the time from Lahore. Jellah, the idol of Heera Stag. intragned as a temple: fanatic against the high priest of the State, Govern Barra Beer Sing. Under the pretext that this body man was to gran terms with the rebels and fugitives, and collected them in his maintain order to surrender the country to the English he squares the minister on to send a part of his troops to the residence of the priest, and to take the fugitive prisoners. At this experiment accompanied by great bustle, the Gozero was ence, together with a great number of horned cattle their beams, samed among the Hindoos and Sikhs), and numerous prove pergue without the the charity of the priest; part of them were denied and the river Sutlej, near to Hurekee-ke-Puttun (a ferre on the Sutley, where they perished. Among the slain there was also Castimera Sing, son to Runjeet Sing, who had been drawn from the forch was given to him and his brother, Peshora ge from their father.

the civil list of the king, Dulleep Sing, anee Chunda, and that of his uncle Jewahir tent that they could not live in a style due to prompted the brother of the rance, Jewahirleep Sing out of the fortress on an elephant, re with the troops of General Avitabile, was received by the general in command, Brahmin, and father-in-law to Jellah, with, salutation, a stroke in the face, and he imh, for which he lost his nose when sirdar In the city the rumour was ame wuzeer. hir Sing intended to convey Dulleep Sing deliver him to the English. Early in the ng went out on horseback, and brought back to the city. According to custom, ds of cannon were fired on the entrance of was given up again to his mother in the fortwas dragged to prison. At that time Jellah o a tender connection with a widow of Sheer d her that he would murder Dulleep Sing, , as legitimate heir of the Guddee, on the r could not be performed secretly, and it of impartial persons, so the Ranee Chunda this conspiracy, and that was quite sufficient its birth. Women's cunning surpasses all the question concerns their own interest. trived to secure the good will of the treasurer, vould have thought that a man, who owed on to Rajah Dhyan Sing, and who lived ty of Heera Sing, with whom he contracted th whom Jellah Pundit exchanged turbans amity, would have played the felon against porting the rance with his advice and activity? asioned the release of her brother, Jewahir

मगी

رمدال ا مرکر ده فرزند معنی ده و م ے میں اور ان کور ا

. . . . -



verlage en remen en etter val og i skriver og i skriver. I Valan I og i villerage og i skriver in the graduation in the second the mutited to respect to the form the transfer of the continuent of the continuent Sa Saguidada Edita da la também de la compagnia. ku hreczny meż seck ukaru je kie kują 7 j the while help of the Main retails already the consta tereta and its tree attitude treation, it is seen by segartification when the wischers and the contraction of the contraction and mage. The tray and from the program of the THE SOLET BOOK WHO I HAVE A SHELL AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART tests are the three-same of elegants again to be Brother and more than the control of teat of the Eren of while it was ষ্ট্ৰ (চৰণ) ধৰ্ম মাধ্যক্ষিত । প্ৰস্তুত্বত । SATELON BY TO DO BETTE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P Miller & Herre Mary Telepher (1920) (1930) Some of Premises in the Control of the Conangagnatat aba menterni, ang akalong .

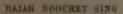
Harris 12 (1) Indiana - In

n the victim had a great number of partisans aformation of the treacherous assassination, d Jewahir Sing when riding on his elephant. e what the troops meditated doing with red to avoid their invitation to enter their

eriod of Jewahir Sing's administration, we ritical circumstances; neither justice, order fe were enjoyed by the community. all discipline, acted as each thought proper; soldier went into a bazaar to receive an old y force with tenfold interest. At the camp e miles from Lahore, there was a false report led in my house some English spies, who ation with Jewahir Sing, to surrender the lish. Colonel Mouton was the only one who and who, a short time previously, had ree, in order to solicit a new engagement; and paniard, Hurbon, and St. Amand, a painter, se being the only Europeans at Lahoresome soldiers whom I attended, told me the troops had resolved, if Jewahir should fortress into their camp on that afternoon, and kill him there. Their intention, they ostile towards my dwelling, which they inand burn, as they thought I was concealing o were conspiring with Jewahir Sing to try to the English; they advised me therething of value to a secure place. the last moment, when Jewahir heard, by drums, that the troops were in full march ess, that he resolved to leave his residence: happily for the city and myself, for had nore would have been plundered and sacked. ress he was riding on an elephant, holding g before him on his lap. In his Howda









RAJAH HEERA SING



(chair), there was a number of bags filled with gold and silver. He thought probably to ransom his life with it, but he was mistaken. The Ranee and Mungela, with many slave-girls, followed him on several elephants. When the train arrived at the camp, the soldiers first took Dulleep Sing from his lap, and sent him with his mother in a royal tent, erected on purpose for the court. Scarcely was that done, when they fired at Jewahir Sing, without any further ceremony, and the same fate awaited two of his attendants, named Baba-Ruttun-Sing and Chetta Payah. This catastrophe made such a deep impression on the Ranee and Mungela, that for many weeks they were quite inconsolable; they appeared before the public for several days with their hair loose, as if mad. morning they went from the fortress on foot, crossing the pret (place for exercising soldiers) in the garden where Jewahir Sing had been burnt with both his companions and five living women; there they gave free vent to their tears, to relieve their oppressed hearts.

In the year 1845 the cholera arrived at Lahore, having travelled through Turkistan and Cabul. At the same time Gholab Sing was brought from Jummoo, a town in the mountains, a prisoner to Lahore, and he might have congratulated himself on having escaped the persecution of Jewahir Sing; for it was well known that at different periods attempts had been made upon his life. The reason of Jewahir's hatred against him was that Gholab Sing had persuaded a great number of the Sikh troops to follow his banner, to whom he trusted himself. He was brought from Jummoo to Lahore, in consequence of his resistance to some government exactions. It is a remarkable fact, that Gholab Sing, in spite of his fortress being blockaded by numerous troops, was bold enough to give an order to murder on the road the delegates of the Sikhs whom he himself had despatched with the subsidies requested by the government, as if he had regretted performing his duty.

During his struggles in the mountains, Runjoor Sing, well known to the English as the commander of the Sikh troops at you. I.

val, had the command in the mountains he most wealthy Brahmins of that cour l by some of his neighbours to take t o his custody, for which purpose the Brah or Sing a guard, which he obtained. g was apprised that valuables were store rahmin, he plotted an intrigue for obtain , and despatched a division of his men. to plunder the house. The Brahmins be s violence had been perpetrated under joor Sing, flocked in numbers to Lahore ints to Jewahir Sing; but seeing they co tisfaction from him, they all returned to t min at whose house the robbery was c nly person who remained behind at Lah not to leave the capital until he obtained sa ong and vain expectation, he early one me tree, declaring that he would not leave reparation for the injustice which had b Jewahir Sing was informed of the fact er to compel the Brahmin to descend. an comply, stabbed himself in the tree; u mmanded the faqueer Noor-oo-Deen to or surgeons) to cure the wound. On the s dent coming from the durbar, which that ortress, and met the faqueer, when we v olab Khana, at the Hazooree Bagh, where siness during the day. There we found reported that the cure of the Brahmin wels having protruded from his body, ced. While I was inquiring what was iversation, the faqueer related to me the ested me to accompany the native surg or a moment, adding, that he wished me estore him to health. I went there, hall garden before the city gate (Tunkse

Derwazeh.) The other jerahs had already given him up as a lost man, and retired. On his abdomen I saw the protuding intestines, which, although unhurt, were of a blueish colour, by having been six hours exposed to the heat of the summer in that position. The patient, a lean man of about fifty years, was in the full possession of his senses. I sent for my instruments. and enlarged the narrow opening of the muscle and the peritoneum, so that I could replace the bowels, made a gastroraphy, and joined the wound. All this was done in a few minutes. During the operation, the patient said slowly "tenn, tenn, tenn," (saint, saint, saint). The assisting jerah gave me the title of ustad (master). After this, the patient was troubled by an annoying hiccup, which lasted for three days, and then he recovered. I presented him to the faqueer Noor-oo-Deen, and the minister. The latter did his best to appease him, and ordered some cows, utensils, clothes, and money to be delivered to him, and he retired satisfied. From this fact, every one will be convinced of the incapacity of the native surgeons, or jerahs, in the East.

After the death of Jewahir Sing, the rance conferred on her lover, Lall Sing, the title of prime minister. She had been several times enciente but had always procured abortion. fact was a public secret. It is easy to imagine that neither civil nor military men respected or feared the ranee and her favourite. This was especially the case among the army, whose discipline was in the highest degree corrupted. Every batallion had two men called punches, or deputies, who dictated laws to the court, according to the resolutions taken by the assembly of the troops. This continued until the ranee and her lover became objects of contempt and disrespect, and were often abused publicly, and threatened by the troops. There was no doubt any longer that their, days were numbered, and at that time they thought it necessary to put themselves under the protection of the English. How was that to be effected? It could only be done by making war against the English, by which, although her troops might be destroyed, and their opponents take

untry, they would be personally benefit hich may have induced the rance to pl protection of the English government, ate might resemble that of her predecess son learn in what manner his father, er, had destroyed their own mothers (t th's History of the Reigning Family e was between two fires, and thought her o h protection. The difficulty was, how to ca they very soon found the means. At that t ernor of Peshawur, having succeeded Gen the only man who exercised a great influe nce the time of Runjeet Sing. is advice. On his proposal, false docume ich were read in the durbar, the contents e English had confiscated the incomes of on the other side of the river Sutlej, and us outrages, and that they were preparing khs; therefore it was said to be necessary attack them.

ps. The Sikhs received their guree persh on the Summood (tomb of the royal familistered an oath to each individually; e Koran, and the Hindoos on the water of

having named an auspicious day, they we rediplomatic conferences, on their march. well acquainted with all those disturbanich happened in the neighbouring counst idea of being attacked by their allies, not at all prepared for a war. On the otlej, the four battles were fought—at Moodiwal, and Sobraon; and the English, coin the last battle, became masters of



RAJAH TEJA SINO



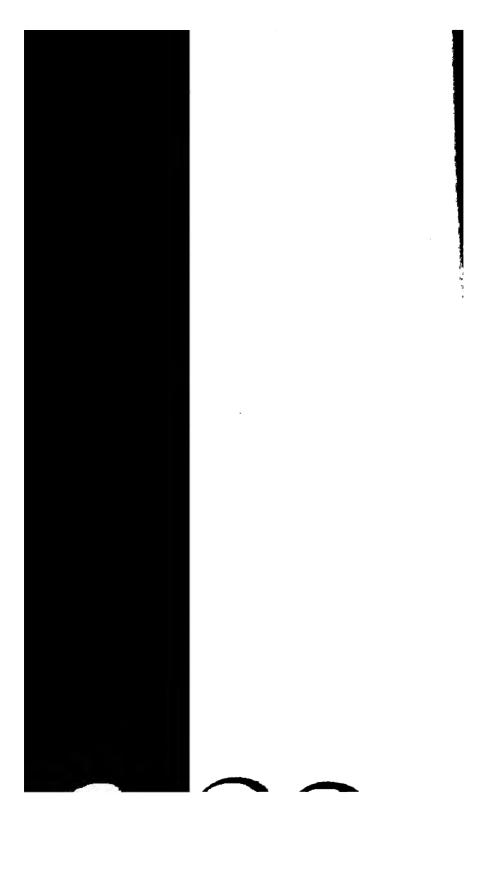
RAJAH DBENA-NAUTH



PAUCEER NOOR-OO-DEEN



SIRDAR BOST MAHOMED

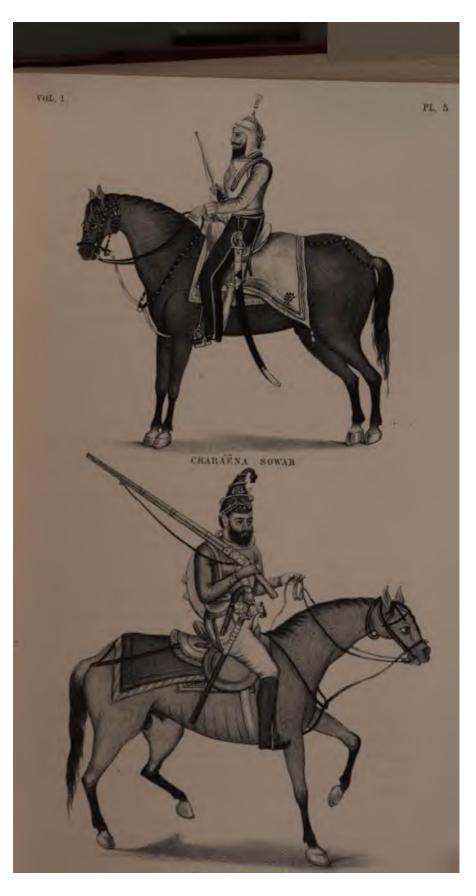


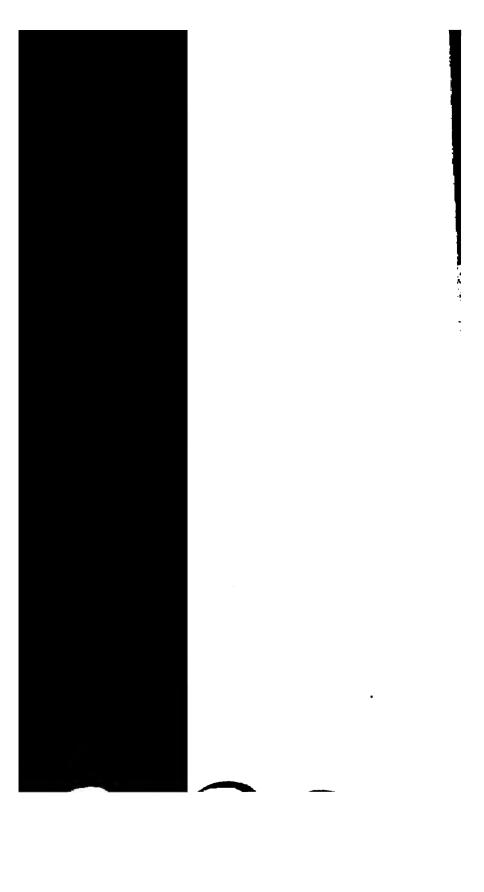
country. Teja Sing, whom I attended at Lahore, made to me the candid confession, that, in circumstances like those to which the country was reduced, no other remedy was left for its salvation but to surrender it to the English. It is well known, that on the 22nd of December, 1845, Teja Sing arrived on the field of battle with a reserve of twenty-five to thirty thousand regular troops, after the English had fought a whole day and night, and consumed all their ammunition, on account of which they had been obliged to retreat. But the Sikhs with whom they had fought, believing themselves defeated, retired also, and the English returned and re-occupied their abandoned camp. That was the critical moment in which the reserve army, under the command of Teja Sing, arrived; and he, being in correspondence with the English, did what he could to check the ardour of his troops by filling them with fear; and he was the first who turned his back in order to spare the English, he knowing their critical position. The army followed his example, and retreated also. That was the famous battle in which the confusion among the British troops reached its highest pitch—to such a degree, that they fired on each other. On this occasion, a Catholic priest, the only one in the whole army, lost his life, his long beard and turban causing the mistake. It is known, too, that the Prince Waldemar of Prussia was in the English ranks as a volunteer, and distinguished himself by his courage and calmness. Although he luckily escaped the peril, he was much afflicted by the sad accident of seeing his dear friend and travelling companion, Doctor Hofmeister, fall by his side, having been killed by a shot from the Sikh camp.

On the 10th of February, 1846, the battle of Sobraon took place, which decided the fate of the country. Teja Sing, the traitor, took to his heels, and, on passing the Sutlej, he ordered the bridge to be broken down, leaving the greater part of his troops behind in a helpless state. The betrayed soldiers cried, with their hands folded and grass in their mouths, making themselves emblems of their holy animals, the cattle. It is said, that some of them exclaimed: "We suffer only the just reward

d not deserve any better fate, for there, bey nd where we killed our gooroo with his co h, in his history, says very truly concern porco:-"One of the first victims was the l legs was nearly knocked off by a cannon b hmere Sing, with some other sirdars, fell in ed; and numbers of their people were drow empting to escape. The Sikhs lost all t gooroo, the sight of the rich plunder wh being a temptation too strong for their pi now was to secure, every man for himself as he could; but for this they had to fi truggle was over, the Baba was found bre lamations against those of his own caste uced many of the letters which he had recei ore mentioned—to prove, as he supposed, ny of the Sikh chiefs and officers, who, as , had written these letters, instigating him Jtter Sing. 'When,' said he to the Si and your chiefs and officers wrote these let st solemn promises, both to myself and U: our good faith, and agreed to your propos ning for Utter Sing and his family the me od; but you, calling yourselves Sikhs, nedans. You have proved yourselves a v faithful race, without pity or religion. o heaven is, may even your wickedness He then gave directions that his body sho river, that his bones might not be left on su &c., &c.

uncle of Ajeet Sing, and brother of Lena Si erers of Sheer Sing, Dhyan Sing, and Perticy were all members of the Scindawalla fameet Sing; for this reason, Utter Sing embrance Chund Kour, at the outbreak of the c the fortress of Lahore having been sur







121

dered to Sheer Sing, Utter Sing took to flight, and solicited protection from the English. It was natural that Heera Sing and his counsellor, Jellah Pundit, should endeavour to catch him, at any price whatever; so they managed to bring him over to the Baba Beer Sing, in order to implicate the holy man in the affair. I related before, that Jellah Pundit, through religious fanaticism, hated the Baba for having given an asylum to the two unfortunate princes, Cashmere Sing and Peshora Sing, after having been driven, by Heera, from the fortress of Secalkote, which had been allotted to them as their property. Utter Sing permitted himself to be deluded by false promises, and repaired to the appointed place, where directions were afterwards given to capture him alive. The plot miscarried, it is true. Utter Sing was overwhelmed by a superior force, but he shot at and killed the general who was about to capture him, which caused the ensuing battle.

The Sikh army having passed the Sutlej, the soldiers became aware that their leaders were playing the part of traitors, not doing anything they ought to have done. In the before-mentioned history of Smyth, we find the following passage:—

"They gave vent to their alarm and indignation in fierce reproaches on the treachery of their leaders; but that was all they could do. 'We knew,' they said to their leaders, 'that you had leagued with the court to send us against the British, and to pen us up here like sheep, for them to come and slaughter us at their convenience; but remember, that in thus acting, you play the part, not only of traitors to your country, but of ruthless butchers and murderers. You destroy a whole army, which, whatever its faults and crimes may have been, has always been ready to obey the orders of the state and its officers. We might even now punish you as you deserve; but we will leave you to answer to your gooroo and your God; while we, deserted and betrayed as we are, will do what we can to preserve the independence of our country,'" &c., &c.

During this war of the Sikhs against the English, the Rajah Gholab Sing remained neutral at Jummoo, in the mountains.

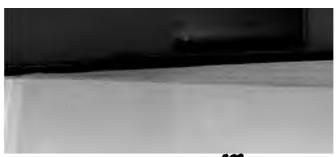
sed his support to the Sikhs, but them as long as possible. A short til battle, at Sobraon, some hundreds of t s (deputies) succeeded in drawing out t o call him, from Jummoo, his den. Und the order from the rance herself and th ompanied by them, to Lahore. r to procrastinate. Arrived at Lahore, we were well acquainted with each othe my advice how he ought to act in the complained of the embarrassment he wa he, "the same Sikhs who murdered m nd who, under Jewahir's administration are now endeavouring to draw me into th against the English." I advised him no air. This agreed with his views, the Sikh hree battles; and it was more than probable ch must decide the destiny of the country The treacheries of the chiefs having been I made him aware how prudent it would hteen English prisoners at Philoor, and to buse, which he did. Meanwhile, the news non reached us, and that the English had They requested Gholab Sing to repair to tched the English prisoners (among whom net) on elephants into the English camp, ade them presents at the durbar; and three ing followed them. nekatch, about fourteen miles from Lahore,

accompany him as a private counsellor; at nekatch, about fourteen miles from Lahore, from the city which intimidated me. It the defeated Sikhs had collected the rest id intended to kill their commander, the and having done so, that they then into two parties, one to march towards Lahore, the revenge on the ranee and her paramour;

M31 كري للدن إنبرين ولروع مهديم وي وي رسرييز بن مدر د به مولام مع جركر ورداك مدر منوري والمراق



?



166

and the other to attack Gholeb Sing and his setting, for having first promised them his assistance, and factors of that, intending to go to Kassoer, to surrender the country to the English. Fearing to be attacked during the sight, no one allowed himself any rest. Gheleb Sing placed four cannot s which he had with him, under the command of Cantain Gardaer. at some distance from our camp, and he himself accurried the whole of the night in going the round of the various outposts. Happily the Sikhe did not execute either of their intended movements, and the next day we arrived unmedested at the English camp, in the vicinity of Kusseer. Chelch Sing with his mite were not received with much apparent confidity. but when all was settled, and the English had obtained what they desired, the scene changed its aspect; the young Dullarp Sing was brought from the capital to give his sanction to all the transactions, the English then proceeded to Labore, and thus ended the independence of the once powerful state founded by Runjeet Sing. The English forces encumped at Meean Meer, about five miles from the city. To enfeable the country, it was divided into three parts; one was left to the Sikhs, the second was annexed to the English possessions, and the third, Cashmere, comprising a part of the mountains, was appointed to Gholab Sing, as a reward for the services he had rendered, and also in consideration of a large sum of money he had delivered over to the conquerors. He was promoted to the title of Maharajah of Cashmere, which was made independent of Lahore, but under English protection. Dulleep Sing, after having paid the expenses of the war, remained the ruler of Lahore, and Lall Sing was appointed his wuzeer. Sir H. Lawrence was appointed by the English as Resident, into whose hands the reins of government were estrusted. One of his first measures was the reduction of the army, and the suspension of several establishments for the manufacture of military stores, including my powder-mill, &c. Instead of these establishments, an hospital was erected in the vicinity of the capital, under the direction of the durbar; and

the organisation of it. In this hospital, tics was established, and I also created ital for prisoners.

who had risen from the rank of muleteer e, did not long enjoy the title of wuzeer; hin, of great influence among his partisans, immense riches, which he acquired at the Runjeet Sing's treasurer (he never having t of the funds under his charge), such a English to be dangerous, and his removal ssary. Accordingly he was arrested as a d sent to Agra, with a stipulated pension. to Lall Sing, and at the same time was Seealkote, on account of his treachery to he Sutlej. At the ceremony of his inauguibited her son, Dulleep Sing, from making gn) on Teja's forehead, being fully peraused the removal of Lall Sing, in order This inconsiderate behaviour of the rance. influence on her son, caused the Resident siveness by exiling her to the fortress of ot having even there remained inactive foultan), Sir Frederick Currie, the then r to be conveyed into another fortress on ipotentiary, Gangaram, and General Khan isly been hung, as associates in the coninning lady knew how to provide herself find out a method of escaping from her orted that she is now living in Katmandoo, l, not, however, to the displeasure of the ect a considerable saving.

perfectly acquainted with all the tricks of mowing well how to treat those people, ng their general esteem and approbation. time after the English had occupied the place at the bazsar at Lahore, which was so



195

serious that the gates of the city were ordered to be shut. The residency was still in the city; and at this critical mannest, the resolute Resident, accompanied by Major Edwards and a few sowers (mounted soldiers), appeared on the spot where the tunsult of the mob was raging, in order to establish tranquility; but they were welcomed by the mob with a valley of stance; Major Edwards received a slight would on his furchest, and one of the sowers a sobre wound. On the request of the Resident, Lall Sing caused the ringlesders to be captured; and one of them, a Brahmin, was hung before the city gate, without commony or hesitation.

The principal cause of this by no means insignificant rist, was said to be that an English soldier of the guarism gave a cut with his sword to an ox, which is esteemed by the Rudmins as a sacred animal. Since then, however, oxen are not only killed at Lahore, but at Umritsir, the holy city, and the meat is publicly sold at the bazaars. The Sikhs and Hindoos, who consider the killing of oxen and cows to be a capital sin, can do nothing but grieve at the sacrilege, and weep at their inability to prevent it. Their feelings on this point, however, would sometimes take a more active and dangerous turn; and on one occasion. when the Resident gave an entertainment in the royal gardens. called Shallemar, to which many ladies and gentlemen, and their children were invited, and I also happened to be among the number of the guests, we were near falling victims to the people's vengeance. By good fortune, however, the Resident was apprised of the conspiracy, and all preparations were made for our security, otherwise it would, I am afraid, have gone hardly with us, as the quarters of the troops were at Anarkhali, five miles from the gardens.

Bad health induced the Resident to accompany the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, to England, and Sir F. Currie replaced him; but as he treated the Sikhs with more indulgence, not being so well acquainted with oriental policy as Sir H. Lawrence, the people soon began to abuse his kindness. Two officers also, named Agnew and Anderson, both of them unacquaisted with

oms of the country, and therefore ignorant of dealing with such a people, were sent. native, Serdar Kan Sing, to Mooltan, to ounts from the Mulraj, and to take their of that district. Both these officers were i; and the natives, as if by a given signal, the English. The troops of the provinces and Peshawur also joined the hostile moveacy was detected at Lahore, in which, as ranee was implicated. Their intention was p Sing, and to bring him into the camp of earnest and bloody struggle arose: Dost Cabul, whom the English released a few son, took the conduct of the Sikhs, and English in two battles, at Ramnuggur and it was not before the return of hat the English recovered their position, by battles of Mooltan and Gujerat, on the r which—viz, on the 1st of May, 1849—the ed to the English possessions; the Sikh d; and my official capacity depending only that body, was consequently at its end. which I obtained. Dulleep Sing was sent to a, where he lived upon a pension, derived the same country from which I receive my ence between the two pensions being, that pend mine wherever I please. The receipt, at Lahore; my agent there presenting a d by an English authority.

r 1839 that I had returned to Lahore, after European continent and my native country. re, on my return, of being the companion of ho was also hastening to India to resume his byage we had many conversations, among hich had happened during my absence from discussion. On that occasion, the general



HARIDAS



•



127

related to me an occurrence which at first I could scarcely believe, thinking it a pure invention or a mere joke; but I soon became persuaded that he was in earnest. I give it here with the remark only, that after having arrived at Lahore, I heard it confirmed by other persons, in whose statements I could also place confidence.

Runjeet Sing—thus runs the narrative—was told that a saat; or faqueer, living in the mountains, was able to keep himself in a state resembling death, and would allow himself to be even buried, without injuring or endangering his life, provided they would remove or release him from the grave after the expiration of a fixed time, he being in the possession of the means of resuscitating himself again. The maharajah thought it impossible. To convince himself of the truth of the assertion, he ordered the faqueer to be brought to court, and caused him to undergo the experiment, assuring him that no precaution should be omitted to discover whether it was a deception. In consequence, the faqueer, in the presence of the court, placed himself in a complete state of asphyxia, having all the appearance of death.

In that state he was wrapped in the linen on which he was sitting, the seal of Runjeet Sing was stamped thereon, and it was placed in a chest, on which the maharajah put a strong lock. The chest was buried in a garden, outside of the city, belonging to the minister, barley was sown on the ground, and the space enclosed with a wall and surrounded by sentinels. On the fortieth day, which was the time fixed for his exhumation, a great number of the authorities of the durbar, with General Ventura, and several Englishmen from the vicinity, one of them a medical man, went to the enclosure. The chest was brought up and opened, and the faqueer was found in the same position as they had left him, cold and stiff. A friend of mine told me, that had I been present when they endeavoured to bring him to life, by applying warmth to the head, injecting air into his ears and mouth, and rubbing the whole of his body to promote circulation, &c., I should certainly not have had the slightest doubt of the reality of the performance. The minister, Rajah Dhyan Sing, assured me, that he himself kept this faqueer (whose name was Haridas) four months under the ground, when he was at Jummoo in the mountains. On the day of his burial, he ordered his beard to be shaved, and at his exhumation his chin was as smooth as on the day of his interment; thus furnishing a complete proof of the powers of vitality having been suspended during that period. He likewise caused himself to be interred at Jesrota, in the mountains, and at Umritsir, and also by the English in Hindostan. In the Calcutta Medical Journal about 1835, there is a full description of the faqueer, and we are there informed, that he preferred having the chest in which he was enclosed, suspended in the air, instead of its being buried beneath the earth, as he feared the possibility of his body being attacked by ants, whilst in that middle state between life and death. Having, however, refused to undergo another trial, several of the English people there doubted the truth of the story, and refused credence in so astonishing a power.* But it is quite certain that had there been any deception as regards the interment of the faqueer, rendering his experiment easy of accomplishment, those engaged or associated with him, and to whom the task of restoring the vital energies was necessarily entrusted, would of necessity be acquainted with the mystery, and able, since his real decease, to emulate his example; that, however, is not the case. It appears, consequently, that the faqueer was the only one then in possession of that ability; and as a further corroboration of this view of the case, I may mention that I myself inquired in the Punjab, in the mountains and valleys of Cashmere, and in other parts of India, and used every exertion to find a person possessed of this power, in order to bring him to Europe, or at least to Calcutta, but without success. Several Hindoos told me that such faqueers set no value upon money; I replied to them

^{*} To corroborate the above, my readers can refer to General Ventura (Paris), and also to Colonel Sir C. M. Wade (London), who were present, and assisted at the restoration of the faqueer, some accounts of whom have been published from the Colonel's statement.



however, that at all events they fully appreciated other worldly pleasures. They did not like to hear this statement, implying that the faqueer was a debauchés. Several complaints had, however, been made of him, on which account Runjeet Sing intended to banish him from Lahore. He anticipated the intention, by eloping with a Katrany (woman of a Hindoo caste) to the mountains, where he died, and was burned according to the custom of the country. His elopement with this woman may serve as a proof (in contradiction to other statements) that he was neither an eunuch nor a hermaphrodite.

Doubtless, it is a difficult task, and not within the power of every one to acquire the skill necessary for the performance of this experiment, and those who do succeed must undergo a long and continual practice of preparatory measures. I was informed that such people have their franulum linguæ cut and entirely loosened, and that they get their tongue prominent, drawing and lengthening it by means of rubbing it with butter mixed with some pellitory of Spain, in order that they may be able to lay back the tongue at the time they are about to stop respiration, so as to cover the orifice of the hinder part of the fosses nasales, and thus (with other means for the same purpose, which I shall mention) keep the air shut up in the body and head*. Novices, in trying the experiment, shut their eyes, and press them with their fingers, as also the cavities of the ears and nostrils, because the natural warmth of the body might cause such an expansion of the enclosed gas as otherwise to produce, by the violence of its pressure, a rupture of some of those delicate organs not yet accustomed by practice to endure it. This, I am told, is especially the case with the eyes and the tympan of the ear. For the better acquisition of this power, they are accustomed to practice the holding of the breath for a long period. They swallow a small strip of linen, in order to cleanse the stomach, and by a tube draw a quantity of water through the anus into the intestines to rinse them. This is

[•] A similar process is explained in some of the Encyclopædias, in the article on "Engastrimythe," or the mechanism of the ventriloquists.

performed while sitting in a vessel filled with water to the height of the arm-pits. It is said that the faqueer in question, a few days previous to his experiments, took some kind of purgative, and subsisted for several days on a coarse milk regimen. On the day of his burial, instead of food, he slowly swallowed, in the presence of the assembly, a rag of three fingers in breadth and thirty yards in length, and afterwards extracted it, for the purpose of removing all foreign matters from the stomach, having previously rinsed the bowels in the manner I have before mentioned. Ridiculous as this operation may appear to the reader, and as it appears, indeed, to me also, yet these artists must of necessity be complete masters of their body and its organism, and possess a more than ordinary power over the muscles. We are scarcely capable of swallowing a somewhat long piece of maccaroni if it is not well boiled and moistened with butter, &c., to render it palatable. It is probable, however, that they may have lost the sense of taste, and their neck-muscles may be relaxed to such a degree that the long linen strip does not meet with any resistance in the throat. These preparations being made, the faqueer stopped all the natural openings in the body with plugs of aromatic wax, placed back his tongue in the manner I have before indicated, crossed his arms over his breast, and thus suffocated himself, in the presence of a multitude of spectators. On his exhumation, one of the first operations is to draw his tongue into its natural position; after this, a warm aromatic paste, made from pulse meal, is placed on his head, and air is injected into his lungs and also through the ears, from which the plugs are withdrawn. By this operation, the pellets in the nostrils are driven out with considerable force and noise, and this is considered the first symptom of his resuscitation. Friction is then strenuously applied all over the body, and at length he begins to breathe naturally, opens his eyes, and is gradually restored to consciousness. It is related that, two hundred and fifty years ago, in the time of the Gooroo Arjun Sing, a Joghee faqueer was found in his tomb in a sitting posture, at Umritsir, and was restored to life. This faqueer is reported to have been below the ground for one hundred years; and when he revimany circumstances connected with the times in lived. Whether this tradition be true or false, it is a say; but I am of opinion, that he who can pass four below the ground without becoming a prey to correalso remain there for one year. Granting this, it is imper to fix a limit to the time during which a suspension of the functions may continue, without injury to their a power.

However paradoxical or absurd this statement may and however persuaded I may be that many a reader, himself to be a wise man, will smile at the relation, i nevertheless, avoid confessing freely, that I do not enti all the details given respecting the circumstance, for as observes :- " In the interior of nature no mortal can peneurahappy is he who knows a small part, even of its surface." find much credence given to such phenomena in the most ancient traditions. Who will not remember the history of Epimenides of Creta, who, after a sleep of forty years in a grotto there, is reported to have again re-entered the world from which he had so long been separated? Who will not remember also the seven holy sleepers, who, according to a Vatican manuscript, were concealed in a grotto near Ephesus, in order to escape the persecutions of the christians, during the reign of the Emperor Decius; and who, 155 years subsequently, in the time of Theodosius II, returned to consciousness? But even rejecting these traditions, have we not also similar examples in the animal Have not animals, especially toads, been detected in rocks, wherein, according to the calculations made, they had been enclosed for several centuries, in a state of sleep or torpor, and which animals, after having been brought into the air, have recovered their vitality; and it is not necessary to remind the naturalist of the fact, that many species of animals invariably pass the winter season in a kind of sleep, awaking in the spring with renewed and unimpaired energies. Among recent cases, which demonstrate the great endurance of human life, is the following relation.—At Vienna, some years since, a Hungarian was, during a period of twelve months, in a comatose state, and his jaw-bones were so firmly closed that it was impossible to open his mouth; the physicians were consequently obliged to extract some of his teeth, in order to administer some remedies and broth, to preserve life; he nevertheless at last recovered.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1705 (Nov. and Dec., Vol. XVII., p. 2177), the history of a case is related, which supports what has been previously mentioned :- "A man of about twenty-five years of age, living in the neighbourhood of Bath, fell suddenly asleep, and continued for nearly a month in that state. Two years afterwards, he was again in a similar condition: his jaw-bones closed themselves; he was unable to eat, but fell asleep, and continued to be deprived of sensation for seventeen weeks. This occurred at the time when barley was being sown, and when he again awoke it was quite ripe. In the month of August he again fell asleep. He was bled; stimulating remedies were employed; and every means of restoration were used which the medical skill of the period could suggest, but in vain; he did not awake until the month of November." In Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire (c. 8, sec. 11, p. 196, published in 1677), a case is alluded to, which, not being generally known, I will quote here, it being another evidence of the length of time during which a person may exist without nourishment.

"Rebekah Smith, the servant maid of one Thomas White, of Minster Lovel, being above fifty years of age, and of a robust constitution, though she seldom ate flesh (it scarcely agreeing with her), after she came from the communion on Palm-Sunday, April 16, 1671, was taken with such a dryness in her throat, that she could not swallow her spittle, nor anything else to supply the demands of nature; and in this state she continued, without eating or drinking, to the amazement of all, for about ten weeks, viz., to the 29th of June, being both St. Peter's and Witney fair day; by which time, being brought very low, her master made inquiry, and found out a person who gave him an amulet (for it was supposed



she was bewitched) against this evil; after tof this amulet, within two or three days time not suppose there was any connection between and the disease), she first drank a little wat broths in small quantities at a time, and nothing a Sunday again, twelve months after, when she began bread and other food as she had formerly done; record states that she was then about the age of still living in the same place, ready to testify to the arther matter; as were also Thomas White and his wife, who the only other persons living in the house with her, are would confidently assert (for they carefully observe they did not believe she ever took anything whatever ... ten weeks time, nor anything more than what is before tioned until the expiration of the year."

The London Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. XXXV., p. 509, states that:—

"An account of the sleeping woman of Dunnibald, near Montrose, was read by the Rev. James Brewster, at the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Her first sleeping fit lasted from the 27th to the 30th of June, 1815. Next morning she again fell into a sleep which lasted seven days, without motion, food, or evacuation. At the end of this time, by moving her hand and pointing to her mouth, it was understood she wanted food, which was given to her; but she remained in her lethargic state till the 8th of August, six weeks in all, without appearing to be awake, except on the 30th of June," &c., &c. This case is well authenticated.

And in J. N. Willan's Miscellaneous Works, published by A. Smith, M.D., p. 339, he states that he had seen many, mostly Jews and other aliens, of a dark, swarthy complexion, sometimes lie six or eight weeks in the torpid insensible condition above described.

After this digression I will return to my own adventures, having first cited a case in which the remedy called *Mumiai*,

has been frequently made in this book,

Maharajah Sheer Sing, it happened that of all the caution of the driver, and of ing the darkness of the night, fell into he ruins of old Lahore. Mrs. Van C——nowda, and had two of her ribs broken also mention that she was at that time her pregnancy. I began my treatmenting from the arm, and afterwards adgrain of mumiai daily, for three successher to lay quietly on her back, so as lage. On the fourth day, when I visited but in vain, to make the cracking of moving from one side to the other, the was already effected by the callus, and y she was delivered of a fine healthy boy

me, under Sheer Sing's administration. from behind with a stone, whilst I was Lahore; I was told that he was insane, ved in the same rude manner to some nt I caused him to be imprisoned, placed and had him taken to my powder-mill good food, administered remedies, and smoking churrus or eating opium, to previously addicted. Scarcely was he when I was informed that he had been and at once sent him some medicaments to prevent the ill effects of the venom. n I visited him, and found him in good tributed the circumstance to the effect edies I had sent, but was surprised on ot taken them, he being of opinion that erpent was incapable of affecting him, inasmuch as he had often been bitten by serpents sustained any injury. The serpent which would this occasion was a viper, which he had caught in his possession, and he offered to allow hims on the tongue, if I would consent to witness it. At Dr. W. Jameson (now superintendent of the botani at Saharunpore) was on a visit to Lahore, and the m showed him great attention, which induced me to informaharajah of the offer made by the faqueer, and I rehim to relate the case to Dr. Jameson, as I felt sure he interested in it.

As for myself, I doubted the truth of the faqueer's and was persuaded that no European physician wo it. Accordingly, I was directed to present the faque doctor, who was at that time stopping at Anarkullee. To test the experiment, I took a fowl with me. The doctor smiled, when I related to him the particulars, and, as I expected, expressed his disbelief of the faqueer's statement. However, the faqueer put his hand over the pot in which the viper was contained, and he was immediately bitten; he afterwards held the fowl near the pot, which was also bitten; but the doctor still appeared to think there was some deception in the matter. I took the fowl home, and placed it beneath a basket, where I found it dead on the following morning; although the faqueer, who was bitten first, was quite well. I then took him, and also the dead fowl. with me, to present them to the maharajah; and having given him a full account of what had been done, informed him that both the faqueer and the fowl had since been under my surveillance. At his request, the faqueer was presented to him. was accompanied by a mezur (workman), who had just caught a viper, which the faqueer had put into the same pot in which the former had been, and presented it for the inspection of the assembly. Maharajah Sheer Sing asked him whether he would really allow himself to be bitten by venomous serpents, and whether it was true that he would not thereby sustain injury? The faqueer answered in the affirmative, and offered to give

immediate proof of it. He uncovered the pot, and was about to present his hand, but the maharajah objected to the serpents which the faqueer had brought with him, and said that he would order some to be procured. He handed to the faqueer seven rupees, which he had just received as nazarana (present), but he immediately gave them to the mezur, saying, "That is a gift of the son of a laundress," and departed. Sheer Sing pretended not to have heard this insulting remark, although it was spoken so loud that every body noticed it; and I felt much annoyed, having been the cause of the introduction of the insolent faqueer. I reprimanded him, and gave orders for his re-imprisonment as a lunatic. He had not yet given the maharajah a proof of his assertion, and consequently had not deserved the reward of seven rupees. The bad consequences of his unruly tongue, however, did not fail to overtake him; I did not doubt that Sheer Sing would very soon procure the serpents which he had ordered, and therefore gave instructions to the soldiers who accompanied the faqueer to the mill, to bring him early in the morning to my abode, so that he might be at hand, in case the maharajah should send for us. The next morning the faqueer, on his way to me, met with a friend of his, who inquired where he was going, and why he was fettered? He replied that he was bound to show to Sheer Sing his ability, and at once, as if in bravado, untied the pot which contained his two vipers, and caused himself to be bitten by one of them. Scarcely had he advanced two steps, when he staggered and fell. But he summoned all his strength, and rose again, in order to proceed, but again fell; and not being able to rise a second time, a charpai (stretcher) was brought, to convey him from the bazaar to my house. He was followed by a multitude of curious people, and I caused him to be taken into a neighbouring stable, belonging to the faqueer Chirakooddeen, who went immediately to see the patient, as he was then vomiting blood. Chirakooddeen was of opinion that he could never recover, and the injured faqueer being a Brahmin, he wished me to send him to a termsale (an Indian temple), in order to avoid

the unpleasant consequences which might attend hi on mentioning this intention to the patient, he preconveyed to a friend of his, who was living at th Shahburj, where he himself had previously reside accordingly done. I gave him some remedies, sent away; but scarcely was he removed from the ie, whe payahs (armed attendants of the sun me to present myself with the faqueer to the durbar. that he had already received the reward of his insolence, ar not expected to recover; but Sheer Sing, who was probe annoyed at the epithet, "son of a laundress," despatched messengers, ordering me to bring him to the durbar on l and I was obliged to obey. I arrived, however, too late, t assembly had already left the durbar, and Sheer Sing had departed from the hazooreebagh to the interior of the fortress. On the same day, the faqueer had a swelling on his knee, and diarrhoea; but he soon recovered, and afterwards proved very useful to me, when I began to make my experiments with the serpents, which produced so many curious results, that I sacrificed upwards of two hundred fowls in less than six months. At that time poultry was remarkably cheap at Lahore, the English not having yet occupied that country, and four couple could be purchased for one rupee. The faqueer really possessed the secret of preventing his blood being affected by the bites of venomous reptiles; and, having at length succeeded in obtaining his statement of it, I now present it to the public. The faqueer was an arsenic-eater, and to this reason he ascribed the cause of his remaining unaffected by any serpent's venom. Perhaps he was right, because in India arsenic is an ingredient in various compositions which are recommended as remedies against the bite of serpents. He told me. that during his stay under my control, he could not procure the poison, and that that was the reason why the viper's bite affected him, which might possibly have been the case.

On my journey from Cabul to Bokhara, I met with an Affghan physician and horse-dealer, travelling from Bokhara, who, it was stated, consumed every day one drachm of arsenic, in order to ich he lost in the absence of that remedy, the habit of using it since his earliest hick-set, muscular man, of good intellihad a light complexion, and long black ed true with him:—

st aliis, aliis est acre venenum."
eeat may be another's poison."

lection of serpents, I had only three :-1. The annulated serpent (Aspidocloi capello (Aspis Naja); 3. Vipers, of sizes. The first (Aspidoclonion) is venomous. Its poison affects the throat Indian name, sungchure (neck-strangler). will kill the strongest man in one hour, et known. The length of this serpent is and it is an inch and a half in diameter. ey colour, the belly white, the head not dy, the tail long and pointed. One span pes of a white colour commence, similar distant from the other, which run down is stated that they live for five hundred sily be excited, and consequently they who brought me such a reptile, took it ed round his hand, opened its mouth luced the neck of a live fowl, and set The serpent held the bird for a few ed it. The poor animal seemed to be ear to suffer any pain, but was unable to sat down. I lifted it up, and examined ck. It was scarcely to be detected, and om a pin. After the application of some es, it seemed to recover a little; opening on its legs, and having two watery green colour. A quarter of an hour own again, and died. All this lasted





199

about twenty-four minutes. Should not the endermatic application of this virus be the real and true remedy against the hydrophobia? as this poison affects the neck, as well as that of enraged animals. "Extremis morbis, extrema remedia!" It deserves to be tried, if not on man, at least on animals. But many will ask, how can we procure those serpents? to which I reply, that as soon as the efficacy of this substance is proved in a satisfactory manner, it can easily be procured in sufficient quantities from the natives. The reptile can be preserved in Europe as easily as others, especially as its term of life is stated to be of such a long duration. Having found in the slough or cast skin of serpents manifold medicinal virtues, when employed in the way I use them in my system, it is possible that they would also produce a good effect endermatically (introducing them in a prepared state), acting as a substitute for the virus. That is also the case with inoculation; in want of the lymph, the crust dissolved in water, will answer the same purpose. The cobra di capello is less venomous than the annulated serpent, though its venom is stronger than that of the viper. joghees in Hindostan earn their livelihood by exhibiting the cobra to the public. They carry them in boxes, and when the box is opened, they begin to play on a sort of bagpipe; on hearing which, the serpent erects itself, its neck swells, and it moves its head alternately to the right and left, keeping time to the music as if it were dancing, which affords much amusement to the spectators, and sometimes terror to those who do not know that their venomous fangs have been extracted. The bite of the cobra can, as well as that of the vipers, be cured, for which purpose spirit of sal ammoniac, hartshorn drops, or Eau de Luce, are excellent medicaments; but being seldom at hand when they are wanted, I advise, in all cases of bites from venomous animals, that the poison should be at once vigorously sucked from the wound, which will not be productive of any prejudicial effect on the healthy mouth or the stomach. It is also advisable immediately to bind a ligature under the wound, until the venom is sucked entirely out. Even if the animal

in the country it is quite harmless, the cipie. The poultry which I is mostly which I is the took who was a Mahomedan, it is the took with great repugnance from thank is killed in the last bland thus, but had perished in my awarping man, however, a cut them with avidity, and grew

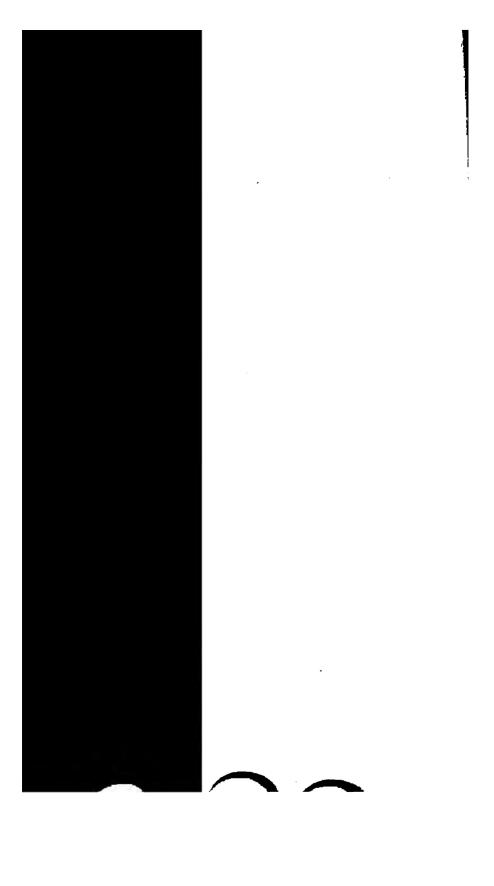
the contrary, sometimes even useful. One caught a large one in the surdekhana or which they had killed and thrown it into the bserved its extended stomach, I was desirous atents, and having caused it to be opened, we had been swallowed by the serpent whole, regretted having destroyed such a brave rat-

hents, I may mention here a particular disease, ite at Lahore, Mar-ashekh (serpent-love), and o their statement, occurs only in the Punjab. in any other place; and I mention it, hoping physicians, particularly those now living in ake the trouble to investigate the subject, and this disease is peculiar to the Punjab, and between the Indus and the Sutlej.

and should any one be successful in capturing the Punjab, I should be much gratified, and priched.

or-oo-Deen, at Lahore, who at present enjoys the English, for his extended knowledge and is the first who directed my attention to the tioned, a short time before my first departure year 1832, and who introduced to me at that icted with it. It was a laundry man, of the





....

age of sixty, although he appeared nearer eighty. He allowed himself to be bitten every month by serpents. He was of short stature, and of a cachectical appearance; his perspiration, which I perceived at some distance, was peculiarly offensive, and was similar to that of serpents. He told me he had been troubled with that malady upwards of thirty years; that at the commencement he permitted himself to be bitten once a year, afterwards twice, but at that time, once in every month, and that the serpents followed him even into the water. He stated that only four days previously he had been bitten on the upper part of his hand, on which I could perceive a cioatria, and he showed me numerous scars on his hands and feet, so that I could not doubt the truth of his statement. He added, that he had often sucked the venom or poison from the wounds of bitten people. I am of opinion that he, in sucking the poison from others (unless it is neutralized by his saliva) extracts or diminishes it; but, in their own cases, a similar virus being existent in their system, every time they are bitten the fresh virus neutralizes temporarily the other. Query-May not such persons be able to neutralize even hydrophobiac poison?

The before-mentioned learned faqueer and his four adult sons, as also other native hakims, may give a full explanation of the above case, and procure for the English physicians some such patient, so that they may be able to satisfy themselves of the fact, and investigate the matter. I have seen at least a dozen of them at Lahore, who were all males; and I am told that the number of such patients in the Punjab is very large. The nature of the disease is, that the patients, at certain periods, have an irresistible inclination to be bitten by serpents; which they say does them a great deal of good, as for a few days previously they are troubled with fainting and dizziness, nausea, want of appetite, disinclination to work, and heaviness in the limbs. These are the symptoms of the disease in question; and at these times the serpents are attracted towards them by the scent, and the patients, looking upon them as their welcome benefactors,

willingly stretch out their hand or foot, when the reptile is advancing towards them; after the serpent has bitten them it retires, and the patient then feels relieved. The greater part of such patients are, once a year, viz., in July or August, visited, wherever they may be, by their reptile friends. I met with only a small number who required to be bitten twice a-year; and with only one indeed who wanted to be bitten monthly. What I have related is certainly a singular fact, and highly interesting to naturalists. But how is it that this disease is peculiar to the Punjab? The natives assert, that the bite (when it is with young) of the Amphisbana (erroneously called Dumuha, two-mouthed serpent), which is generally believed not to be venomous, is the cause of the disease, and that the virus at certain periods ferments in the human frame. This species of serpent being indigenous in America, it is worth inquiry, whether the disease is not also to be found in that part of the world? A patient thus afflicted told me, on one occasion, that he was advised as a curative process, to seize the serpent at the moment it approached him, and having previously wrapped a cloth round its head, to bite it off. By neglecting to envelope the serpent's head, he was told that he would lose two of his front teeth.

Some hakims at Lahore recommended as a remedy, the fruit of Crataeva Tapia, mixed with oil, which is used externally as an ointment.

After this digression about serpents, the relation of which may have been of some interest, it will probably not appear superfluous, if I explain the meaning of the expression used by the faqueer who performed the experiments with the vipers, in calling the maharajah, the "son of a laundress."

One of the wives of Runjeet Sing gave birth to a girl, at Vetalah, and in those countries the birth of a female child is not considered as a happy or fortunate event. By chance a laundress in the neighbourhood brought forth at the same time, a strong boy. The rance having been apprised of this, and wishing to have a male child at any price,

arranged with the laundress to exchange the new But nothing beneath the sun can remain co the proverb; Runjeet Sing became acquaint fact; but he showed no displeasure at the bargain, a the child as his son. He gave him an excelle and the abilities of the adopted son soon developed th and caused the maharajah to entertain great regard for him he was treated with equal respect to the royal prince; a instance, he ordered both to be presented with chairs (an ho paid only to the highest rank), whilst the ministers and si were obliged to occupy inferior seats. Ultimately, wit assistance of the minister Dhyan Sing, and that of the ta after three days' hard struggle, he ascended the throne. Runjeet Sing, he was a friend to all Europeans, especiall his neighbours the English, to whom he gave support after the catastrophe at Cabul. The murdered royal prince, No-Nehal Sing, might not have acted in the same manner, and the English may regard his death as a fortunate event. Having thus given a brief account of the political events, &c., of the country in which I spent so considerable a part of my life, I will now present to the reader a more ample detail of the medium system to which I alluded in my preface, and also a full account of the incidents which prompted me to adopt that system, feeling persuaded it will prove an interesting subject.

My readers are aware that besides the Alloeopathia which I practised for many years, I also tried the Homœopathic method, and my own experience, as well as that of others, brought me to the conclusion that a rational physician may derive successful results from both systems. Nevertheless, I found that the enormous doses generally administered by the Alloeopaths, and also the infinitesimal ones used by the Homœopaths, were both of them far less beneficial than they should be. This observation induced me to investigate the matter with much earnestness; and in the extensive practice which I had at Lahore, I was induced to adopt the medium between those two extremes. I know well, that in politics the system of juste

milieu does not enjoy a great degree of credit, especially since Louis Philippe has lost by it the throne of France; but that which is incongruous and inconsistent in politics, may be otherwise in the empire of science; and the numerous successful results which I have found this medium system to have effected, have tended most strongly to confirm that opinion. To support my assertion, I may cite the two well-known words of the Greek—Mηδὲν ἄγαν—Ne quid nimis—" Too much is as bad as too little," as they say in England.

Soon after the death of Runjeet Sing, in the year 1840, I began to experiment upon this new principle; and five years afterwards, the epidemic cholera raged at Lahore. It proceeded slowly from middle Asia, or Turkistan, through Cabul and Peshawur, as we learned from the Delhi Gazette, in which it was stated that the epidemic was taking a direction towards the East Indies. I thus had sufficient warning, previously to its arrival at Lahore, to prepare myself for its reception. It was a dreadful spectacle, to witness the fury with which it swept away its victims. At its first appearance, the Hindoos and Sikhs conveyed the bodies of the deceased through the gate called Tunksallee-Derwazeh, because of its being near to the river Ravee, on the banks of which they were accustomed either to burn the corpses or throw them into the river; but owing to the progress of the cholera, the number of funerals became so great that the passages of the bazaars were interrupted, and the government was obliged to issue an order that the dead should be carried through other gates also; and thus the Sikhs and Hindoos were, like the Musselmen, carried through the respective twelve gates of the city. When the epidemic had reached its height, there were upwards of eight hundred deaths daily, out of a population of about 70,000. During that fatal period I had the opportunity of making a large number of experiments; but the six weeks during which the disease raged passed rapidly away; and, but for the horrible suffering which its longer duration would have entailed upon its victims, I could almost have wished, for the interest of mankind, that my opportunities of observation had

been still further extended, in order to enable me to arrive at results which might have been more prolific of benefit to suffering humanity. For instance, I began, during the decrease of the cholera, namely, during the last three weeks, to try the effect of galvano-electric rings as a preventative. I caused a few hundreds to be made, some of copper and zinc, and others of silver and zinc, which I distributed gratis, and observed, that whilst some of those who wore the rings of copper and zinc fell victims to the disease, those who wore the silver and zinc rings were all saved. It is true, that some of the latter became infected with the disease, but the attacks were of so slight a nature that, in my opinion, they would have recovered without any medical assistance. But I must repeat, that this was only at the time when the disease was already on the decline; and since that period, I have had no other opportunity of making further observations in that country; consequently, I cannot assert that this preventative is infallible. However, to ascertain still further the value of these rings for the purpose indicated, I ordered some hundreds of them to be made during my stay at Vienna, in the autumn of 1850, at the period when that Asiatic guest took up its residence in that capital. I presented them gratuitously to many persons, and I have not heard of a single fatal attack attending the wearers. Many medical men and others expressed their opinions upon the subject, and thought the idea a ridiculous one; but the future will show whether I am mistaken or otherwise. Some of the wearers of these rings at Lahore stated that they diffused warmth in the finger on which they were worn, in fact I observed a sort of rash to break out on the part on which they wore the rings, and they were obliged to discontinue wearing them for a few days, or place them on the other hand. One ring is quite sufficient for one person, although the wearing of several would do no harm. Bracelets, buckles, and chains produce still greater effects, and I am of opinion that such rings, &c. are not only useful during the cholera, but are beneficial in many other respects. I have myself enjoyed the best of health during the last six years, which I attribute

wearing of a ring of this description. hose who make use of such galvanoto be anxious when experiencing any should avoid resorting at once to strong ts of those remedies should be attributed stroy the confidence of the wearer, and ion. While advising persons to wear however, to be considered that they are their virtues are of another character, ir to explain. We know well what lectric and magnetic fluid exercises on that it produces many of those wonderful wisdom of antiquity was unable to rn naturalists have succeeded, if not in the hitherto hidden secrets of nature, at ion of the veil which conceals them. t an electro-magnetic fluid is diffused ile nerves, its source or battery is the le that the wise Creator, for that reason, he organs of sensation. Through the it stimulation which these rings produce m, in consequence of their affinity with ng in the body, we may believe them to logous to lightning conductors, and thus ns of the nerves in their normal state. gards the construction of these rings, to bse which I distributed at Lahore and second volume of this work.

y sojourn at Lahore, 1849, I observed, in urnals, a description of a galvano-electric one zinc and one silver plate, united by statement of its effects, especially upon

This induced me to make some experiscription, in which I succeeded; especially d, where two brothers had on their feet hich were completely eradicated, the one in four, and the other in six weeks. At the same period, it happened that several cases of sporadic cholera occurred; and, having ascertained the before-mentioned apparatus to be efficacious, and persuaded, as I was, of the benefit of my rings, which are composed of the same materials-silver and sinc-I deteri mined to make an experiment with the apparatus upon these cholera caies, which proved to be of the greatest utility. It was quite natural that when I imagined I had solved that enigmatical question—the positive method of curing cholera-il should endeavour to put my method in practice during the raging of that epidemic in Vienna; and I accordingly made application to the Minister of the Interior, asheiting him to allow me to attend some of the cholera patients at the hospital. The minister consented; but the interval between my soliciting and obtaining the permission was so long, that the real type of the disease no longer existed: the cases were mere malignant choleratyphus. Scarcely one of those I saw at the hospital recovered. I only attended three patients. The first removed the apparatus from her body, without any one being cognisant of the fact, and died on the following day; the second was brought to the hospital in a senseless, dying condition, so that I thought it unnecessary to apply the plates; and the third patient continued to exist until the eleventh day. As the cholera-patients, however, with or without appetite, were compelled to subsist on meat soups containing parsley, celery, onions, &c.; and the medicines which were administered were prepared by their own apothecary; and as the disease was on the decline; I discontinued my attendance, without arriving at any definite conclusion.

At Lahore, I performed some operations while the patients were under the influence of chloroform; and among these were two boys who were troubled with stone in the bladder. Both were operated on with the apparatus altus, with the assistance of Dr. Hathway, the surgeon to the Residency. But the operation on one of them, the most healthy-looking lad, terminated fatally, which may be attributed to the stone being attached to the mucous membrane of the bladder. The mother of this boy gave

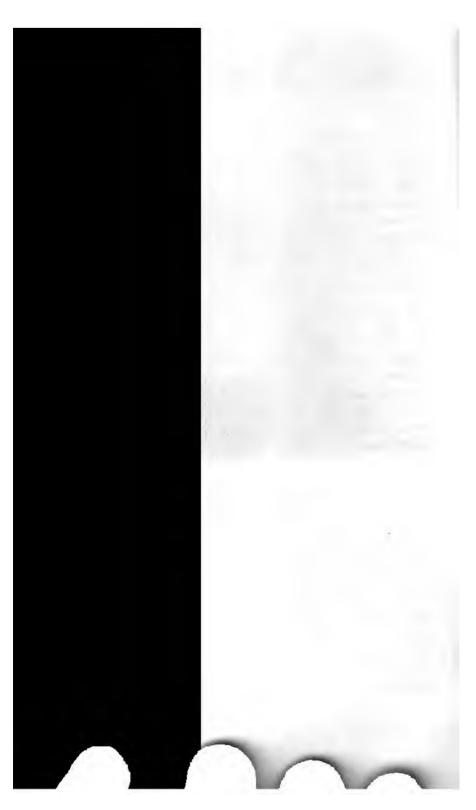
y after the operation, a quantity of butter with would strengthen the patient. The boy began it manner, felt oppressed, and started from his possibly have accelerated his death. The other year previously, assisted by Dr. A. Hening, I labouring under the same disease; the operater he had inhaled the vapour of ether, and he three days. The cure, however, was speedily wo large stones had to be extracted from the which were with great difficulty withdrawn. In to doubt, whilst I was operating, whether sted. But instead of one, there were, as I oned, two large ones.

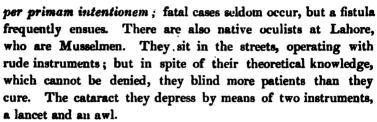
e anaesthetic agents, I prefer the inhaling pplication of chloroform, although I must a depends on its being properly prepared ninistered. Dr. Hathway performed, in my successful operations with chloroform. from Kanpore. I also performed, assisted we amputations at the gaol hospital, whilst under the influence of ether, without either word; nevertheless, I adhere to the opinion that the tenth part of chloroform mixed with rable composition.

le the acquaintance of a native Mahomedan o, like the other native surgeons of the stone through the perineum, according to Celsus. Two fingers of the left hand are ed as far as possible into the rectum, whilst es with his right hand somewhat above the

Thus the stone is felt with the finger en it is drawn down and cut out of the e middle flesh. But if they are not able to this often the case with adults, they are comeing ignorant of the use of European surgical e lateral operation. They cure the wounds







The three jerahs (native surgeons), also Mahomedans, whom the durbar appointed to be my assistants at the hospitals, did not possess much skill, and besides their ointment boxes they had only some razors, lancets, pincers for drawing teeth, and cupping-apparatus. Of operations with other instruments they had no conception. They did not even know how to bind an artery, and amputation was a process of which they had never heard. My operations for the extraction of the stone seemed to them a miracle; they soon, however, became proficient in the operations of tapping and vaccination, for both of which they had a strong inclination.

In the Punjab, the inhabitants practice a sort of animal-magnetism, which they call jara, or manter. It is employed for inflammatory, rheumatic and nervous pains, especially in the eyes, ears, teeth, &c. The operator, a man or woman, places himself opposite the patient, holding a green branch or a small stick in his hand; with this he drives, according to his assertion, the evil spirit from the affected parts, by striking the patient's body occasionally with his instrument, in a downward direction. With that he mixes a little hocus-pocus, by murmuring odd-sounding words, and at intervals blowing upon the affected parts.

The pulse is considered of very great importance in the east; and they believe the doctors are able to investigate by it the most latent diseases. Uroscopy is also in credit among the natives. Sometimes I could not forbear laughing, when at consultations with the hakims; but I thought that when among wolves one must howl also. On one occasion, we deliberated about curing a chronic gonorrhea, on which occasion a hakim proposed the

local balneum cucurbitae citrulli: a water-melon was proposed to be procured and opened, the contents of it to be crushed, and the membrum virile una cum scroto introduced. Another, boasting of his ability, brought a still better remedy on the carpet, recommending it as a probatum est. This highly praised remedy consisted in roasting a sugar-melon, wrapped in dough, and while luke-warm making a hole therein per quod foramen penis erectus inserendus et semen virile injiciendum esset. Risum teneatis amici!—But we did not employ either, a hakim of Peshawur prescribing pills of camphor, convolvolus argenteus, opium, pyrethrum and zedoaria; these, together with some injections of solution of sulphates of zinc and copper which I administered, produced the desired result, and the patient was cured within a month.

These consultations were generally held in the presence of the patient, so that he might choose whichever remedy he preferred. In the assembly of the hakims, the Persian language was spoken, and the technical terms used were Arabic, which no patient could understand; but if there were present any Hindoo physicians or pundits (astrologers), which was always the case when consultations were held at respectable houses, then the Indian language was spoken, because generally the Indians are not versed in the Persian.

Alms are given on every occasion of illness, but mostly at the time when the patient's last hour seems to be near; and consequently large numbers of poor faqueers and Brahmins assemble on these occasions at the entrance to the houses, especially of those inhabited by wealthy people.

Chronic diseases are temporarily treated with a composition of myrobalons; and in the following spring china-root decoctions are employed. This is their last resource; which corresponds with the "change of air" recommended by our European physicians, that being the panacea invariably resorted to by the latter, when they are at a loss what to do with their patients.

I have already mentioned the asylum for lunatics which I





established at Lahore, and will now inform the reader of the origin of that establishment.

Major Mac Gregor, the director of the police at Lahore, on passing the bazaar on horseback, was one day stopped by a woman, who was believed to be insane. On account of this accident, the Resident issued an order that the durbar should establish an asylum for such persons. I was consulted upon the subject, and it was resolved that such patients should be received into my hospital. Accordingly, many lunatics were brought there, and they were generally followed by a great many curious spectators. I succeeded in curing, in the course of two months, the first five individuals under my superintendance, which fact I communicated to the Rajah Teja Sing, and he ordered me to present them to the assembly at the Residency of Anarkullee: which I did. But they manifested no desire to see them, and looked upon the matter with indifference, by which I began to perceive that my stay at Lahore was near its end, and that the best thing I could do was to return to Europe. Neither did I think it necessary to wait for the arrival of my assistants, whom I had, with the permission of the government, requested to come over; namely, an apothecary and a surgeon, from Europe. Both of these gentlemen had received from me 3000 florins for the expenses of their journey, and I intended also to pay their salaries from my own private purse; for as my health was on the decline, in consequence of the many affairs to which I had to attend, I was really longing for some relief.

The indifference shown to me, however, in the Residency, did not prevent me from presenting the restored lunatics to the native durbar at the fortress, and I was ordered to send them to their respective homes. The woman who stopped the police-director at the bazaar I presented to Major Mac Gregor when he was in the Kotchery (office). They had committed her to me in a most miserable state, nearly naked, and fettered like a wild beast; now she was dressed in a white gown, and looking quite genteel. Without having been invited to sit down, she

tly between the Sherishtedars, or clerks, and decorum. The people looked first at one the woman, as if, though conscious of her scarcely credit the evidence of their own r Mac Gregor was astonished, and asked me make her behave so well? My answer was, ne physic, douche-baths, decent dress, good occupation, presents, promises, &c., &c.; all good treatment, scarcely ever fails to bring atures to a state of reason. I never beat t them, but I prevent them from doing any r to themselves." This reply highly pleased bman in question was about forty years of as committed to my care, she was so furious I her. She was jumping about, beating all would have flung stones and other pronear her, if she had not been prevented; subsided, she became as quiet as she had erous, and was scarcely able to walk. found her suffering from the syphilitic r how long she had had that disorder; she e. Probably she had a lues occulta, which cause of her mental complaint, only when gain she got rid of the disorder. I regret at opportunity of trying what effect syphilight have produced. This woman gave h of what had occurred to her, and which she he primitive cause of her madness. She told etime since spent all she was worth on the age of her only son, but no sooner had the he discovered her to be an hermaphrodite. aint to the kardar (magistrate) of the village y satisfaction, because the judge inclined to noney was in greater abundance. This fact Lahore and apply to the English for redress. lost her reason. Nevertheless, she stopped



FAOUEER POSTEE.

Will wayshing here





153

the right person at the bazaar—the director of police, he having probably been pointed out to her as the superior judge, to whom she should apply. At Lahore, I had the opportunity of seeing several hermaphrodites, who enjoyed the privilege of being admitted at all births and nuptial festivals, to congratulate the parties and get presents, this being, in fact, their sole means of subsistence. The birth solemnities, however, only take place when the child is of the male sex, never, on any occasion, at the birth of a female. They go so far in this matter as to conceal the latter event; and the greatest part of the inhabitants of the Punjab, whether Musselmen, Sikhs, or Hindoos, are all quite happy when a new-born female departs this life. They would consider it an insult, should any one congratulate the parents on the birth of a female. I am sorry to have to relate a fact which is so very uncomplimentary to the ladies, but the first duty of an historian is to tell the truth. If the fair sex in Europe are desirous of knowing why such little regard is paid to their charms, they need only ask the first Hindoo they may meet with, and he will give them the ungallant answer, that a son brings money into the house, whilst a daughter carries it away.

One of the before-mentioned lunatics, whom I cured, was a brother-in-law of the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, namely, Mirza, brother of the famous Goolbegum. He was fond of smoking churrus, and used to quarrel, when intoxicated, with his brother and sister (Nobab and Goolbegum), about the estates which Runjeet Sing gave them. He again became insane, and they committed him once more to my care, where he remained until he promised them in writing never thenceforth to smoke churrus, or quarrel with them. On account of this, Goolbegum took him to her abode in the fortress, so that he might be properly watched. I met him there several months afterwards in perfect health.

Having mentioned the habit of smoking churrus, I will make the reader acquainted with some other intoxicating materials that are used by the natives. An agreeable intoxicating beverage is prepared by the inhabitants of the Punjab from the hemp plant. It is especially indulged in by the Nahungs, faqueers, and the poorer classes, as they are unable to procure more expensive spirits. Those who abstain from opium and poppyheads, also make use of a draught of this hemp liquor; for it is notorious, that those who are addicted to opium must daily get their accustomed draught, otherwise they suffer pain in all their limbs. This, however, does not occur in using the hemp plant, as they can abstain from it without any unpleasant effects; and in my opinion it is the least prejudicial of all the intoxicating beverages generally used. The longing for this drink, especially among the lower classes of the population, induced the late government at Lahore to devote a certain sum for its preparation and distribution. Not far from the outside of the Delhi gate, near the road to Umritsir, close by my hospital, there was an establishment called Seid Gunge, where this beverage was delivered gratuitously. As might be expected, the Nahungs flocked there in hordes, and this munificence was greatly abused. I made several trials on myself, my friends, and my domestics, to ascertain its effects; and I found that inebriation commenced about half-an-hour after taking it, and lasted about three hours, upon which a sound sleep ensued. Those who have partaken of it, feel no ill effects on the following day; there is none of that headache, giddiness, or nausea, &c. which generally follows inebriation from wine or spirits. The intoxication is accompanied by a good appetite, and the imbibers become excessively jovial; laughing, joking, and talking, often without control. Even if the stomach is surfeited, no ill effect is experienced; the digestion is not thereby impaired, and no costiveness is to be feared. In the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 584, it is stated that the composition of cannabis indica, called majoon, is most fascinating in its effects, producing extatic happiness, a persuasion of high rank, a sensation of flying, voracious appetite, and intense aphrodisiac desire. In the same Dispensatory, p. 594, it is mentioned that in several cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, half-grain doses of the resin were given, producing unequivocal aphrodisia, and great mental cheerfulness; alleviation of pain in most instances, and remarkable increase of appetite in all.

Disorders of the mind, occasioned by continual inebriation from the hemp plant, have been cured by blisters placed on the nape, leeches on the temples, and exciting nausea by very small doses of tartar emetic or salt purgatives. The preparation of the hemp-plant beverage is as follows:-Any quantity of the dried hemp plant is washed in a vessel with cold water, to cleanse it from the seeds, stalks, earth, and other impurities; it is afterwards pressed, dried in the sun, and kept for use. A portion of this clean dried hemp herb, mixed with a few kernels of pepper, is put into a saucer, and crushed with a wooden rubber, pouring thereon occasionally a little water; when it is completely crushed, and becomes a pap, more water is then gradually added; it is then filtered through a piece of coarse linen, that the fine particles of the herb may flow equally through, and the liquor must be drank before it makes any sediment, the effect being principally produced by the resinous particles of the herb, which are not very soluble in water. For beginners, one or two scruples of the dried plant will produce intoxication; those who are confirmed in the habit can take from two to four drachms, and a few inveterate drinkers can take even an ounce. If the hemp herb is mixed with almonds, melon or pumpkin seeds, sugar, spirits, &c., or if milk is used instead of water in its preparation, the beverage is of course more agreeable.

Majoon is an aromatic confection of cannabis indica, and is used in Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India, and Egypt. Some people adulterate the majoon with the seeds of datura stramonii, which increases the intoxicating effect. Sometimes, instead of using the hemp-plant beverage, they use a butter containing the effective parts of the plant. In the preparation of this, they take equal parts of cleansed hemp herb and of butter, to which is added some water, and they are boiled together until the water becomes entirely absorbed. Whilst warm, it is pressed through a loosely woven linen, into a vessel filled with cold water; and this butter, which is of a green colour, may be washed again, either with pure water or rose-water. They sometimes boil a

eaned hemp herb in half water and half aporated; it is then strained and curdled. ds, in the usual manner, separated from contains the effective (i.e., the resinous) e to ten grains of this composition is a be flavoured with spices, such as pepper, ger, &c., and sweetened with sugar; and r gum tragacanth, it can also be converted I used as bon-bons at Lahore. er them only to Musselmen; the Sikhs hwilling to take any medicines prepared opean hands, but invariably obtaining dry state, mixing them in their own ter procured by themselves. This diffiafterwards removed, when the hospital is patients of every nation met with a kh government, aware of the religious rery, appointed a certain number of Hindoo the remedies were prepared, and took with some water from the river Ganges the medicines. The intoxicating drug or smoking, is prepared as follows:-the ant is held over a mild fire to soften it, d in a mortar till it becomes a compact curious method of obtaining it is, by er breeches passing through the hempme in contact with the hemp-plant, by the resinous substance attaches itself to nd other parts of the body, which they id collect. But the best way is to gather rubbing the plant in its growing state e bazaars of India, the different sorts of various names, as Bokharian, Jarkandian the best is called churrus mumiai, i.e.,







157

Churrus is never used as an interior remedy. I have made different trials with it, and refer for a further description of its qualities to the second volume of this work.

The general use of churrus consists in mixing it with tobacco, and smoking it in the hooka (water pipe), and the natives sometimes place themselves in a circle around the hooka, each taking a few inhalations, and then passing the tube to another. The inebriating power of churrus manifests itself immediately, but also ceases very speedily. Its immoderate use frequently produces mental derangement.

The Sikhs are forbidden smoking tobacco, and consequently from smoking churrus also, inasmuch as it is always mixed with tobacco. As a compensation for this deprivation they are permitted to use opium and spirituous liquors to any extent, whence the great number of opium-eaters among those people, both males and females, in all classes of society.

The cannabis indica, has a similar appearance to our cannabis sativa, but they are very different in their properties, and it is remarkable that the former loses its effective virtue when transmitted to Europe. It is asserted that even the resinous extract which was prepared at Calcutta, was less energetic at London than in India. If that be the case, I ascribe the circumstance to the difference of the climate, or its conveyance over the sea, having myself experienced that several medicaments, which I had brought with me from those countries, lost their virtue during my six months' voyage down the Ganges and across the ocean. It has yet to be ascertained whether our cannabis sativa would be of the same effective nature in India as in Europe. The apparent difference between those two plants consists only in the size of their seeds, those of the cannabis indica being smaller than those of the European plant.

Opium, as I have already mentioned, is also extensively used in India, and is still more detrimental than the other intoxicating drugs whose preparation and use I have been describing; ample particulars respecting the effects produced by it will be found in the second volume. The abuse which the inhabitants of India make of this poisonous drug is frequently carried to such an extent that all medical assistance proves vain and futile. As an example, I will mention the case of a lady who poisoned herself by the excessive use of this drug, a short time previously to the annexation of the Punjab. This lady took poppy juice mixed with oil, which is the usual method adopted when they wish to baffle medical assistance. Her motive for committing suicide, was jealousy, her husband having another wife, whom she believed to enjoy the love of her consort in a higher degree than herself. The magistrate, on hearing of the circumstance, requested me to attend her. An hour had passed since she had taken the opium, and I found her in the full possession of her senses, which she retained up to her last moment. She was sitting on her bed, and related to me calmly what she had done. In order to lose no time, I began to administer some remedies, and ordered her to be conveyed to my hospital. But she was past all remedy, and after having been for twenty-fours in a sitting posture she fell back dead, as if struck by apoplexy; she had previously complained of feeling severe pains in her limbs, and requested her son to pinch them continually.

Those who desire to abstain from the habit of taking opium, or drinking the cold infusion of poppy-heads, are recommended to take a large quince, and having cut away a portion, and made a cavity in the centre, to weigh it, and then to put in the tenth part of its weight of opium; the opening is then to be filled up with the piece of quince; and, enclosed in a paste, it is placed amidst hot embers, and left until the paste has become charred. The quince is then to be taken out, cleaned from its burnt coat, and the remains of the opium thrown away, the effective part of it having been absorbed by the quince. Of this preparation they should take daily the same quantity as they had been accustomed to take of opium. At Bokhara I saw a hakim of Kashgar, who acquired some reputation for his skill in curing opium-eating, which he per-

formed in the course of three days. On the first day, he gave one drachm of a powder, probably smilax china, mixed with water; on the second, he ordered four other smaller powders, (probably cortex radicis daturæ stramonii, with sugar) to be taken at intervals of three hours, each of them weighing 10 grains, which produced a stupor. On the third day, he gave a drastic purgative, the principal ingredients of which was semen crotonis tiglii, after which he gave them a decoction of liquorice root ad libitum. On this critical day the patient was allowed no food, and during the three days of that treatment he was carefully watched, lest he should taste brandy or other intoxicating beverages, which would produce injurious consequences to the patient. On the fourth day the patient was set free, and felt no desire to take either spirits or opium, the effect of the cure having been to produce an aversion to them. In Europe also, spirit drinkers are weaned from their had habits by mixing some spirits with all their provisions, which has the effect of disgusting them with the flavour. In a Persian book, the following remedy for the above-mentioned abuses is recommended, and which professes to have the advantage of effecting the cure in one day; namely, the beforementioned bark of the thorn-apple root, mixed with water; this is administered until it produces intoxication almost to madness; when the patient is in that state, his body is to be rubbed with warm oil, and continued till he falls asleep. In that state he remains generally nine hours. On his awaking he appears like a drunken man, but on continuing to rub the body with oil for about two hours after his awaking, he becomes perfectly cured. His first drink must be milk and water. It is said that the decoction of China root is efficacious in preventing the pain in the muscles which is experienced after abstaining from opium, and in curing those which owe their origin to the immoderate use of it. It would, perhaps, be worth while to try the effect of rubbing the body with warm oil, either with or without the administration of the bark of the thorn-apple, or China-root, &c. in cases of intoxication, or poisoning by opium. The following

experiment by Magendie proves that narcotin may produce different effects, according to the different combinations in which it is administered. One grain of narcotin, dissolved in olive oil, killed a dog in twenty-four hours, but 24 grains, dissolved in acetic acid, were administered to another without any prejudicial effect. In its natural state it is still less energetic, and 129 grains did not do the least harm. From these experiments, it may be conceived how easily medical skill may be baffled by the combination of the drug with oil, as in the case of the lady whose suicide I have already mentioned. I cited a receipt of a Kashgar physician, and another taken from a Persian book, and I could cite a still greater number of similar receipts, which however, are all possessed of some peculiarity or oddity. It is true, that we cannot deny the utility of some, but most of them are of such a nature, that it is scarcely conceivable how the human brain could invent such ridiculous imaginations. The following may serve as an example of Persian wisdom, and I mention it for the benefit of our accoucheurs, who may make use of it if they choose. It is nothing less than a method of replacing an abortion of two months, and of carrying it to maturity. For that purpose they say, the embryo must be wrapped in some raw yellow silk, bestrewed with sugar and semen sisymbrii irionis, and then swallowed by a wife or girl, which will produce the desired result. It is quite indifferent whether it is swallowed by the mother or any other female, only that when a girl is to undergo this operation she must be of the age of puberty. When the child is born, it will come forth with the silk on its feet! I hope the reader will feel much edified at the recital of this new revelation of medical science; but we must remember that this outrageous operation is described in a dingy manuscript of very ancient date. But what shall we say when, in the year of grace 1850, in the most civilised part of Europe, viz., in the city of Weimar, in Germany, there was a work published which surpasses in its absurdities all the oriental manuscripts with which we are acquainted. The book in question was probably written for the





161

mere purpose of making money, and bears as its title, "The Wonders of Sympathy and Magnetism, &c., by Gerstenbergk."

In India, where the palm, cocos nucifera, grows, the bakers use the juice of it, which is called toddy, to leaven the dough. At Lahore, where toddy cannot be procured, they employ in place of it a mixture of different spices; and, as the ladies at Lahore would probably like to know what spices they are daily eating in their bread and pastry, I therefore take the liberty of giving them the recipe of my Hindostanee baker. It is true the mixture is composed only of innocent drugs, which are taken in such minute quantities that they can never injure health, and that most of them evaporate during baking. The recipe runs thus:-Musk, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, saffron, cardamum seeds (lesser), ginger, fennel seeds, root of the betel plant, bind-weed (convolvulus argent.), mild inderjuo seeds, shell of the cuttlefish, sugar of bamboo, guin-tragacanth, mastic, and liquoriceroot; of each, one scruple. Some people take also the kernel of the cotton-seed, or the flowers of euryale ferox (a water plant). These different materials are pounded and mixed together, and kept in a small box. When required for use, a small portion is mixed with pollard, or wheaten flour, and made into a paste with sour milk, in the proportion of one scruple of spices to three ounces of the meal. The paste is then enclosed in a cloth, and in summer the leaven is ready for use on the next day, but in winter not till the third day. To this they add three pounds of flour, and, with water, in which a little salt is dissolved, make it into a hard dough, which they knead on a board for half an hour, and then put some sugar into it. Instead of the latter, I used some sweet potatoes (convolvulus batatas), when they were in season, boiling, peeling, crushing, and mixing them with the dough. These potatoes communicate to the bread an excellent flavour, and keep it for a longer time soft and elastic. bread is made in loaves of about the third of a pound in weight, and is put to leaven on the leaves of butea frondosa, and after-How strange a mixture to replace the toddy, and wards baked. the office of which is performed in our own country by simple yeast.

In Ainsli's Materia Indica, we read:—"Toddy is a sweet, aperient, most delicious drink. Taken fresh from the tree, early in the morning, before the sun is up, it is certainly a luscious and most pleasant beverage, cooling, refreshing, and nourishing; it is besides employed for making the best kind of Indian arrack, and yields a great deal of sugar. Europeans, especially delicate females, in India, who are apt to suffer much from constipation, find a cupfull of this toddy, drank every morning at five o'clock, one of the simplest and best remedies they can employ."

It may, perhaps, be of some interest to my readers to cite here a passage from a scientific work, unknown to the greater part of the public, which may serve as a comment on the above subject. This passage is taken from Smith's Encyclopædia, Vol. III., p. 332 :- "There is no food which may not be made a medicine in one form or another. Water, bread crumbs, eggs, gelatine, and osmazome (brown soup), are thus used. And we find, also, that food, taken improperly or immoderately, may become poisonous; for instance, flour and sugar, to persons affected with diabetes; bread and potatoes, in scrofula; meat, in cases of fever, &c., &c. Again, as civilisation has progressed, several medicaments and poisons have been discovered to be valuable for habitual use as dietetics, spices, stimulants, or cosmetics. In fact, there is scarcely any class of medicines which does not afford some aid to our culinary operations, even resins, acrid poisons, and narcotics not excepted (asafœtida, Peruvian balsam, capsicum, saffron, cherry-laurel, &c.) A certain Tyrolean peasant took arsenic as a stomachic, for which it has also for a long period been used in veterinary medicines*. We enjoy beverages containing poison or narcotics, as tea, hops, alcohol, and carbonic acid. The Russian soldiers drank even nitric acid instead of whiskey. Empyreumatic substances, which contain, according to the opinion of Reichenbach, the strongest poisons, as creosote, picamar, and kapnomar, we enjoy in roasted and smoked meats,

^{*} This circumstance confirms the probability of the story of the Affghan physician, whom I mentioned as habitually using arsenic; and, it will be recollected, that he was also a horse-dealer, and therefore likely to be acquainted with its use in veterinary medicine.

and in empyreumatical beverages, as coffee, rum, whiskey, &c. The porter and ale drinkers swallow, according to parliamentary reports, an incredible quantity of coculus menispermum, nuavomica, capsicum, ledum palustre, &c. We smoke tobacco (which contains one of the most formidable poisons), or take it for snuff; many even chew it; and the Portuguese flavour their melons with it. The natives of the east intoxicate themselves with opium and hemp plant. Lead, bismuth, and even arsenic (in rusma), and other metals, are found on the toilettes of the ladies. Prussic acid and veratrum are cosmetics. Manganese, copper, and other poisonous metals are found in a normal state in the food which composes our daily fare; for example, in the various kinds of cereals, &c."

The before-mentioned tree butea frondosa, yields the well known gum called Bengal Kino, which, with copperas, affords a good ink; and it bears yellow-reddish flowers, which are recommended for use in hip baths, by the native physicians, in urinal disorders. They are used also by the poorer classes for dying or colouring their clothes on the Holy (carnival) and Besanti (vellow feast). The light powders called altah, which they throw over each other, during the holy, and which are of variegated colours, are prepared from rice and water-nuts (trapa bispinosa); the yellow one is tinted with the same colouring substance. The water too, which they throw on each other during the holy, is coloured with the same flower, because of its fugitive nature. The dried leaves of the above tree are also in requisition among the natives for a variety of purposes, and are sold at the bazaar at Lahore in bundles. The grocers wrap their spices and other articles in these leaves instead of paper, and the confectioners and curd sellers do the same; the latter knit two or three of the leaves together, either with wooden pins or with thorns, so that they have the shape of a cup, in which they exhibit the curds for sale; and the Hindoo mountaineers, who are not permitted to use glass or china, employ them as plates in which they serve their food. The Rajahs Dhyan Sing, Soochet

Sing and Heera Sing were accustomed to take their repasts from similar cups and dishes, sitting with their retinue on white cloths, spread upon the ground. Every guest has one or more of these cups placed before him, and they only employ their fingers in eating, as forks, knives or spoons are not used by the native inhabitants. The Maharajah Gholab Sing, however, does not dine in company, but invariably takes his meals alone, in the kitchen where the dishes are prepared, having previously passed an hour or two in performing his ablutions, and repeating his poojah (prayers). It is a common custom in India for every Hindoo to prepare his own dinner. He makes a circle, washing the hearth within it, beyond which no person, even of his own caste, is allowed to pass; and if any stranger, ignorant of the custom, should place his foot beyond this sacred circle, the dish he has been preparing is considered as polluted, and is thrown away untouched, no matter how expensive the ingredients may have been. There are a large number of Hindoo castes, and much diversity prevails in their habits and customs. In some of these, a person will not eat of a dish prepared even by his own brother; and should he be dangerously ill, would rather confine his diet to dried fruits than take any food which another person had touched. This extreme peculiarity, however, attaches only to a few of the Hindoo castes, as by far the larger number resemble in this respect the Sikhs (reformed Hindoos), who do not object to eat of any dish which has been prepared by a Brahmin. One of my orderlies, i.e., attendant of my house, who was a Brahmin, had eaten of a cake which had been bought at the bazaar, but which by accident had been touched by one of his companions who was a Musselman, and in consequence, he was looked upon by those of his caste as being polluted. In order to purify himself, he was, by way of penitence, obliged to give a splendid dinner to the Brahmins of the neighbourhood, the cost of which absorbed about a month's wages; and to eat a sugared paste compounded of milk, butter, urine, and excre-



165

ment, the four being derived from the sacred animal of the Brahmins; which, although he knew its disgusting composition, he devoured with great devotional avidity, and which completely effected his restoration to purity in the eyes of his fellow Brahmins.

In the hot season, ginger beer is a great favourite in India as a beverage, especially when cooled by immersion in a freezing mixture of ice and saltpetre. It is prepared much in the same manner as in this country. Milk-punch and grog are also extensively used, as well as cooled soda-water (with a small quantity of wine), lemonade, orgeat, &c. These beverages, however, are used mostly by Europeans; the natives prepare a variety of cooling drinks from almonds, the seeds of melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c.: adding to them arkh-e-goolah, arkh-e-keora and bedemuek, i.e. the ditilled waters of roses, sweet scented pandan, and the flowers of the Egyptian willow. They use also a symp made from the berries of the greenia asiation: a vinerar syrup flavoured with mint; buttermilk; milk-and-water; and cardled make with salt and water; those who can afford to incur the expense of artificially cooling these beverages, use, when for cannot be obtained, a mixture of water and saltpetre, agitating in it the vessel containing the liquid to be cooled. It is not always, however, that cold drinks are the most effective for quenching the violent thirst experienced in the hot season: on the contrary, my own experience teaches me that the more of these which are taken, the more the thirst increases: whilst a cup of warm tea or coffee with milk, produces a contrary result, and should therefore be used in preference to cold beverages in such cases.

Cold baths are much used in India, both by Europeans and natives; but especially by the latter: in fact, it is almost impossible to over-estimate the benefits arising from them. I have myself experienced the restoring influence of cold-bathing, and from the commencement of April till the end of August, I refreshed myself with at least two cold douche

metimes took one even during those inwhich so often deprive the European of can afford to employ servants day and nd otherwise administering to their comlimates, but the poorer classes must peror cooling processes for themselves as sides the inconveniences arising from the summer, there are other annoyances to prevented; such as the prickly heat (as acks of mosquitoes, and those troublesome occur regularly in the Punjab about the These dust-storms are sometimes so thick ht, they will occasionally, for a few minutes, darkness as that of night. Another dissitor is the simoom (hot winds), which for six weeks, during which the inhabitve and European, are compelled to pass the day in cellars beneath the ground, t cover every aperture to their dwellmats made from the root of the andro-, which they keep constantly sprinkled uche-baths I used were produced by causing lled with fresh well-water, and poured over he cleanliness and cooling effect which these kercise a beneficial influence on the skin and lso on the lungs, stomach, kidneys, and even ts of the body, by stimulating their action. ever, to be careful in the use of the cold bath, g one when the body is in a perspiration, ed scarcely say, is often the case. The same as regards warm bathing in winter; and it to leave the bath too suddenly, and expose fluence of the cold air. The natives, both doos-male or female-whether winter or d-whether in the Ravee or the Gangeselves at the wells, or washing in their own

homes-are, figuratively speaking, always in the tite simple and favorite beverage is-not beer, wine or bri sherbet, i.e., water sweetened with raw sugar, and t generally enjoy good health. They make great gymnastic exercises, in which tshapi and muti are sp when they are fatigued, and assist materially in promot circulation; the former may be described as pinchi latter is a process of striking with both fists on the natives of India have also a peculiar way of rinsing the and cleansing the teeth, which is generally done w perform their religious exercises, of which ablution is an e part. They use for this purpose the twigs or branches of trees and shrubs; but as each nation uses a different twig, &c., it would occupy too much space to detail the numerous plants employed; it is sufficient to observe, that they are generally of an astringent nature, and whilst cleansing and strengthening the gums, have a beneficial effect on the stomach · also.

The Sikhs generally employ an hour or two in the operations of the toilet; and before ablution they rub their hair (which in most cases is long and black) with curds. When the hair has become silvered by age, they dare not dye it, being strictly forbidden by their religious tenets. The Musselmen, however, are very fond of dying the hair, and for that purpose make use of a great variety of compositions containing oxide of iron, myrobolans, Lawsonia inermis, Indigofera Anil, &c. They also darken the eyelashes with black sulphurets of lead or antimony.

The following are the recipes for two of the hair dyes which are principally in request:—Of Lawsonia inermis and Indigofera Anil, take each two parts, and of dried myrthe leaves and emblic myrobolans, each one part; these are made into powder and mixed with water to the consistency of a soft poultice, which is applied to the hair. It is stated that this composition stimulates the growth of the hair, blackens that which is grey, and prevents its splitting. The second recipe is one which I have myself used in earlier years,

in India and in Persia, for colouring my beard; and is generally recognised by the orientals (who are extremely fond of possessing fine long black hair), as the best preparation for the purpose. The powdered Lawsonia inermis is made by water into a soft pap, and applied in that state to the hair, taking care that all the hair is completely overspread to the roots. It is then covered, and fastened up with leaves, or by a piece of waxcloth or oilskin, and having been suffered to remain for from half-an-hour to an hour, the preparation is then washed off. The effect of this is to dye the hair a bright red colour; which colour, by the next process, is converted into a beautiful black. The second application is a paste prepared with water from the powder of the indigo plant which I have before mentioned; it is used in a similar manner to the first, but must be allowed to remain on the hair for three hours; being then washed off, the operation of dying is completed, and the hair is rubbed with oil or pomatum, to give it lustre and suppleness. The only inconvenience of the processes I have described, which . are so cheap in the east, is that they require to be repeated about once a week, for, as the hair grows from the roots, it would otherwise, after a few days, show at that part the natural colour of the hair, and consequently present a very unsightly appearance. These operations are generally performed at noon, a time when every one is at home, either for rest or indoor occupation.

A weak solution of nitrate of silver is sometimes used in Europe for dying the hair, but if this be used after the preparations which I have just described, instead of darkening, it will convert the colour into a grey like that of ashes;—this fact I learned from the Nabob, Jubber Khan, at Cabul, who, having admired the colour of my beard, and ascertained it to be produced by nitrate of silver, forthwith applied it to his own hair, which had been previously dyed with the compositions I have described. The result was as indicated, and the nabob became for some time the laughing stock of the community.

Besides the solution of nitrate of silver, they use in Europe

a compound powder of litharge, soap, chalk, starch, and a little sulphuric acid, &c. This is also well known in the east, but is not in esteem, inasmuch as it is productive of noxious effects as regards health, and also renders the hair stiff and rough.

With regard to this digression on medical and domestic matters, I may, before I return to my narrative, mention to my readers, that at the end of this volume they will find a short rhythmical essay by the well-known Dr. Triller (which I have translated from the German), on the means of ensuring a merry old age, and although it does not evince much poetical fervor, is nervertheless valuable for the advice it contains.

The Maharajah Sheer Sing, was, in his private character, extremely polite and amiable; he had an intense desire for knowledge, and devoted great attention to European skill, industry and learning. In these matters, he could, of course, only acquire information from Europeans, and would enter freely into conversation with them, without the slightest observance of the etiquette which his position might have commanded. On one occasion, in the course of our conference, he inquired whether I had any relations in Europe; and learning that I had a younger brother at Kronstadt, who had formerly been in the military service, but was at that time exercising the profession of a watchmaker, the maharajah inquired whether he could repair machinery of that description which was out of order; and, on my replying in the affirmative, he asked whether I thought my brother would make up his mind to leave Kronstadt and come to Lahore, if he should send for him. His reason for asking this was, that (being a patron of the fine arts) he had in his possession a large number of English musical boxes, clocks, watches, and other similar machines, many of which were damaged or broken. I assured him I had no doubt my brother would willingly respond to his invitation, and that I would myself provide for his family, which would remain in Europe. The maharajah at once requested me to send for my brother, and to take the necessary steps for his voyage, &c., and several times subsequently made many inquiries

I sent, and if he would come, whether he was ether he might soon expect to see him. iterated requests was such, that I strongly er to accede to the maharajah's desire; and out on his journey from Kronstadt to Lahore. mus of Suez, he heard, to his consternation, e maharajah and his wuzeer, and of the other the capital, which I have before described. burney, however, and arrived at Ferozepore, the Punjab, in the beginning of February, e reader may recollect, was the epoch when e powerful wuzeer of the young Maharajah he time when all Europeans were dismissed from khs and sent from the country. I was myself y ill; and the minister, having heard that no was entertained, permitted my brother to pass it me at Lahore; thus verifying the proverb, ood cometh." On the very day on which my lahore, my recovery commenced; but whether pleasure I derived from his arrival, or a new oved on that day, I am unable to say; both isted in producing that result. My illness had ome time slumbering in the system, for I had ig, as a beverage, a wine made from Cabul raisins ad not been properly fermented; and this may d the foundation of the disease I am about to ving exposed my sight to the powerful rays of ome hours, the stomach being empty, one of ery much inflamed. Not having properly ircumstance, and, as was necessary, immeches or bleeding, I found myself on the totally blind; an Amaurosis being formed, ble to seek for any of my medicines. n being at Lahore, I was obliged to have tive drugs, and consult with native doctors. collyriums, &c., later employed, seemed of

no avail, and for a whole fortnight I was unable or day, and was without food of any kind; for on 1 to take the slightest nourishment, even pure water. rejected it again immediately; and from the circu acrid fluid sometimes rising to my mouth, and feeling of heaviness in the stomach, I was led to that there was an ulceration there. Erratic sw joints, accompanied by dysentery, followed; and 1 weakened, that on the morning of the day when my bro arrived, I was in a piteous state of blindness and exha On that day I commenced using that simple reme contributed to my restoration from the very dangero at Kheirpore, on the Indus (as the reader may remember) masticating some of those large raisins, called there monak which I found to act as a balm to the stomach, or rather, perhaps, to the ulceration there. From that moment I grew visibly better, my appetite and strength gradually increased, and I was at length restored to health.

As regards my brother, it soon became evident, that in the altered state of political affairs in the Punjab, there could be no probability of his obtaining any engagement which would justify him in remaining; he therefore returned again to Europe, accompanied by Colonel Steinbach.

As an instance of the fanaticism of the Nahungs (the robber-pack I have before mentioned), I may relate an occurrence which took place at Umritsir, in which a German friend of mine, Herr August Schöfft, was near losing his life by their fury. This gentleman is an artist of some celebrity (at this time in St. Petersburg), and he, accompanied by his lady, visited the East Indian Presidencies shortly before my severe illness; and having met with great success in consequence of his skill in oil painting, he came to visit me at Lahore. At this time the court happened to be at Umritsir, and I received an order from Sheer Sing to present myself at that place with my guest. On our arrival, it happened that one of the principal Sikh priests, named Baii Goormuck Sing, was present, and the maharajah

desired Herr Schöfft to furnish him with a specimen of his abilities, by sketching a portrait of the baii; which he accordingly did, in pencil, and the likeness was a striking one. The result was, that the maharajah and several of the principal persons of the court sat to him for their portraits, and Herr Schöfft accordingly met with great respect and consideration.

I may mention here, that Herr Schöfft had kept copies of these portraits, and that on his return to Europe he painted, from these and other sketches which he had taken, a large picture of the Durbar of Lahore, which is considered to be his masterpiece, and which was purchased from him by Louis Phillipe, and is still, I believe, at Paris.

In the centre of the city of Umritsir is a gigantic reservoir of water, from the midst of which rises a magnificent temple, where the Grunth (the holy book of the Sikhs) is read day and night. Around this sheet of water are the houses of the maharajah, the ministers, sirdars, and other wealthy inhabitants. The square itself is called Durbar Saheb. At the time of Runjeet Sing and Sheer Sing, the scene which presented itself at this temple, when the court was at Umritsir, was of the most brilliant description, and at certain periods all the notabilities of the Punjab were to be seen collected together in all the splendour of oriental pageantry. During our stay at Umritsir it happened that the inhabitants gave an invitation to the court to visit the sacred temple at night time, when it was gorgeously illuminated; and Sheer Sing honoured me with his commands that we should accompany him, sending us a richly caparisoned elephant for our accommodation. Sheer Sing inquired of my friend, Herr Schöfft, if he could take for him a drawing of that brilliant scene. He answered in the affirmative, but proposed to the maharajah that it would be better if the scene was sketched under the effect of daylight instead of the imperfect one of the illumination. He was accordingly ordered to adopt that suggestion. On the following morning we went to the house of the Baii Goormuck Sing, who had promised, on the previous evening, to send

a servant to point out to us the most elevated terrace in the square (which was in the mansion of Runject Sing), from which Herr Schöfft could get a view of the temple and the surrounding buildings; on this place he prepared his atelier. He occupied the whole of the day in sketching the scene, and on the following day he also went there, but alone, to continue his work. About noon, having that morning received some newspapers from my native place, Kronstadt, Iwent to him, and he desired me to read to him the news whilst he was painting. About an hour before sunset, his work was nearly finished, and as the court had already departed for Lahore, whither we wished also to proceed immediately, he requested me to go to our quarters and to procure some boxes in which he could enclose his paintings. Our quarters were outside the city, in a garden formerly belonging to the prince No-Nehal Sing. When I reached home I immediately forwarded to him a horse and servants, as he had told me he should finish his painting within an hour after I had left him.

Herr Schöfft was a great smoker, and attracted attention in Umritsir from his scarcely ever being seen abroad without having a cigar in his mouth. Now smoking is considered by the Nahungs and the Sikhs as sinful, or rather criminal; more especially in or near such a holy place as their chief sanctuary; Herr Schöfft was aware of this, and therefore studiously avoided smoking whilst engaged in taking this sketch. It happened however, that, as is customary with painters, he now and then in the course of the work placed one of his pencils in his mouth, in order to keep it separate from those in the left hand, whilst using another with the right. This was observed by those who stood watching his operations from beneath the terrace, and they imagined, in consequence, that he was smoking. The rumour first spread about in whispers one to another, and as the impression became confirmed, a general indignation manifested itself; and loud exclamatious were soon heard, that the feringhee (frank) was committing sacrilege by smoking in their sacred place.

y increased in numbers, and a clamorous mobile e palace. The artist was at first unconscious e gathering, but he soon became aware by hreats, that he was in some way the object of he was consequently in a dangerous position. , however, made up his mind that his best o effect his escape, if possible, unperceived; ringleaders of the mob, who had made their place, rushed upon the terrace, and attempted g a strong and vigorous man, he succeeded in rom their grasp, and made his way to the stairdismay he found crowded by the mob, who way up. Knowing that his only chance lay in hem as quickly as possible, he struck out right g the advantage of being always uppermost mpted to stay his progress, he succeeded ttom with some few bruises. Here, however, d a still more formidable aspect; for no ched the foot of the staircase, than he was and other parts of his coat by half-a-dozen w at a little distance the glittering of several He gave himself up for lost, and in the threw open his coat, and taking advantage sion at the moment (caused by a struggle the gold watch which he had held in his the same instant relinquished to them), he at, which was held on all sides, and pushing of him, he succeeded in reaching the street; ments fell, in some unaccountable manner, he stumbled and fell into a miry puddle tely before him: he instantly sprang to his the entrance of a dark stable close adjacent. d they had now secured their prey, but they Schöfft had, fortunately, whilst passing this occasion in my company, entered it, and trance, which led into the bazaar; through

this back door he then gained the bazaar, and from thence (the mob all the way at his heels), reached the house of his protector, Baii Goormuck Sing. The door was immediately shut, and Schöfft was saved.

He there met with a kind reception, and on cleansing himself from the mire and blood with which he was covered, it was found that he had not only received several contusions on the head from the iron knobs on the shields of the Nahungs, with which they had struck at him; but also a sword wound on the back, by which his braces had been cut through, which at once explained to him the cause of his fall into the mire at so critical a moment. The mob not evincing any inclination to disperse, the police interfered, and compelled them to retire.

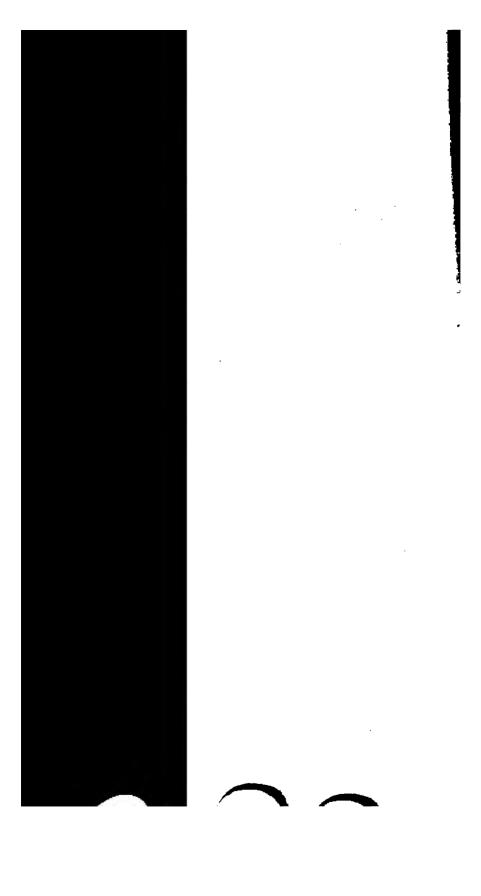
During all this time I was at home, expecting his arrival every moment; and at length, when it was quite dark, some of the persons whom I had sent with the horse, came back to me with the news of the riot, and informed me that he was in the hands of the mob. This filled me with consternation, and I immediately sent to the commander of the fortress (a friend of mine), soliciting him to assist and endeavour to save the unfortunate painter. With great promptitude, he despatched a whole company of regular troops to the city, and on their way they met Schöfft on his road home; he having been disguised in an oriental costume, and sent on horseback accompanied by an escort of police. My first care was to dress his wounds; and carly on the following morning we left Umritsir for Lahore. I may add that the watch, and the plate, &c., which I had sent with his luncheon, were of course lost; but the painting was subsequently recovered.

It was a fortunate circumstance for me that the Ranee, during the war with the English on the Sutlej, in consequence of the many abortions she had experienced, was affected with ophthalmia, and had not consented to the demands of the Commander-in-Chief, Teja Sing, who was also suffering from fever (or from fright), and wished my attendance in the camp. I had, therefore, the advantage of remaining in the city (avoiding the inconvenience of compromising myself with the English, by becoming an attaché of the hostile Sikh camp, which subsequently caused the dismissal of Colonels Mouton and Hurbon), and also of becoming personally acquainted with the Ranee, whose portrait I have presented to my readers.

The result of the war on the Sutlej, I have already mentioned; and, as my office at Lahore was almost annihilated on the annexation of the Punjab by the English, I made up my mind to return to Europe; but the season not being favorable for the homeward voyage, I determined to employ my leisure in visiting the valley of Cashmere, which is rich in historical, physical, and industrial interest, hoping not only to obtain a collection of the plants of that country, and thus enrich botanical science; but also, at the same time, by excursions into the surrounding mountains, to improve my health, which had been sensibly impaired by the duties and unceasing exertions of the past two years.

Having obtained the necessary permission from the English government at Lahore, and also from the Maharajah of Cashmere, Gholab Sing, I departed from Lahore, and reached the valley of Cashmere in three weeks, without the occurrence of any incident worth noting. Arrived there, I entered into communication with the maharajah, and he proposed that I should enter his service. This, however, I declined, more especially as it would interfere with my proposed journey to Europe; but I promised him that I would hasten my return to India, and pass a few years in his country, not only in cultivating ground on my own private account, but also according to his desire, in attending to his personal service. The maharajah was anxious to know what sort of farming I intended to adopt in Cashmere, when I informed him that I had observed that, notwithstanding the great consumption of tea and sugar in his dominions, the cultivation of them had never been attempted, and that they were consequently imported from foreign countries. The sugar used in Cashmere is imported from India, and is conveyed with

VOL . 1 م عين را مراه ا ر محصول کارس





much difficulty over steep mountains through almost impracticable passes, the journey occupying three weeks; and the tea is brought from Thibet, in the shape of cakes, and is very much inferior to that which is produced in India. I explained to the maharajah, to his great astonishment, that the soil of Cashmere was favourable to the production of both these articles; and also that the sugar cane (which will not grow there) was not essential for the production of sugar. as it could be prepared of equal quality from a kind of beet-root, for the cultivation of which that soil was eminently adapted; and informed him that I should therefore solicit permission to establish a sugar manufactory, both land and labour there being exceedingly cheap. The maharajah agreed entirely with my plan, and gave me an order for the purpose of enabling me to carry it out, which will be found among the plates to this volume. God willing, I shall endeavour to carry that intention into effect.

As I have acquainted my readers, my hopes were to re-establish my health in these hilly countries; but I had reckoned without my host; for the greater part of my domestics being natives of Cashmere, and aware of my activity and zeal in assisting the suffering part of mankind, they did not fail to trumpet my medical success at Lahore to their countrymen, who flocked to my abode with patients from morning till night. months, there were not less than a hundred persons daily, to solicit my assistance: I accorded it to them gratuitously; and from their incessant attendance, I was not only compelled to expend the whole of the day in distributing medicaments, which were administered in the form of lozenges, but was also obliged to devote my evenings to the preparation of those which were to be used on the day following. In fact, it frequently happened that whole families came from some of the more distant villages, and bringing their provision with them, they encamped in my garden, and remained there for two or three days, until I was able to furnish them with the requisite medicines and advice.

to a great extent, repaid for the labour to abjected, by being able to make many experiractically convince myself of the medicinal ts and drugs of Cashmere, which were those there. I had also the opportunity of introwhich had been hitherto unknown in that astance, tapping in a case of dropsy, which presence of the maharajah and several others, by amazed at the quantity of liquid drawn

now writing, the news has just arrived from aharajah Gholab Sing is himself suffering had the arrangements which I had made k permitted, I should certainly have returned his, and have probably been able to have assistance. I have, however, forwarded to some medical advice, and also instructions of medicines which can be procured on the ered by his own people; for the Hindoos, nentioned, will not take anything which has en touched by a stranger.

hen I was at Cashmere, the maharajah had sitors, whom he treated with the greatest of them had come from Simla via Thibet. I previously, it was the custom for every tever nation he might be, who visited the to be received as a guest, and entertained as not of his entering the country to the moment ven the hill-porters who carried the baggage to employ animals heavily laden, on account he roads in that hilly country) were by the harajah placed at the disposal of the visitors nowever, which I had with the maharajah, he my of the servants of the European visitors pitality displayed towards them, for they had ith them very large quantities of saffron, and

other products of the country, much beyond what they could really use during their sojourn. This circumstance, I believe, has led to an alteration in the custom.

The most eminent of the visitors at that time, were Lord Gifford, brother-in-law of the Governor-General of India, and the unfortunate Colonel King, who afterwards (in consequence of imagining that imputations were thrown upon his courage and ability) committed suicide. We sometimes dined together at the Maharajah's; and it may, perhaps, appear very ridiculous to those who are unacquainted with oriental customs, to be informed, that on these occasions, we were obliged to send our own cooks, our own wines, and our own plate, and other culinary, or, gastronomic apparatus. The Maharajah would make his appearance during dinner, but, of course, would never partake of our repast; and, to show us particular attention, he ordered preserves, fruit, ice, and sweetmeats, to be sent to us from his own kitchen. Besides this kind of hospitality, he would frequently minister to our entertainment in other ways, as by exhibitions of fireworks, illuminations on the river, music, dancing-girls (bayadères), &c.

The kings of France professed to cure the king's-evil, by laying the hand upon the patient; and the kings of England to cure epilepsy, by blowing thrice upon the person affected with that disease-the Maharajah emulates their example, by professing to cure all cases of paralysis, although he adopts a more substantial and effective method of operation. He administers, for this purpose, a majoon (electuary) the ingredients of which, as he informed me, are cinnabar, anacardium orientale, and nux vomica, with thirty-five spices. It is prepared as follows-The cinnabar is boiled in butter, and the nux vomica, anacardium, and spices, are then added; these ingredients are then ground, or, rubbed together, with a sufficient quantity of honey, in order to form an electuary, a process which occupies three days. The dose (twice a day) is from five to ten grains, The electuarium nucis vomicæ of Timur Shah, which the Hakims still consider a valuable remedy, is a similar compound,

the preparation of which I now give-Any quantity of nux vomica is macerated or immersed in warm milk, the milk being poured off, and fresh milk substituted every day, for seven consecutive days; on the eighth day the nux vomica is suspended by inclosing it in a linen cloth, in a stewpan filled with new milk, and boiled; the nuts are then peeled and split, and the internal germ removed and thrown away (the latter being considered poisonous) they are then washed, dried, and rasped to powder, which is afterwards boiled in honey. The following spices, mixed with twice their weight of honey, are then added to complete the electuary, viz .- white, black, and long peppers, cinnamon, nutmeg, betel-nut, mastic, English galangale, Emblic myrobalon, Indian spikenard, cardamoms, cumin seeds, fennel seeds, small fennel-flower seeds, saffron, ginger, cloves, aloes wood, guiacum wood, sandal wood, and Xylobalsam. The dose of this medicine is half a drachm to one drachm; and it is recommended as an anodyne, hypnotic, and aphrodisiac; also, as being valuable in removing palsy, curing gout, stopping catarrh, strengthening the stomach, &c.

I could introduce a great variety of anecdotes illustrative of the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of Cashmere, and the peculiarities of their country, which have never yet been published, did the object of my work permit. I may, however, mention a curious species of theft which is sometimes perpetrated there. On the lakes in Cashmere are large numbers of floating gardens, or, masses of weeds, upon which earth is thrown, and they serve as beds for cultivating melons, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, cabbages, egg-plant-apples, and different other culinary vegetables. If, however, the gardener does not keep a watch over this moveable property, he may perhaps find, that during the night, the garden itself has been cut from its fastenings and removed; and as, in these cases, the thief joins the stolen mass to a similar one of his own (thus completely altering its shape, position, &c.) it is rarely possible to identify the garden, or, discover the perpetrator of the robberv.



During my stay at Cashmere, I did not neglect any opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of its botanical treasures, or, of collecting such plants as appeared likely to be of any service for medicinal purposes; I thus gathered a considerable herbarium vivum: The drawings of those which I considered as most valuable in medical botany, may be seen in the second volume. and their properties and effects (as far as I was able to discover) are also detailed in the pages of that volume. Besides the Flora Medica Cashmersana, there are also descriptions of other plants, which I collected in the plains of the Punjab. the virtues of which I tested, and now communicate. Many of them are, probably, already known to European physicians, but, as I have written not for Europe alone, but also for the East, I have introduced them, because many of the Indian physicians are not thoroughly acquainted with them-not even with their forms or properties. It would have been easy for me to have doubled or tripled the number, had the limits of this work permitted.

Many of my readers may possibly question the utility of these descriptions, on the ground, that, even supposing the efficacy of the plants to be established, and their utility in medicine practically and successfully proved, the knowledge of them cannot be of any service to European physicians, as they will not be able to procure supplies. This, however, is not the case; for, although their principal use may be in India, the shawl merchants of Cashmere, who are in constant communication with France and England, would willingly forward whatever might be required, to any part of India or Europe. On this point, I have only to observe, that their transport should not be by the long route round the Cape of Good Hope, but by the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; or, if possible, entirely overland; because, unless they are in hermetically-sealed packages, they invariably suffer by a sea passage. I may further mention, that my catalogue of Cashmerean plants is not by any means complete, and that, should Heaven permit me to fulfil my intention, of again visiting that country

for a couple of years, and then of returning to Europe, I shall publish a Supplement to this work, in order to supply the deficiencies, and therein state any occurrences of interest which may happen.

Having passed the months of July and August in Cashmere, I left that beautiful country, on my way to Europe, in the month of September, taking with me a quantity of Cashmerean produce. After calling at Lahore, where I staid till the end of October, I passed the Sutlej, and went, via Ferozepore, Loodiana, Umballa, Saharunpore, and Rajpore, again to the hills, viz. to Mussoorie, in order to visit my two daughters, whom I had placed at an educational institution there, which is under the direction of some French ladies. I spent three days at that place, and then continued my journey, passing from Meerut to Goormuckteesur, on the Ganges; where I had previously engaged a small vessel to convey me to Calcutta. The voyage down the Ganges was an exceedingly pleasant one, in many respects, and lasted two months. Among the incidents which excited my attention on the river, the relation of which may interest the reader, was that, as we approached Bengal, I observed, on both banks of the Ganges, a gradually increasing number of cane-mats, coverlets, drinking vessels, &c. and also many sick persons lying upon mats, &c. On inquiring the cause, I found that it was the custom of the country, among the poorer classes, that when a patient was supposed to be past all hope of recovery, his relations conveyed him to the banks of the Ganges, so that he might die in the vicinity of the sacred river. The relations or friends of the patients, visit the spot, to ascertain whether they are still living; when death ensues, they purchase a sufficiency of wood to make a funeral-pile, and commit the body to the flames; when their means do not afford the expense of doing this, they merely burn a portion of the face, and then push the body into the sacred river. When a patient, thus situated, happens to recover, he considers that he has, as it were, acquired a new life, and thenceforth all

his former relations and friends are treated as strangers; he never returns to the dwelling in which he had formerly resided, but wanders down the Ganges, until he arrives at Santipore, near Calcutta, where he settles himself; and it is a curious fact, that nearly the whole population of Santipore is composed of such persons. These people never again hold any communication with those who had been nearest and dearest to them; and they contract marriages amongst themselves only. This town or colony, the only one, perhaps, of its kind in the world, may be called the *Colony of Convalescents*. The Ganges teems with crocodiles, and wild geese are found in great abundance.

When I arrived at Calcutta, I found that one of the finest merchant vessels, called the "Prince of Wales," belonging to Messieurs Green and Compy. was about to sail for England. I made arrangements for my passage homeward, and after a week's stay only in Calcutta, went on board. This short stay at the capital of Bengal, prevented my observing any of the operations of the celebrated Dr. James Esdaile (now in Scotland) whose cases of amputation, &c. performed without pain, and without the use of chloroform, &c. while the patient was under mesmeric influence, were then attracting considerable attention. The Delhi Gasette of India observed—"Though Dr. Esdaile's performances are not yet countenanced by the faculty, let us hope that he possesses moral courage sufficient to prosecute his measures."

We enjoyed the most delightful weather during the voyage; the only annoyance being the frequent calms, which caused us to be two months in reaching the Cape of Good Hope. In the beginning of April we reached Cape Town, the aspect of which, at the foot of the Table Mountain, is exceedingly picturesque. The town is constructed with much regularity, and the houses are very comfortable dwellings, principally of one flat only. Almost every European comfort is to be found there; they have good hotels, elegant shops, handsome public buildings, an exchange, a theatre, and several others, and the town is well lighted with gas; I was surprised at not

being pestered at the Cape by beggars, a peculiarity I do not recollect to have met with in any other place I visited in my travels.

On our arrival at the Cape, the harvest season was just over, and we were able, on our walks through the town, or in country excursions, to refresh ourselves with some of the most delicious grapes I ever tasted. To some of my readers, it may, at first. appear strange, that the harvest season should be over so early in the year as April; but, be it remembered, the Cape is in the southern hemisphere, where the seasons are precisely the reverse of ours; January being the hottest, and July the coldest month of the year. After a stay of four days, we again put to sea, having, during that time, taken in a supply of fresh water, poultry, &c. but we had not long been out of sight of land, when our poultry were attacked by an epizootic, and destroyed, so that we were obliged to call at St. Helena. to procure fresh provisions. There were a few cases of death on board, viz. some invalids and a sailor who had been notorious for his immoderate drinking. The bodies were, according to the custom of mariners, wrapped in linen cloths, and weights having been attached, they were committed to the deep, accompanied with prayers.

Besides these cases of disease, which terminated fatally, there were a few others, with regard to the treatment of which I was consulted. I may mention two of them, as the diseases frequently occur, and I had the good fortune to extricate the ship's surgeon from an embarrassment respecting them. The first was that of a testy old colonel, who, according to his own assertion, was troubled with severe rheumatic pains to such a degree, that he was on the verge of despair. In this perplexity he addressed himself to me, with the avowal, that the medicines he got from the surgeon were not worth a penny, and that if I could not assist him, he must die. I asked him, whether he had ever been affected with syphilitic disease, which he admitted to have been the case many years before. I, therefore, acquainted the surgeon with this circum-

stance, and advised him to administer decoction of sarsaparilla to the patient. There was none on board, however, at that time, but, when we reached the Cape, the surgeon procured a supply, and began to administer it. The impatient colonel, not finding instant relief, again gave vent to his exclamations, telling me that the beverage was of no service; I persuaded him, however, to persevere; after a fortnight, he acknowledged himself to be considerably better; and, in a month, he was completely restored to health. The second case was that of a child of trelve months, which, from difficulty in cutting its teeth, was afflicted with convulsions, could not enjoy any foody became visibly weak, and every one felt cartain that the child could not live many days. Leeches, scarification of the gums, warm buths, lenitives, and purgatives, had all been used, to no purpose. On perceiving the desperate state of the child, I inquired of the surgeon whether he had tried blistering, and on finding he had not, advised him to do so; he accordingly applied two (one behind each ear) and from that moment the spasms ceased, the teething began, and the child grew better.

Divine service was regularly performed on board the ship, the captain performing it every Sunday, morning and evening. There were about two hundred persons on board, but, we nevertheless had plenty of provisions; in fact, we may be said to have fared luxuriously; for, besides an abundance of necessary food, we had pastry of some kind or other daily, as well as delicious cakes for desert, and many sorts of wines, malt liquot, and spirits. Twice a-week champagne was served at our table. One day we met with not fewer than nine ships, with some of which we entered into communication, inquiring the name of the vessel, whence it came, whither it was bound, what was its cargo, how long it had been on the voyage, and what other vessels it had spoken with on its way. These communications, unless the ship be within speaking distance, are all made by flag-signals, of which every vessel possesses a book, or index. Previously to the day on which we met with the vessels just mentioned, we had not come in sight of any during

several weeks, when a sail was reported to be visible on the horizon; the passengers immediately went on deck to behold the sight. It was an American whaler, and many of the sailors were sitting on the tops of the masts to get a distant view of the ocean. On the coast of Africa, near the Equator, we encountered a vessel, which, from the account given us by the captain, was coming from Bombay, bound for Calcutta, and had been driven by adverse gales into this part of the Atlantic! The crew and passengers were sorely distressed for want of provisions, and, without knowing even the name of the captain, we supplied them with rice, potatoes, beer, &c. gratis.

At various periods of the day, even when the sun was but slightly visible, the captain and officers took observations with their nautical instruments; and, after making their calculations, would point out to us, on the map, the exact spot on the watery plain which we were then traversing. In the early part of our voyage, as we approached the southern hemisphere, we gradually lost sight of the northern constellations, and when we reached the equator, we could not any longer descry the polar star; but, we were compensated for this, by the appearance of other constellations in the south, which were gradually manifested within our horizon, among which that of the Cross is the most magnificent, the others being considerably inferior to the northern. These incidents may probably appear superfluous to those who have made the voyage; but, to numbers who have not crossed the waste of mighty waters, they may possibly afford some interest.

The various events which I have described in this volume, have all been written from memory; as the only time which I could spare for committing any observations to paper, was fully engrossed in noting down those which related to medical subjects; therefore, it can easily be imagined, that some of the minor details may be slightly inaccurate, and that many an important fact, which would have been worth recording, may have escaped my remembrance. I can, however, assure my readers, that, as far as my memory serves me, I have presented to them a faithful record, and that I never have, in any instance, wilfully swerved from truth.

In conclusion, I now insert (in a Translation by a professed literary character) Dr. TRILLER's Rules of lealth. This reputable author flourished towards the closes of the 17th century, and published a highly esteemed se Epic poems, entitled, The Abduction of a Saxon Pri

RULES OF HEALTH.

T.

There is a charm in health and length of days,

Which all men covet, and which most might gain;

And I shall now attempt, in humble lays,

To tell how I my aged-life did gain.

However man the debt of nature pays,

He may, at least, longevity obtain;
Learn how I lived, and note what I advise,
As proper means to win so rich and rare a prize.

IT.

Tis to divine beneficence we owe

Not only life, but that great blessing—health;

Yet, man must ever carefully bestow

Attention on himself, to aid the wealth

Which nature has bestowed, as though,

Without our will, she would do good by stealth;

Nor should we treat her rudely, lest we feel

That nerves and muscles are not made of stone nor steel.

III

This lesson have I learned in nature's school—
To act as she dictates. A calm, contented mind
I sought; took food and exercise by rule;
And hence, was able year to year to bind.
Our delicate construction, man's misrule
Too oft destroys body, and, with it, mind.
It was not by the aid of drug, nor herb, nor charm,
I reached old-age, and kept life free from harm.

VOL. I.

IV.

tues which in med'cines dwell, isease alone be in request; them when you are well, pect them to disturb your rest. bb them of their power disease to quell, ervice they are idly pressed; ld not medicaments forestall, health no medicines at all.

v.

bowders, mixtures, draughts, and pills, always undermines his strength; dation for a host of ills, away from life degrees of length; needed, many a person kills, t till wanted, might give health and strength; thole of his body makes, for its destruction takes.

VI.

taken who in every Spring
in fancy that they physic need;
is herself: both man and thing
to her laws; to purge and bleed
sake, what is it but to fling
ength, and life away? Blockhead indeed
allows med'cines he does not require;
ime, shall such a dunce expire.

VII.

I spend an aged life in ease,
s habits, keep within due measure;
and sleep, the medium seize,
I women take not too much pleasure.
counsel of Hippocrates,
at good health was an important treasure;
se of six score years, expired,
d, reverenced, and much admired.

VIII.

Night into day let no man think of turning,

Nor sleep by day to wake up when 'tis night;

A brain confused, or with strong potions burning,
Cannot conceive of men or things aright:

Let me remark, such feasting folks concerning,
They are not wise; but act as if in spite

Of sense and reason; for, surely, every one
Requires some rest after hard labor done.

IX.

Why should we, glutton like, our bodies feed
As if we wished grim Death to cast his dart?
Why should we hasten to the grave with speed,
As if from all our friends we longed to part?
Of temperance every man on earth has need,
To save him from affliction's direful smart;
Then why use food as if it held the germs
Which make ourselves rich nourishment for worms?

x.

Suppose that we should wish our lamp to burn,
We trim it, nicely, with sufficient oil;
But, if we overcharge the feeding urn,
Of course, the brilliancy of light we spoil,
Or, put it wholly out: hence, we may learn,
Without much labor or fatiguing toil,
If man his "feeding urn" (his body) surfeit,
The darkness of the grave must prove the forfeit.

XI.

A little generous wine makes glad the heart;
Unbends the mind o'er which dull sorrow reigns;
Lightens sad melancholy of its smart,
And makes infirmity forget its pains;
Invigorates the blood; performs its part
In quickening circulation through the veins;
It prompts digestion, and the stomach braces,
Languor dispels, depression, too, displaces.

XII.

n o'erheated, ice-cold water:
which, when freely you perspire,
ice of health a complete slaughter:
ot fully act to your desire,
omfort leave but little quarter:
ning, slow, yet sure decay,
list sufferings, life, at length, away.

XIII.

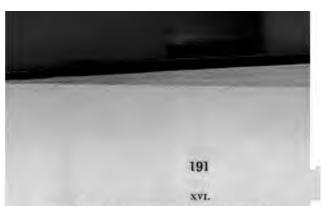
things, let us never fail
freshest and the purest air;
lessing in the world's vast pale,
peasants, courtiers, or the fair;
I creation would grow stale,
usurp dominion everywhere;
nature through its aid
d from destruction stayed;

XIV.

mic stay of human life,
strength, and general health bestowing;
slight it, set themselves at strife
Treator's aim, with good o'erflowing:
coing air when Spring is rife
y odors, gentle zephyr's blowing;
stores of nature's vital wealth,
agth of days and perfect health.

xv.

ay to those who age admire,
air gaily yourselves disport;
rtues full supply acquire,
s exercise and merry sport;
one most healthfully respire,
gthen every outwork of life's fort;
tercise the body thrives.
sense thus lengthen out their lives.



But, while I thus commend the bracing air,
I must enjoin, in terms not less emphatic,
That you avoid all drafts; for they prepare
The way, and bring on pains rheumatic,
Which to remove may baffle all your care,
And leave, for years, those twinges so erratic:
Air is of use, but drafts are dangerous things,
And spare not peasants, merchants, bankers, kings.

XVII.

Air that is foul, no matter how created;
In crowded rooms be not a frequent guest,
Nor sit for hours with wine or grog elated;
Foul-air and drinking will disturb your rest,
And bring on pains not easily abated;
And should you feel such fumes affect your brain,
Rush to fresh-air to make you well again.

Also avoid, as you would shun the pest,

XVIII.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, says Paul;
And common-sense corroborates his saying;
Some wash but seldom, others not all—
Yet, washing is as needful, oft, as praying:
If once you into filthy habits fall,
You are from prudence and religion straying;
Keep pure your body by such free ablutions
As may preserve you from unclean pollutions.

XIX

Neglect not bathing, as too many do,

For, thereby, you may ward off many an ill;

Sometimes a warm-bath may your strength renew;

But, of the cold, be sure to take your fill.

The Easterns, old and young, this course pursue,

Nor shun the water though it should be chill;

Hence, such diseases as fell gout and stone,

To Indians and to Persians are scarce known.

XX

as a comfort we esteem,
tent changes of our underdress;
ential to our health, I deem,
efore urge them on you with some stress:
rtance, trifling though it seem,
ould now upon your minds impress—
hat whene'er you are attiring,
on cold garments, while perspiring.

XXI.

ect the sea, nor flowing river, ue season, go to beach or brink; stand undressed, to shake and shiver, the healthy plunge affrighted shrink; our limbs, e'en though muscles quiver, to swim, nor be afraid to sink; nvigorates all the limbs and breast, lay cheerful, and at night brings rest.

XXII.

all, let Diet have your care, ein healthy action most depends; rts you may well despair mprudences to make amends: it, therefore, I again repair, nt repetition sometimes tends a truth more strongly on the mind, ervance to our practice bind.

XXIII.

more, and then, I shall have done—consider well our nature's laws;
rtal underneath the sun,
e consequent upon some cause;
ind united are in one,
affects the other; therefore, pause
uperance blasts the body's health
e mind of intellectual wealth.



XXIV.

All who these Rules will wisely lay to heart,
May hope to reach a venerable age,
Nor wish to stay, nor fear hence to depart;
For what is Death but freedom to the sage?
Death has no terrors that can make them start;
And when they quit, at length, this mortal stage,
Pleased with the life of prudence that is past,
In hope they quietly shall breathe their last!

T.

To Dr. Triller's Rules of Health, I add one more,
Though at the hazard of your condemnation;
For, there are thousands now, as heretofore,
Who will not thank me for my observation:
I also know, that you may quote from lore
Of ancient days, of some consideration.
To show the error of the Rule I want
To give, regarding the Tobacco-plant.

II

Poisons (as arsenic, opium) may, from use,
Lose much of their intrinsic, mortal power;
Yet, they are poisons still: 'tis the abuse
Of the pernicious weed (on which I shower
The censures of great men—whether as juice,
Or leaf, or dust) that at this hour,
Many conceive it innocent; but, know
It is to health a deleterious foe.

111.

Urban the Eighth, we read in history's page.

Passed on snuff-takers excommunication.

The Czar of Russia, in a former age.

Punished the crime of this abomination

By cutting off the nose. The still more sage

Senate of Berne, on due deliberation,

Forbade the Swiss to snoke Tobacco, as a crime

Great as was theft or murder in the code divine.

ıv.

Valois, I have read or heard, prohibition of its use in Youth; wait until he gets a beard smokes. And 'tis a well-known truth the First, of England ("the absurd") se, to put Tobacco down; forsooth, in that pedantic king; nen, by force, will not do anything.

v

rad the Fourth, to death condemned
rs of Tobacco. And that great man
t, whose conduct I commend,
gious obligation, formed a plan
rom the Sikhs; he did forefend
onous weed, and through the nation ran
tion; e'en as a remedy for pain,
administer the weed, prove vain.

VI.

I barbarous Sikh, preserves his race ne noxious plant; while boasting Europe tries its filthy use; Governments have the face, f health, to form monopolies t baneful weed—What a disgrace! land's Rulers common-sense defies, y Acts of Parliament) the health people, for a little wealth!

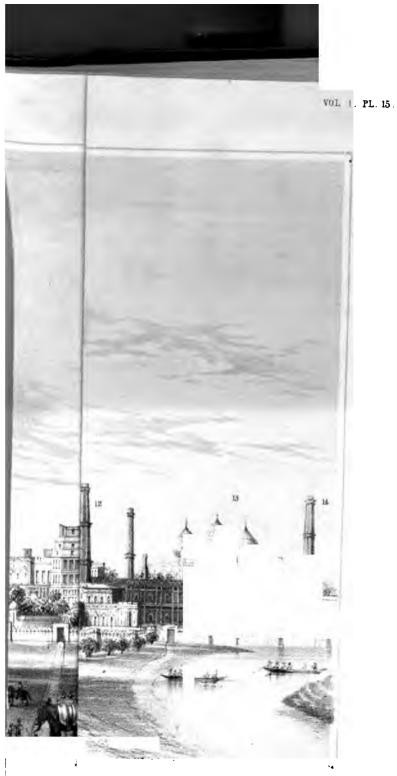
VII

ans often have asserted,

g up Tobacco, also smoking,
from its true use much perverted.

r-sex it ever is provoking
f disgust—in short, it is diverted
ure's purpose! and I end, invoking
of the British Isles, to banish hence
o contrary to Common-sense!

J. M. H.



. k % him en lithographers.



EXPLANATIONS OF THE PLATES.

The lithographic engravings in this, the first volume, are faithful copies of Portraits and Sketches, taken by a native at Lahore—excepting only the likeness of the Faqueer Haridas, which I had from Captain Gardner; and though I never saw Haridas, I rely on the resemblance; for, on showing it to several natives, who knew him well, as also to General Ventura and Colonel Sir C. M. Wade, who were present at the restoration of the Faqueer, they recognised the likeness.

Before entering upon the Explanations of the Plates, I shall give some account of the manners and customs of the Sikhs and Hindoos, in addition to the communications already made.

Sikh, Sing, Singh, Khalsa, are names of that people known to the English by the appellation Sikhs. Sikh is a derivation from Sikhna, to learn; hence, the Sikhs are disciples (pupils) of Baba Nanuk, the Reformer. Sing, signifies a lion, or hero; the Sikhs conceiving themselves to be a powerful race, a nation of warriors.

In their religious principles, they are Reformed Indians. the Sikhs inhabited the Punjab only, but, are now to be met with in various parts of Hindostan; as in Cashmere, Thibet, in the North; in the South, at Moultan and Scinde; as far as Calcutta, in the East; and, in the West, at Pishawur and Cabul. Notwithstanding their Reformation, the Sikhs, like the Hindoos, burn their dead; and were they not prohibited by the English, they would burn living beings also with the Their hair, as elsewhere stated, is long; it is wound up in a knot, placed on the fore-part of the head, around which, beginning at the knot, they wind a long and narrow muslin of fine texture, which they denominate Destar, i. e. head-dress, bearing the appearance of a helmet. The more opulent add to this head-dress pieces of silk, embroidered with silver and gold; also hooks and clasps, with projecting feathers, and a variety of pearls and precious stones. They wear earrings of gold and gems; armlets and bracelets, and a profusion of neck ornaments as exhibited in the male and female portraits in Plates 1, 2, 3, 4.

The Hindoos wear their hair short, which may be seen below the vol., 1.

4. Every morning, after ablution, durin		
selves on the nose between the eyes, with		
nich their different Castes may be disting	uis	hed,
rmance of ablution is visible. In Plates	1, 9	2, 3,
being the sign of majestic eminence.		
ijh, or, Maharajah (King) Runjeet Sing, v. p	age	92.
ajh (King) Kurruck Sing	,,	
r (Heir-apparent) No-Nehal Sing	••	
njh (King) Shere, or. Sheer Sing,	••	
(Queen) Chunda.*	,,	108.
ajh (King) Dulleep, or, Dhulleep Sing,	••	
(Nobleman) Jewahir, or, Jowahar Sing,	••	
(Prince) Lall Sing,	••	
ijh (King) Goolab, or, Gholab Sing,	9.	115.
(Prince) Dhyan, or, Dehan Sing,	,,	
(Prince) Soochet, or, Suchet Sing,	,,	
(Prince) Heerah, or, Heera Sing,	,,	
(Prince) Teja Sing,	••	119.
(Prince) Deena-Nauth, or, Deenanath,	,,	
er or Fakeer (Devotee) Noor-oo-Deen. or,		
oorudeen, or, Nouredden,	,,	
(Nobleman) Dost, or, Dhost Mohamed,+	,,	
na Sowar (a Cuirassier)	,,	121.
g, or, Akalee (Immortal) fanatic Sikh,	,.	
ipahee (Sepoy)	,,	96.
man, or. Mussulman Sipahce (Mahome-		
an Sepoy)	,.	
nee Sipahee (Napaulese Sepoy)	••	
ıs	,,	127.
m, or, Hakeem (Mohamedan or Mahome-		
an Doctor)	••	141.
rsonage from Maha-Ranee Chund Kour, wife of	Ku	ruck
hal, who for a short period was Queen; and waves, as related on page 105. Though employer saw her; much less was she visible to any not obtained a likeness; but, in her stead, I da.	v as ed v pai	mur- inder nter ;
nt of Cabul does not strictly belong to this notorious in the history of the last Sikh wing likeness of him, I present it to my reader	var,	





The Doctor is feeling the pulse of his patient, behind whem is a urinal bettle. A medicine chest, containing simply electuaries and pills (in wooden boxes) is beside him; before him lies his notebook, and near it his inkstand, with a cane-pen sticking in it, together with penknife, scissors, recipes, and a couple of pomegranates.

/ PLATE IX. Attar, or, Uttar (Druggist) v. page 150.
The Druggist is sitting on the outside of his shop, serving a customer.
A very small and simple distilling apparatus, with a refrigerator (cooling vessel) is before him. It is worthy of remark, that not any names or labels are to be seen on any of the bottles or jars; probably, to keep their coutents a secret from others.

Faqueer Postee (Poppy-head Drinker) smoking his hooka, while rubbing poppy-heads with his hands in a vessel with water, which he afterwards strains through a cloth and drinks. He is tattooed on the arm. Behind him may be seen the goat-skin containing water.

✓ PLATE XI. Kar-Khana Abkaree (Stillatory) r. page 157. The Distiller, as well as the Drinker, is a Mahomedan. This mode of distilling is, however, very imperfect.

✓ PLATE XII. Fac simile of the Badela (document) re-appointing the Author of this work Physician to the Court of Lahore, also, Superintendent to the Gunpowder and to the Gunstock Manufactories, delivered by the Vizier (Wuzeer) Jowahar Sing, under Dulleep Sing's A copy of the document is exhibited on account of its government. neculiarities. It is headed with the Signature of the Vizier, and stamped with three seals; the innermost of which, like the document itself, is in the Persian language; the other two. together with the Vizier's signature, are in the Goormukee character, similar to the Grunth (holy-book) of the Sikhs; and which characters are already known in Europe. On the margin of the page is a Signature, which may serve as a specimen of the many signatures with which the back of the document is covered r. page 113. ✓ PLATE XIII. Copy of a document, in Persian, authorizing the writer of these volumes to establish, for his own account, a Beet-root

Cashmere. It is headed with the signature of g...... v. page 177. y of an Order, issued by the late Sikh-government, work, to receive and entertain as Guests, the pners taken at Aliwal, and forwarded from Philoor. This Order, also, is headed with the Signature of the absence of Lall Sing, was then temporary Lahore v. page 122. enting these Copies to the public, is as follows-In ar, I was informed by the Chief Director of the Printing Office at Vienna, that there were 500 tive, and 104 foreign types, in that establishment; ved the Goormukee characters of the Sikhs, menion of Plate XII: yet, amid that vast collection, gnature of Maharajh Gholab Sing, as exhibited on ng document, is not to be found—a curiosity -and, at the request of the Director of that famous ter hereof has undertaken, on his return to the hitherto unknown character in Europe, to the Imafter having ascertained the reality of the existence nd that it is not merely a Monogram belonging Rajahs of the Hills.

is Plate, is added a similar Signature of the late phew of Gholab Sing.

hern view of the Fortress of the city of Lahore.
me-built Fortress, having two Entrances, is in a
servation, though erected by the Mohamedans, 200
es the nort-west angle of the city. It has an imid is decorated with a variety of different colored
be represented on a Plate.

e Plate, indicate the inner and outer gates of the Durwaza; between which gates, some houses of ried.

a—Indian House-of-prayer.

n Entrance from the city to the Fortress.

and before it is the Khabgha (formerly the cooling the heat of the day) the front of which, as seen





in the Plate, extending along the 'Fortress, was occupied by the Ladies of the Harem. On the south, were formerly, the ammunition magazines, the gunstock manufactory, and the gunfoundry; behind these were the royal stables.

No. 6 is that part of the Fortress called Summum Boorj; where, in the winter season, the Durbar (State-council) frequently assembled.

No. 7 is the western Entrance from the royal garden, called Hassov-sebagh.

No. 8 is the royal Flower-garden; in the centre of which stands an elegant marble building (erected by Runjeet Sing) wherein the Durbar occasionally met. To this Garden there were four Entrances; the eastern, from the Fortress; the western, from the royal Mosque; the northern, from the Parade; and the couthern, from the City.

No. 9 is the fatal Gateway, above the inner extremity of which stood the parapet that was dashed down upon No-Nehal Sing (the Heir-apparent) and Meean Oodum Sing (Maharajh Gholab Sing's eldest sources recorded on page 102.

No. 10 is the Entrance from the royal Flower-garden, up a flight of magnificent stone steps, to the Mosque. named Badshai Musjit.

No. 11 is one of the four colossal Minarets of the royal Mosque; below which Runjeet Sing, his son Kurruck Sing, and his son No-Nehal Sing, together with their numerous Wives, were burned, and a splendid tomb erected on the spot, with a Cupola in sight, wherein the Grunth (holy-book of the Sikhs) is read by the priests.

No. 12 is the large Court of the royal Mosque, which was occupied by Sheer Sing, for three days, during the blockade of the Fortress, v. page 106.

No. 13 is the royal Mosque itself, Badshai Musjit; which, in former times, was devoted by the Mahomedan kings to Divine-worship; but which the Sikhs appropriated to an Arsenal; and their example has, I believe, been followed by the English.

No. 14—Below this No. is an arm of the river Ravee; which, in the dry-season has scarcely any water. To the right hand of this No. is an extensive Wall, beyond which stands an Artillery establishment.

The Barber is represented shaving the head. His apparatus near him.

y sagacious taste, the ruthless king asts, on blood and slaughter only lives; ger, formed alike to cruel meals, d at the manger starve; of milder seeds enerous horse to herbage and to grain es his wish—though fabling Greece resound hracian steeds with human-carnage wild. pted by instinct's never-erring power, creature knows its proper aliment; an, the inhabitant of every clime, all the commoners of Nature feeds! ed, bounded, by this power within, cravings are well aimed: voluptuous man superior faculties misled; from pleasure e'en in quest of joy, with Nature's boons, what thousands seek, dishes tortured from their native taste, nad variety, to spur beyond ser will, the jaded appetite! for pleasure? Learn a juster taste; now, that temperance is true luxury.



INDEX.

							PAGE
Introduction			•	•	•	•	. i.
Allœopathia and Homœopathi	a.			• .		. •	. iv.
Tea and Coffee not pernicious		•	•		•	•	. vii.
Medical knowledge, the result	of E	perie	nee				. ix.
Agreeable form in which Med	icin es	may l	be adr	ninist	ered		. x.
The grand Rule to be observe	d by a	ll Me	dical 1	nen		•	. xi.
Nostrums-Morrison's and H	ollowa	y's Pi	lls, W	arbur	g's Di	rops, á	ke. xii.
Arsenic recommended, as a M	[edicin	e.					. xii.
The Science of Medicine-sta	tionar	y					. xiii.
Advice on the Preparations of	Medic	ines					. xiv.
Monopolies of Churrus, Saffr			tchuk	-root,	by th	e Car	sh-
merean Government	•	•					XV.
Object of this work						•	xvi.
Recommendation to the facult	ty in I	ndia				•	xvii.
The Author's return to Lahor	e, in 1	839					xviii.
Letter from the late Wm. Ski	nner, 1	to the	Auth	or			xxii.
Fatal power of Prejudice .		•					xxiii.
Sydenham, &c							xxiv.
How the properties of Medici	nes ma	y be	ascert	ained			XXV.
Minute doses alone, can produ	uce rea	l med	licina	actio	n.		xxvi.
A pocket-book recommended	to Phy	sician	s and	Fami	lies		xxvii.
ADVENTURES, DISCOVERIES,	Exp	BRI ME	ENTS,	AND	His	TORIC	AL
Sketches							. 1
The Author leaves Home (Kr	onstad	t in I	ransy	lvania	ı) in 1	1815	. 1
Voyage to Constantinople	•						. 1
Travels towards Jerusalem, 18	317	1819					. 4
The Author introduces Vaccin			Syria,	in 18	22		. 7
Barber, Governor of Tripoly,							18, 8
Lady Esther Stanhope, at An	•		ı				. 9
Kannobin not a Town, but a		•					. 10

in lengta Gradision it Fa lestate	inena sa	- 1 120		•
o do uma de la compansión	-			
кант. Иеникт			1	13 .
the regard of \$1000		•	-	1-7-
		•		•
Bejudde et Tyske				
Alexanira	· _ · ·	•		
d Electron				÷l.
				- 1
	•	•	•	-
ie le Pata d D			F	-
IN THIS IS			7 11.	-
Deser. v. Bagiai			•	•
tisel by the Araba		-	•	-
Di Van Hann	•	•		•
r. Swoleria at Begdad	•			
e, in the Desert		-	•	•
r Bushir, in Persia	•	•	•	•
1828		•	•	•
	 :- 6.		•	•
oint of death, at Heirp			٠.	•
ahore, the Author	travels i	our m	onth	K :
two on water .			٠.	•
ahore, the adopted So				
Rajah Suchet Sing is	nto the m	ountair	ns	•
nt of Hydrophobia		•	•	•
ıde .	• •	128,	59.	48.
ne natives of India	•	-		•
Order of Runject Sing	ξ.	•		
thore, in 1832 .		•	•	•
a Coup-de-Soleil			•	
The same of the sa				
Author	• •	•		
s Author y fond of Hanging, as		ment		
• Author		ment		
s Author y fond of Hanging, as		nment 102,	95,	56,
Author . y fond of Hanging, as in the Plains of India		102,		
s Author y fond of Hanging, as		102,		

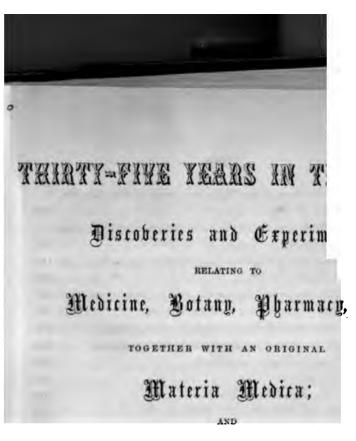


Vaccination introduced, at Dhera-Ghasi-Khan, by the Author	
Vaccination unknown at Cabul, in 1833	
The Author's collections of Plants and Antiquities	
Loss of the Bactrian Scroll!	
Opening of the Tombs, at Cabul, by the Author	
Hoshbegi, the Minister of State, at Bokhara . 67, 66,	6.
Fatal operation on a Student, at Bokhara	
Cure of a chronic Asthma, at Bokhara	
Efficacy of Wax-oil	
Two unfortunate Armenians from Astrakhan, at Bokhara .	
Horse-milk (Kumiss) a nutritious beverage	
The Author's speculation in Sable-skins, at Nishni-Nowgorod	
The Author's excursion to St. Petersburgh, in 1834	
The Author's conversation with the Grand Duchess Helene,	at
St. Petersburgh	. 7
Trip to Kronstadt, the Port of St. Petersburgh	. 7
Encounter with a Chimney-sweeper	7
Arrival at Kronstadt, in Transylvania, on Christmas-eve, 1834	. 7
Narrow escape of the Author from falling down a Precipice .	. 7
Visit to Vienna, passing through Hungary, in 1835	. 8
A visit to Dr. Hahnemann, at Paris, 1835	. 8
Voyage from London to Hamburgh, in 1835	. 8
Homeopathic Medicaments of Dr. Lehman, at Köthen .	. 8
The Author returns to Kronstadt, his native place, in 1835.	. 8
Sojourns at Vienna, from Spring to Autumn, in 1836	. 8
Second voyage to Constantinople	. 8
The Plague not contagious	. 8
The Author's success in the Plague-hospital, at Pera	. 8
Success of Homœopathic doses at Constantinople, during 1836–18	
Cure of the Sultan's son (the present Sultan) by an Armenia	
lady	. 8
The Author leaves Constantinople for Lahore, in 1838 .	. 8
An account of the Plague at Palee	. 8
The Author's recovery from the Plague, caught at Palee .	. 9
Arrival at Lahore (by the Overland route) in the Spring of 1839	. 9
Doctors Murray, Steel, and Macgregor	. 9
Administration of Homocopathic doses to Runjeet Sing	. 9
The Author's recommence by Runieet Sing	. 9

204			
tee—the burning of Wives, &c.			PAGE . 90:
ach			. 97
Sing to the throne			. 101
bloody Scenes in the Punjah			. 101
ng's only Son, usurps the thron	e		. 101
ng, No-Nehal Sing, and Meean		ım Si	ng
nolab Sing) on one day .			. 102
e Chund Kour, Mother of No-N	ehal	Sing,	to
			. 105
to the throne			. 106
Sing, by Ajeet Sing .			. 107
aub Sing, twelve years of age, as	assir	ated	by
to Aject Sing . ,			. 108
Sing, youngest son of Runjeet	Sing	•	- 108
ical Brahmin			. 109
ng, and all his Retinue .			. 109
when Sheer Sing was assassinate	ed		. 110
or from the Court of Lahore, in	184	4	. 111
d, by Jewahir Sing, in 1844			. 113
the Soldiery			. 115
hore, in 1845			. 115
ander of the Sikhs at Aliwal			. 115
y Runjoor Sing's soldiers .			. 116
Prime Minister			. 117
Commander-in-Chief of the force	es		. 118
Prussia, in the English ranks			. 119
braon, on 10th February, 1846			. 119
eer Sing			. 120
Lena Sing the murderer of the	Pri	nce	. 120
l neutral, at Jummoo .			. 121
ation with Gholab Sing .			. 122
Philoor, sent as Guests to the A	uthor	's hor	ise,
			. 122
nies Gholab Sing, as private Cou	nselle	or, to	the
			. 122
ent State founded by Runjeet S	ing		. 123
appointed to the English Re	_	tship,	at
		•	. 123

205	
Lall Sing removed, by the English, to Agra, and pensioned	1
man and a second a	1
	13
The Rance exiled, by the English, to the Fortress of Sheg-Opur, and afterwards to another Fortress on the Ganges, whence	
she contrived to escape	1:
Sir Frederick Currie Resident of Lahore, during the absence of	
Sir Henry Lawrence, who accompanied Lord Hardinge to	
England	
Murder of Agnew and Anderson, at Mooltan	
	1
End of the Author's official post, as Physician to the Court	1
Suspension of Life, in the person of Haridas	1
A Faqueer uninjured by the bite of venomous Serpents	i
Dr. W. Jameson	-
	137
The Author's collection of Serpents	138
Advice in all cases of Bites from venomous creatures	139
Serpent-love (said to be restricted to the Punjab)	140
Sheer Sing, "The Son of a Laundress," explained	142
The Author's adoption of the Medium-system, in Medicine	143
In 1845, upwards of 800 deaths daily from Cholera, at Lahore .	144
Galvano-electric Rings	145
Zinc and Silver plates, united by a silver wire	146
Operations, whilst patients were under the influence of Chloroform	147
Ether and Chloroform mixed, preferable	148
Mahomedan Stone-operator	148
Native Oculists at Lahore	149
Amputation unknown at Lahore, until introduced by the Author .	149
A sort of Animal-magnetism practised in the Punjab	149
The Pulse considered of high importance, in the East	149
Alms given, in the East, on every occasion of Illness	150
Major Mac Gregor, director of Police, at Lahore	151
The Author sends for Assistants, to Europe	151
Many Hermaphrodites at Lahore	153
Natives of the Punjab rejoice at the demise of Female infants	
Intoxicating beverage prepared from the Hemp-plant	153
Churrus, smoked in the pipe, very intoxicating	156

os refuse Medicines prep	hore				
	Mucu	with	Liqu		PAGE
Europeans					156
to smoke Tobacco, but	pern	nitted	to	take	
tuous liquors			-	4	157
Drinkers of the infusion	of Po	ppy-h	eads,	&c.	158
nt		4			160
hy and Magnetism, &c. by	Ger	rstenb	ergk	* .	161
h may not serve as Medic	ine				162
y Hindoo to prepare his o	wn d	inner		14	164
mes increase Thirst in the	e hot	seaso	n.		165
uced by Cold-baths .	21	-		1	165
dyes				-	167
polite and amiable .	4				169
s dismissed by the Sikhs	141	-		14	170
Lahore, by his Brother		+		4	170
adventure at Umritsir		0		4	171
Hurbon dismissed .					176
n and object in again retu	urnin	g to C	lashr	nere	176
inknown in Cashmere, in	1849				178
49, received and enterta	ined	as G	uest	s in	
					178
unfortunate Colonel King	visit	ed Car	shme	PO.	1 ~ 75
shmere (Gholab Sing) pr					11.70
parage (onome one) by	eten	ds to			140
s	etene	ds to		all	179
		ds to		all	
ft, practised in Cashmere			cure	all	179 180
s ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors	in I	: Europe	cure	all	179 180
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashme	in I	Europe	cure	all	179 180 181
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoo	in I	Europe	cure	all	179 180 181 182
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoo in the Ganges to Calcutta	in I	Europe	cure	e all	179 180 181 182 182
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoo in the Ganges to Calcutta ore, on the Ganges	in I re for	Europe	cure	all	179 180 181 182 182 182 183
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoo a the Ganges to Calcutta ore, on the Ganges	in I re for	Europe	cure	all	179 180 181 182 182 182 183
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoo a the Ganges to Calcutta ore, on the Ganges operations at Calcutta, unce	in I re for orie	Europe Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro	oure	all .	179 180 181 182 182 182 183
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoon the Ganges to Calcutta ore, on the Ganges operations at Calcutta, unce	in I re for orie	Europe Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro	oure	all	179 180 181 182 182 182 183
	in I re for rie pon I	Europe Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro	oure	all	179 180 181 182 182 182 183 183
ft, practised in Cashmere ay be obtained by Doctors he Author leaves Cashmer two Daughters at Mussoon the Ganges to Calcutta ore, on the Ganges operations at Calcutta, unce ne Author, at the Cape of Health	in I re for rie pon I	Europe Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro Euro	oure	e all	179 180 181 182 182 183 183 184 187



A MEDICAL VOCABULARY, IN FOUR EUROPEAN AND FIVE EASTERN LANGUAGES:

BY

John Martin Ponigberger,

LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE COURT OF LAHORE.

SECOND VOLUME.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

Mondon:

H. BAILLIÈRE, 219, REGENT ST. & 290, BROADWAY, NEW YORK (U.S.)
R. C. LEPAGE & Co. CALCUTTA.

1852.

Medicus natura minister.



MEDIUM SYSTEM.

THE diagnostics and prognostics of diseases, do not within the scope of my treatise; they have been ar treated by other physicians. I shall restrict mys therapeutics; and communicate various specifics, efficacy of which I have tested, during a long successful practice.

Notwithstanding I am convinced that specifics act not mechanically, but, physically, being in connection with maladies (as iron with the magnet), and that not the quantity, but, the quality of the remedy, produces the desired effect; yet, I have (with or without reason) in the administration of medicaments, adhered to a certain Order; arranging all medicines, according to their violence, in the three following classes.

CLASS I, contains the milder plants, earths, charcoals, salts, metals, and the weaker vegetable acids, &c. These are the remedies commonly administered by Allœopathists in doses of scruples, drachms, and even ounces; for instance: Bitter-almonds, Poppy-heads, Quick-silver, &c.

CLASS II, contains the acrid plants, some of the crystalized vegetable acids, mild chymical preparations, &c. namely, those remedies which are usually administered in doses of grains; for instance, Prussiate of Potash, Opium, Calomel, &c.

CLASS III, contains all matters denominated poisons—animal, vegetable, mineral—as strong acids, &c. which are generally administered in doses of less than a grain; for instance: Hydrocyanic acid, Morphia, corrosive sublimate of Mercury, &c.

Remedies of the first class I administered in doses of from $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a grain; those of the second class, in doses of from $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ of a grain; and those of the third class, in doses of from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain.

By thus administering them, I obtained the results communicated in this work.

The question may be raised, and with some appearance of reason, why I have not arranged animal venoms, such as those of beasts when mad, of serpents, scorpions, &c. among the milder medicinal agents, inasmuch as they are obnoxious only when they come in contact with the blood or with an abraded surface, since, when taken internally, even in large doses, they do not exercise any prejudicial influence? I reply, because, I have observed that they produced marked effects when administered even in doses of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain; it may be, that in larger doses they might have operated otherwise—perhaps, just the reverse.

Besides, the usual animal medicines, as ambergris, castoreum, musk, &c. I have admitted various other animal substances, opening a wider field for naturalists and physicians.

It was not owing to any scarcity of plants, herbs, or minerals, that I have added such substances to my already rich collection of medicaments; but having, out of curiosity, tried several of them, and obtained satisfactory results, I retained them in my Manuscript, and now present them to my readers: among them may be

found Anguineum, Cataracteum, Leporineum, Locusteum, Nycterideum, Piscineum, Scorpioneum, Tigrineum, &c.

The mode of preparing them is very simple, and may be seen under each head, in the *Materia Medica*, of this volume.

Whether my newly introduced animal medicines may be considered as curiosities only, or, whether they may be brought into general practice by my fellow-physicians, I leave to their examination and judgment.

I make use of the three following modes in the administration of my remedies—

- I. I give one drop of the essence, i. e. tincture, or a spirituous saccharine preparation of the medicine, on a lump of sugar; so that those who are averse to taking medicine (as also children and lunatics) may be induced to take it without disgust, and often without their being aware that they are taking medicine.
- II. I give the prepared remedy in a dry state, in powder; a manner preferred to any other by the inhabitants of India, who feel a repugnance against taking liquids from the hands of Europeans.
- III. I give medicine in the shape of lozenges (pastils, cakes) which is a simple and expeditious mode. They are prepared in two ways; namely: in the one lozenge, or cake, the medicine is amalgamated throughout; in the other, it merely forms the external part (being a coat, cover, or crust to the sweetmeat) the one mode of administration is as effectual as the other. Both have their peculiar advantages; for preservation's sake, I prefer the former manner; the latter, however, is more easily and readily prepared.

he former, I invariably use some spirit.

le substances while pounding them towder; partly to prevent the dispersion
and partly to dissolve the medicine, as
ate drying.

ns (Homœopathists) aver, that by longion, electricity is evolved, and its properie medicine; therefore, they recommend rituration for hours; but, I am of 1 15 to 60 minutes, is, in most cases,

e (medium) in the preparation of meetable sugar, which I prefer to animal at of its prevalent sweetness and pefor, it is well known, that vegetable uch substances as readily undergo de-

ng animal charcoal, &c. are used in the gar, no particles of the heterogeneous n in the sugar itself; consequently, the ed, is pure. Admitting that some inles of the substances employed in reto the sugar, still, such particles could al use, have any medicinal influence, tend towards the decomposition of the hich they had become combined.

inces are the most liable to decomible, less so; and mineral, resist th of Time, which gnaws all sub-

lozenges I prepare from a paste comsugar with an adequate quantity of



starch-pulp. They are made in a machine adapted to the purpose, similar to an ordinary pill-machine. One drachm of the paste is placed on the machine and rolled to a cylinder, which, in pressing, is cut into sixty long-shaped lozenges, and then dried.

I prefer the long-shaped, or, the flat lozenges to the round, because they are easier handled. Pills are round for the convenience of swallowing, but lozenges are intended to be dissolved in the mouth.

Physicians themselves ought to prepare the medicines they prescribe, or, at all events, to see them prepared, never trusting their prescriptions (as is customary) to ordinary apothecaries; for, besides their own reputation, the health and the life of their patients depend upon the accuracy of the preparation. I hold every physician responsible for whatever mistakes arise in the preparation of his prescriptions; whether from the apothecary's ignorance, from involuntary mistakes (which are of daily and hourly occurrence) from the common practice of substituting one drug for another, or, from what cause soever.

At Lahore, I often found, that on sending for the same article to different shops, I received as many different articles; and I have pretty solid grounds for supposing that the like may not be a rare case in Europe.

As the druggists at Lahore and other places in the Punjab, receive their drugs from Umritsir (one of the most important cities, in a commercial point of view) I recommend all physicians in that quarter to procure such drugs as they require, from Umritsir, where there is more abundant choice, and where the articles are less expensive than at Lahore.

on or pounding of medicines, metically used, as they not unfrequent perties to the drugs, changing the destone, glass, or china mortars, are a or spoon used to clear the pestle a der which may adhere to the mortalic, but ivory or bone.

three Recipes may suffice as speciments.

three Recipes may suffice as specirent modes of preparation:

ned and dried Turkey fig-seeds, from 1 to the sugar, 15 grains; starch-pulp suffice paste: begin by putting the fig-seeds into distening them with drops of proof-spinem into a mass; add the sugar, in surfluring trituration, reducing the whole to powder; then, add starch-pulp, sufficient te, from which 25 lozenges are to be made of the first class to be prepared in

y cut fulminating cotton, from 1 to 2 grains; starch-pulp sufficient to male which mass 50 lozenges are to be made of the second class to be prepared i

inating silver, from 1 to 2 grains; white su starch-pulp sufficient to make a paste: 1 100 lozenges are to be made.

of the third class to be prepared i

ents from the explosion of fulminating metals, they; repared in small quantities, and kept moist with sulverized state when added, and before proceeding horoughly mixed, by the ivory spoon or spatula.

ix

The mode of preparing the medicines, which are to form the external part of the lozenges, is similar to the former. Thus—

For the first class of medicines, it will be sufficient to take from 1 to 5 parts of sugar; for the second class, sugar from 5 to 10 parts; and for the third class, sugar from 10 to 20 parts, to each part of the medicine; which, when sufficiently triturated, must be dissolved by the addition of as much proof-spirit as may be requisite to reduce the whole to a liquid sufficient to moisten the lozenges (composed of sugar and starch) when put into the mortar—stirring them round, with the spatula, until they have absorbed the whole of the liquid.

As already mentioned, animal substances easily undergo decomposition; and, on that account, like volatiles, are better preserved in a liquid state—as a sugary essence—which may be dropped on lozenges, or lumps of sugar, just before administering them.

With respect to the administration of these remedies, One lozenge constitutes a Dose, whether the patient be an adult or an infant; as the medicine operates more specifically than mechanically; for instance: a like quantity of matter produces a like effect in the vaccination of a babe and a giant. In acute cases, the dose may be repeated hourly; in very urgent cases, every fifteen minutes; in protracted cases, once or twice a day; in chronic cases, every other day, and sometimes once every third day.

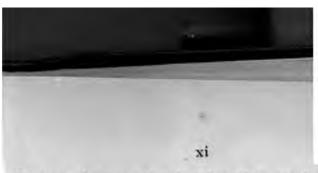
If the case be acute, as much medicine as is sufficient for one day should be delivered at a time (unless necessity demand an alteration); if less urgent, sufficient o, may be delivered; and, in chroning if the patient reside at a distant a month, or more, may

o be allowed to dissolve gently in t ants at the breast, the lozenge may wder, and administered in a powder d in a teaspoon with milk or water. babes are mostly occasioned by t other's milk, she ought, invariably, medicine which is given to the bal nt good health, these medical bon be t, under any circumstances, be injurio gue of a patient is dry, as it of , and there is a deficiency of saliva ter to be taken into the mouth, to he lozenge or powder-which is pref the medicament in a spoon. m not so rigid as other physicians. here is seldom any appetite, and patie arged to take any nourishment with ss to take what is repugnant to the

I the bounties of this fertile globe, is not such a salutary food its with every stomach. But, it by experience, soon you may discern pleases, what offends.

any desire for food exists, liquids verred to solids, and vegetable to animalic complaints patients may induver may have been in the habit of taking trically opposed to their constitutions.

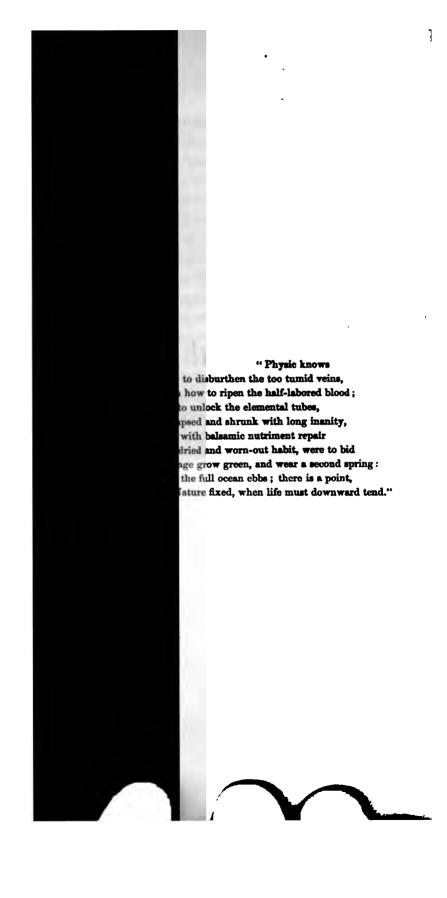




Persons of sense eat only when they are hungry drink only when they are thirsty, while brute be give up eating and drinking when they have sufficient. The simpler our food, the better stomach. Good water is the best beverage, by cheap, it is not appreciated.

Patients accustomed to tea and coffee may co use them, in moderation; the like may be observ good beer—though beers are frequently adulterat pernicious drugs; similar remarks appertain to As for spirituous liquors (brandy, rum, gin, &c.) never recommend them to the healthy, much less sick, for they are decidedly deleterious; and the provenis, alas, too true—More perish in the bottle than in the ocean!—and, certainly, more English fall in Hindostan by the intemperate and injudicious use of ardent spirits, than by the sword.

Having long known the efficiency of the endermic application of medicines, I regret not having made more trials of its efficacy; and I am considerably strengthened in my conjectures regarding this mode of healing, from having seen the recently published work entitled, Précis de Médecine Rationelle et de Thérapeutique endermique et Spécifique: par M. T. Drouot. Paris, 1850.





Medical Part.

The Different Diseases.



Ars longa, vita brevis.



EXPLANATION

OF THE

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGN:

USED IN THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL PART.

- A., alternately; i. e. the two specified remedies to be taken alternately.
- E., evening; i. e. to take a dose at bed-time.
- g., good. Wherever this mark occurs, the remedy has twice (at least) proved beneficial. Where no letter stands behind the disease or symptom, there it has but once been proved available.
- ., mercury; or, mercurial complaint.
- M., morning; i.e. a dose to be taken on an empty stomach.
- w. 7., every morning; i. e. a dose to be taken every morning, for seven consecutive days.
- M. and E. Example—M. and E. 60, i. s. two doses a day, for thirty days, to be taken morning and evening.
- N., not; i. e. the medicine not given as an approved medicine—it has failed; yet, having failed but once, it is recommended for further trial. Such medicines as have failed twice or thrice, are not inserted in this work.
- P., producing; i. e. the medicine produced the symptom or disease.

 When P. stands alone, it signifies, that notwithstanding its having produced an effect, it was not further tested whether it might be beneficial in similar cases. Where P. and G. are found together, the medicine has produced, as well as ameliorated or cured the malady. Such were the remedies on which I most confidently relied (similia similibus curantur) nevertheless, they occasionally failed, which has induced me to mark them P. G. N. (i. e. producing, good, not) for further trial.

xvi

trial; not tested.

ereal disease.

Mahomedan Materia Medica.

ok at the thing to which the sign refers.

of a grain, in accordance with Hahnema

e millionth.

ules of the decillionth part.

behind part of a Latin, or Oriental word:

Anacardium—unless at the end of a period.

lay; i.e. four doses are to be taken between ris

doses a-day, to be taken for three consecutive des a-day; i. e. a dose to be taken every hour, du

(words which have a marked space between rd selajit) are Eastern terms.

breviations used in the Latin of the Medical p. Lateria Medica of this volume, where the worm quantity of the medicines to be taken at once, it er each tested article, and classed (I.) (II.) (Ink. See Vol. II. Introduction, page iii. & iv. arom. R., (I.) dysentery. 12 times ostiveness. G. N.

be) of Vanilla is a medicine of the first chartery, hourly doses, 12 times a day, in 3 d one dose taken every 3 hours, 4 times a d days, 28 doses, did not prove beneficial.) t sometimes proved beneficial, sometimes not.







Ambonimal Diseases, v. irregular action of the bowels.

Asserse, v. ulcers and tumours.

Aboution, v. diseases of females.

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART, v. diseases of the brain, &c.

AFFECTIONS OF THE THEOAT, LIPS,
MOUTH, FAUCES, UVULA & TONGUE,
(v. also ulcers of these parts.)

Acac. cort., sore throat.

Acanth. (?) Ootungun, sore throat.

Achyr.asp.sem., swelling of the throat. Q

Acon. fer., soreness of the mouth and throat. P. O. N.

Acon. Nap., sore throat. Croup. Inflammation of the mouth. P.

Ajuga Deals., soreness of the fauces. Inflammatory sore throat. Vesicles on the tongue, with catarrh.

Ajuga dec., soreness of the mouth and throat. Pain of the tongue. P.

Alcanna, soreness of the mouth and nose. Dryness of the tongue by night. P.

Allium sat., quinsy. Sore throat. Dryness of the throat. Dryness of the tongue at night. Soreness of the mouth and throat, with difficulty of swallowing. P.

Aloes, dry mouth. P.

Alth., soreness of the mouth, inflammation of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. r.

Amarant. cr. sem., dryness of the mouth and throat.

Ambra gr., swelling of the lips. Dry lips, with sore throat.

Ammon. gummi, inflammation of the mouth. P. Pricking of the tongue. P. Anac. occ., inflammation of mouth. P. Anac. or., soreness of the mouth. P. a. Dry throat. Sore throat, P.

Angust., dry tongue by night.

Ant. tart., sore throat and mouth. P. G.
Araneum, soreness of the mouth.
Sore throat, partial. Dryness of
the mouth by night. P.

Arg. fulm., inflammation of the mouth, tongue, palate and throat. P. o. Burning in the throat. Catarrhal hoarseness. M. and E. Tongue blackish, dry with fever. (v. Carbo. veg.) Arg. nitri f., inflammation of the

mouth. P. o. Acute inflammatory swelling of the tongue. 4 times 12.

Armor., hoarseness and roughness of the voice. Soreness of the tongue. P. Dry throat, with difficulty of swallowing. P.

Arn. mont., cracked and fissured lips.

and cracked.
of the tongue.
nation of the
ion of the

r 우 r. he mouth and

of the mouth the throat. P. ation of the

h hard-soundvoice. Sore

of the mouth.

f the mouth.

reness of the ue, r. and ulceration

gue. P. f the mouth. Q

he mouth and ed and painful.

the fauces.

t. Dry lips. r.

the mouth and
painful tongue.

e tongue. r.
tallowing. r.
nouth, tongue

re throat with salivation and he mouth. r.

f the mouth, r. outh.

s of the mouth

With honey,

soreness of the mouth. r. c. Inflammation of the uvula.

Bor., soreness of the mouth. r. c.

Thrush. Cracking of the tongue. P. Rov., periodical abscess of the throat. Ulceration of the throat. Dry mouth and throat. Soreness of the mouth. P. G. N. Dryness of the

throat and sore throat. P. Bryon., dryness of the tongue.

But. fr. gummi, sore throat. Dry throat. Cracked lips. P.

Cacal. Klein., dryness of the mouth. P. Cact. Tor succ., soreness of the

throat with cough.

Calam. ar., enlarged glands of the neck.

Calebr. opp., soreness of the tongue, fauces and throat, in Q P.

Calotr. gig. fol., inflammation of the throat. r.o. Inflammatory swelling of the lower lip. r.

Calotr. gig. succ., cracked tongue. r.
Inflammatory swelling of the

Inflammatory swelling of the tongue. r.

Camel. coag., dryness of the mouth

with burning in the stomach.

Campech. lign., cracked tongue with

salivation.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., ulcers of the mouth. Q.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., hoarseness. Difficulty of deglutition.

Connab. Ind. clect., soreness of the tongue r., which Gentian removed.

Cannab. Ind. Lah. hb., soreness and dryness of the throat. P.

Cannah. Ind. Lah. sem., sore throat.

Dryness of the mouth, tongue and throat.

Canth., sore throat. P. G.

Caps., burning and cracking of the lips. Scorbutic swellings of the gums. Vesicles of the mouth with burning and smarting.



Cope. sem., elongation of the uvula.

Soreness of the mouth and inflammation of the throat. P.

Carbo. v., sore throat with salivation in Q disease. Hourseness after quinsy. Dryness of the tongue. Soreness of the tongue. P. With ary. fulm. A. dryness of the tongue. Cardam. maj., soreness of the mouth and tongue.

Cardam. min., soreness of the mouth, of its corners, and of the tongue. P. Cariss. Car. fol., soreness of the mouth and throat. P. o.

Cariss. Car. fr., soreness of the mouth with vesicles on the tongue.

Carniol. u., soreness of the tongue. P. Cascar., soreness of the mouth. P.

Cass. Abs. sem., soreness of the lips and mouth. P.

Cass. Fist., as a gargle in inflammation of the throat. Tohr.

Cass. Khurn. N., inflammation of the throat. Sore throat. Hoarseness.

Cass. lign., soreness of the mouth. Swelling of the throat.

Cass. lign. fol., cracking of the tongue. Swelling of the lips, soreness of the mouth, vesicles of the tongue and sore throat. P.

Catechu, hoarseness with accumulation of mucus in the throat. In elongation of the uvula. E.

Celastr. pan., soreness of the lips and mouth with vesicles on the tongue. Soreness of the tongue. r.

Cepa, soreness of the throat.

Cervi c. s. u., sore throat. P. c. Soreness of the mouth and throat with fever.

Cetac. ol., dryness of the tongue by night. P.

Chel. maj., diseases of the throat. Soreness of the mouth. P. Chem. a., soreness of the mouth. Dryness of the mouth and throat.

Chis. cort., soreness of the mouth and throat. P. G. Inflammation of the throat. P.

Churus, sore throat, Q. Dry throat.
Inflammation of the throat. P.

Inflammation of the throat. P. Cich. hb., soreness of the tongue. P.

Cich. rad., internal pain of the throat. Soreness of the tongue and throat.

Cic., difficulty in swallowing.

Cinn. cort., hoarseness in cough. P.

Cinn. f., sore throat. P.

Citr. Galgala sem., sore throat. P.

Cleom. pent. Ab., ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and throat; putrid, scorbutic, and Q.

Cleom. pent. sem., inflammation of the mouth.

Clerod. inf., periodical pain in the throat. M. and E. Dryness of the mouth, as also pain in the throat and hoarseness. r.

Coccin., hoarseness in cough. P.

Coccul., hoarseness. P. G. N.

Coc. nuc. cort. ext. fibr., inflammation of the throat. P. G. Hoarseness. P. Colch. aut., soreness of the mouth.

Coloc. pulpa, dry mouth and throat.
Inflammation of the mouth. P.

Coloc. rad., pain in a part of the neck and chest. Pain of the top of the windpipe. P.

Comp. Pokermool, soreness of the tongue. P.

Concha fluv., dry throat. Swelling of the throat. P.

Con., hoarseness.

Conr. arg., dryness of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat, inflammation and ulcers of the same. Hoarseness, Q. Dryness of the lips. P. c. Cop. bals., dry tongue. Periodical

the lips and

hroat. Inflam-

dryness of the

on in the fauces aroat. P. ne throat. P. O. h. P. uth, Q; slight nell. Dryness ight. Roughurning in the

I fissured lips.
uls. M. and E.
ne tongue and
. P. Soreness
urseness, P.
nroat.

oreness of the at. P. of the mouth. g throat. P. the throat. P.

en.) constriction in

f the mouth.
mouth and
f the mouth,

of the mouth

rseness. P. G. and throat. d soreness of

ae throat. r.

hroat, Tohr.

Cyc. rev. sem., soreness of the throat.
P. G. Dry mouth.

Cyp. long., sore mouth.

Dactyl. sucl., dry throat, with fever.

Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., dryness of the
tongue. N. and B.—4 times. Inflam-

tongue. M. and E.—4 times. Inflammation of the throat in Q P. Soreness of lips, mouth and tongue. P.

Datisc. Cann. sem., dryness of the mouth, with a bitter taste in the morning.

Dat. Stram. f., sore throat, with difficulty of deglutition. P. Deals. root for fever, soreness of

the lips and mouth. P.

Deals. root for sersum, sore throat.

Dryness of the throat.

Deals. root for torkee, thirst with

dryness of the tongue.

Delph. paucif., soreness of the mouth
and inflammation of the throat. P.

Diorit., soreness of the mouth. P. G.
Inflammation of the throat. P. G.
Diore sat., burning in the throat. P.

Diosc. sat., burning in the throat. r. Ds hendaloo, sore throat.

Dula., inflammation of the mouth.
Hoarseness. Dry tongue. Elongation of the uvula.

Elegan, ang., cracking of the tor

Eleagn. ang., cracking of the tongue. Embel. Rib., sore throat. P.

Embryopt. gl. fr. soreness of mouth. r.c.
Euph. Agr. (aff. spec.) swelling of the
lips. Soreness of the lips, mouth

and throat. Hoarseness. Burning in the throat. Dryness of the tongue, with internal burning.

Euph. epith., cracked tongue Q.

Ulceration of the fauces and of the throat. \(\phi\)

Euph. long., soreness of the mouth

Euph. long., soreness of the mouth and hoarseness. Soreness of the mouth and tongue. r.

Euph. ten., soreness of the mouth. P.



Euph. thym., dry throat. Euphras., dry mouth.

Fici Car. sem., soreness of tongue. Q. Fic. Ind. fol, sore throat with discharge of blood. Inflammation of the throat. P.

Foenic. rad, sore throat with difficulty of swallowing. Dryness of

Frit. cirrh., soreness of the mouth. Fuligo, soreness of the mouth. P.

Gagerming, dryness of the nose, mouth, tongue and throat by night. Galena, soreness of the corners of the mouth, and sore throat. P.

Gella Twe., inflammation of the mouth. Gard. dum., soreness of the lips and mouth. Contraction of the throat. Gent. rad., soreness of the tongue. (v. Cann.,) Hoarseness with cough.P. Geram, prat., soreness of the corners of

the mouth. P. G. Sore throat. Vesicles in the mouth. P.

Geum el., soreness of the mouth and throat. Catarrhal dryness of the throat with cough. Sore throat G. Glin. dict., sore throat.

Gmel. as., hoarseness, Q. Soreness of the mouth. P.

inflammation of the Goss. sem., mouth. r.

Gourbooti, ulcers of the throat mouth in Q P.

Graph., soreness of the mouth. P. G. Grat., inflammation of the mouth and tongue, and soreness of the same. Phlegm in the throat. Pricking in the tongue. P.

Guaj. gummi, inflammation of the mouth. P.

Guil Bond., ulcers of the fauces, Q. Lips, mouth, fauces, tongue and | Jasp. n., ulcers of the mouth and throat dry and sore. P.

Harm. Rut. fl., hoarseness and sore throat. P.

Harm. Rut. Ab., inflammation of the throat in cough. P.

Haroontootia, dryness of the tongue by night. P.

Helict. is., soreness of the fauces. P. Hemid. Ind., soreness of the mouth. r. Hibisc. Tr. fl., soreness of the lips.

Hollow. pill. sol., cracking of the tongue. Vesicles on the tongue. throat.

Hoya vir., soreness of the nose, lips. mouth and fauces. Soreness of the throat, P.

Hyosc. s., difficulty of swallowing. Wry neck. R.

Hyose, sem., soreness of the tongue, and of the soft palate. P.

Hyssop., soreness of the mouth and tongue, with salivation.

Ichtyoc., sore throat. Dryness of the nose, mouth and tongue. P.

Indig., inflammatory swelling of the throat. Sore throat and swelling of the throat with difficulty of deglutition. P.

Iod., external swelling of the throat. Thickening of the neck. Inflammation of the mouth. Dryness and redness of the tongue. P.

Ipec., soreness of the fauces. P.

Ipom. caerul., soreness of the throat. r. Ipom. cusp., inflammation of the mouth. Bleeding from the mouth and burning in the throat. P.

Ipom. dasysp., sore throat with fever. Jal. mir. rad., cracking of the tongue. r.

Jal. mir. sem., soreness of the fauces. Inflammation of the throat, and hoarseness. P.

throat. r. c. Q.

mation of the , cracking and

of the mouth.

t. P. soreness of the

ne throat

n of the throat.

Irritation in

ess of tongue. of the lips, Q.

of the tongue. h. Inflamma-

id prickings in

of the corners

with affection

eness of the inflammations

tongue.

in the mouth

of the fauces.

s of mouth. P.

Soreness of hroat, r

e throat. P. C.

the tip of the

e mouth and

in inflamma-

Hoarseness. Liquir. rad., thrush. Inflammation of the throat.

Lithanthr., soreness of the mouth, tongue, palate and fauces. P. G. 4 times 12. Dryness and roughness of the tongue by night.

Quinsy with external swelling of throat. r. c. A dose every hour, or every half or quarter of an hour.

Lupin. a., sore throat. P. Lup. Hum., soreness of the tongue.

Lyc. hb., ulcers of the mouth, Q. Sore throat. Hoarseness. P.

Lyc. hb. R. soreness of the mouth.

Mac., cracking of the tongue.

Magn. carb., eruptions of the mouth. Lryness of the mouth. Inflamma-

tion of the throat. Inflammation of the mouth. P.

Magn. mur., soreness of the mouth. r.

Major., in Q, hoarseness. P. Malva mont., sore throat with cough.

Maltac. To dree, dryness, inflam-

mation and soreness of the throat. Soreness of the mouth. P. G. N.

Hoarscness. P. Mameera Caskm., pains in the side

of the neck. P.

Mang. carb., inflammation of the throat. P. Manua Teeghul, dryness of the

throat with cough. Cracked and red tongue. P.

Marrub a. 'R, inflammation of the throat. P. G. Catarrhal hoarseness with cough. Soreness of the mouth. P.

Mast., soreness of the mouth. P. Mecc. bals., sore throat. Dryness of

the throat.

Melandr. tr., v. Palsy of the organ of speech.

Meliae Azed. fol., dryness of the mouth. r.

Melias semp. sem., ulceration of the mouth. Q.

Melil. sem., soreness of the tongue. Burning in the throat. Hourseness. Soreness of the mouth. r.

Molong. som., soreness of the fauces.

Inflammation of the threat. P.

Menisp. gl., dry tongue.

Menisp. gl. fosc., soreness of the mouth and throat. r.

Menth. pip., 'E', dry mouth. Inflammations of the mouth and lips, as also screness of the palate and dryness of the throat. r.

Merc. fulm., dry mouth.

Mere. v., soreness of the mouth, funces.

and throat. r. c. Inflammation of the throat with salivation.

Methon. glor., burning and constriction in the throat. Vesicles of the tongue, and also dryness of the throat by night. P.

Mimosa abst., soreness of the mouth.

Dryness of the tongue. Soreness
on the tip of the tongue. r.

Mim. Pud. sem., soreness of the mouth. Sore throat and hoarseness. r. g. Dry mouth.

Moring. Soh. gummi, soreness of the lips and sore throat. P.

Mor. Soh. rad., soreness of the mouth and throat with or without difficulty of swallowing.

Mor. Soh. sem., sore throat. Hoarseness.

Mori. s. fr., soreness and dryness of the throat with difficulty of swallowing; a feeling of pain extending from the throat to the stomach. Pain in the lower part of the throat r.

Musch. nur., cracked lips. Dry throat. Moschus, croup. R.

Mulg. rep. fel., screness of mouth and throat. r. c. x.

Muly. rep. red. cort., vesicles in the mouth and soreness of the tongue. r. Myrics sep., inflammation and soreness of the mouth. r.

Myreb. Beller., soreness of tongue. r. Myreb. n., bleeding of the mouth. Soreness of the mouth and the corners of the mouth. r.

Myrt. bace., inflammation of the threat. 12 times. Dry threat. Pain in the threat and chest, with discharge of blood. r.

Nardest., soreness of the lips. Dryness of the mouth. Inflammation of the mouth, tongue and throat. Soreness of the fances. r.

Natr. mur., cracking of the upper lip.
Nelumb. spec. ft., cracking of the lips
and tongue. Hoarseness 2. Dryness of the mouth and throat.
Pain of the tongue and throat.

Nepel, sale, kb., whispering voice. Q. Nep. sale, rad., dry throat, P.

Nerium antidys., soreness of the mouth and burning in the throat. P. Ner. Odor. rad., dryness of the throat by night.

Nigell. sat. sem., sore mouth. Dryness of the throat, with constriction and difficulty of swallowing.

Nuric. ac., ulcers of the mouth, Q.
Offensive smell of the mouth. Sore
throat. P.

Numul. Shudawj, soreness of the lips and throat. Dry mouth. Soreness of the corners of the mouth, and dryness of the throat. P.

Nycler., quinsy. P.

Nymph. a. fi., dryness of the mouth and throat.

Nymph, a. sem., ulcers of mouth, 2.4.

of the throat.

sof the mouth,

btions of the Burning of of the tongue, night, as also

f swallowing, al glands, and some foreign

yness of the of children,

reness of the

of the lips and P. Ignesia. Sore

welling of the

the tongue. P.
throat and
of mucus. P.
sore throat. P.
oreness of the
flammation of

at, P.
f the corners
ngue, Ulcers

velling of the ation of the of swallow-

d sensation of Dried peaches kernels and s-an external application) remove disorders of the throat, as inflammations, &c. 2. 'An Affghan medicine.)

Phall. escul., tongue cracked and dryness of the throat. P.

Phas. acon., dry throat. P.

Phas. radiat., soreness of the throat. P. Phell. aqu. sem., inflammation of the

windpipe. R.

Phosph., croup and other inflammations
of the throat. R. With honey in

of the throat. R. With honey in hoarseness with accumulation of phlegm.

Phosp. sod., inflammation of the

throat. P.

Phys. Alkekengi, dry throat. r.
Phys. flex. sem., inflammation of the
mouth. r. o. Soreness of the mouth

and fauces with low voice. P.

Picrorrh. kurrooa, sore throat.

Dryness of the throat.

Pimberi gummi, hoarseness. P. Pip. a., dry throat. P.

Pip. long. Tshivek, soreness of the mouth. P.o. Dryness of the throat with cough. Catarrh. Dryness of

the lips.

Piscin., burning, dryness and soreness
of the throat.

Pis. sat., ulcers of the mouth and throat, Q. Dry throat.

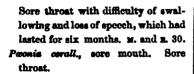
Plant. maj., heat of the lips, mouth and tongue. Inflammation of the mouth. φ.

Plat., elongation of the uvula.

Plectr. ar., soreness of the mouth. G.N.
Inflammation of the mouth. M. & R.
Dry throat. P.

Plumbag. Zeyl. rad., inflammation of the throat with expectoration of blood. Sore mouth and hoarseness. P.

Plumb. met., soreness of the mouth.



Polan., swelling of the throat.

Polyanth. tub. ssm., difficulty in swallowing and dryness of the throat. P.

Polyg. macr., vesicles of the tongue. P. Polyp. Sekour, inflammation of the throat. P. G.

Primella v., cracked tongue, p.

Prim. sylv. R., swellings of the lips.

Psyll. sem., inflammation of the throat. p. o. Elongation of the uvula.

Pyrethr., soreness of the mouth, sore throat and elongation of the uvula. P.

Quass. R., soreness of the mouth. Inflammation of the throat. 12 times. Soreness of the fauces. P.

Ran. lan. f., ulceration of mouth. Q.
Ran. lan. fol., soreness of the mouth.
Dry throat.

Ran. lan. rad., vesicles of the mouth.
Raph. sat. sem., inflammation of the
mouth. Indigestion from radishes:
hoarseness and sore throat, with
difficulty of swallowing. P.

Rhat., inflammation of the mouth and throat, as also hourseness and dryness of the throat. r.

Rhoum Austr., soreness of the mouth. r.
Rhoum Reewend-Tehini, scorbutic
swelling of the guns.

Rhod., itching in the fauces.

Rhus Tox., stiffness of the throat and neck.

Ricini fol., soreness of mouth and throat. P. G. Sore throat.

Rottl. t., swelling of the throat, and dryness and soreness, with difficulty of swallowing. r.

voi.. 11.

Rub. Munj., dryness and soreness of the mouth. r.

Kuku t., vesicles of the tongue. Sore throat with cough.

Rumex Acel., burning of the throat. r. Sabad. Tr., sore throat with roughness and itching in the throat. Dry throat in Q. r.

Sacch. (v. Diseases of children.)

Sakansebed, soreness of the fau-

Salie. aegypt. fol., inflammation of the fauces, Q. Dryness of the throat in Q. P.

Salv. off., soreness of the mouth. r. c.
Thrush.

Samb. n., inflammation of throat. R.

Sundar., soreness of the throat. P.

Santal. a., soreness of the mouth. r. c. Santon. sem. R., inflammation of the larynx. p. c.

Sapind. em., soreness of the mouth. P. Sarsap., vesicles on the tongue.

Sarsap. extr. Hulse's, soreness of the mouth. P. G.

Saxifraga Peshant, soreness of the lips. P.

Scamm., hoarseness. P.

Scorp., rheumatic pains of the muscles of the throat; soreness of the corners of the mouth. P.

Sebest. fr. immat., smarting in the throat. P.

Sel., soreness of the mouth and throat, with difficulty of swallowing, even in Q P. G. Cracking of the upper lip. Spasm of the neek. Intlammation of the throat. Hoarseness, P.

Senec. Jacquem., swelling of the lips. Senega, acute vesicles at the corners of the mouth. Inflammation of the mouth. Sore throat. Accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat. ne mouth and with expec-

Q. Chronic Predisposition e throat. he mouth with at, and dryness Accumulation a the throat. of the palate. breness of the inflammation throat, with ag.

the throat. P.

roat with fever. throat. P. ss. P. G. Hoarsef children.) oat. Soreness

swelling of the of the mouth the throat. r. roduced by the oreness of the

e throat, P. G.
of the mouth.
pat and voice, P.
s of the throat.
t.

nmation of the

mation of the t. Dry throat | callowing, and

Stann., roughness of the throat.

Staph., inflammation of the throat and hoarseness. r. c. Soreness of the mouth. Soreness of lips, fauces and throat. r. Above one drachm proves fatal by inflammation of the throat. Tohr.

Stine. mar., dryness of the tongue and throat, with bitter taste in the mouth.

Stocch. Arab., difficulty of swallowing with inflammation of the lungs.

Partial pain of the neck. r.

Stront. n., soreness of the mouth.

Strychnine, pain in the mouth. P.

Strych. f. St. Ign., ulcers in the mouth,

Q. Inflammation of the mouth
and sore palate. r.

Strych. n. rom., dry mouth. Pricking in the throat. Soreness of the mouth. r.

Strych. pot., soreness of the throat with cough.

Sulph. ac., inflammation of the mouth. Swert. pet., dryness of the throat, P.

Talc., hoarseness. r.

Tamarind. scrum, dry tongue. p.

Tarant., dryness of the mouth.

Tarax. hb., soreness of the mouth and throat. r.

Tarax. rad., burning in the throat.

Sore throat. Red and cracked tongue. r.

Terebinthi sem., soreness of the tongue.
Thujæ occ., T, vesicles and thrush in
the mouth. Inflammation of the
mouth and glands of the neck.
Hoarseness in Q P.

Tigr., dryness of the mouth and hoarseness. r.

Torment., soreness of the mouth and tongue. Dry mouth. r.

Trapa bisp., dryness of the mouth and inflammation of the throat. r.



Trianth. pent. n. hb., soreness of the month. Vesicles on the tongue. r. Trianth. pent. n. rad., soreness of the throat. r.

Trib. terr., screness of the mouth. P. G. Inflammation of the throat.

Tweer cit., burning in the throat.

Turp., hourseness. r. Turp. inter. a., pain in the throat, Q.

Ultram., inflammation of the mouth and hourseness. P.

Umb. Butaseri, dryness of throat. r. Urt. dioic. f., soremess of the mouth. Urt. dioic. rad. cort., soremess of the lips and mouth.

Vault. T, dryness of the lips. Swelling of the Whartonian duct. Dryness of the mouth. F.

Verair. a., heat of the tongue with fever, without thirst.

Verbasci. Cashm. rad., soreness of the throat. P. c. Burning of the throat. Sore throat. P.

Verben. Lah. hb., pricking, extending from the side of the neck to the ear, P.

Verben. Lah. sem., cracking of the mouth, tongue and throat, roughness, dryness and soreness. r. Also in Q.

Vesp. fav., ulcers of throat in Q. P. G. Vinc. min. fol., soreness of mouth and throat. P.

Viola rep., catarrhal roughness in the throat and chest.

Viola tr., dryness of the throat. P.

Vit. Neg. fel., inflammation of the mouth, with salivation. Pain of the side of the neck. Sore throat and constriction of the throat. r.

Vit. Nog. sem., inflammation of the mouth. P. c. Vesicles of the mouth. Inflammation of the throat, and hourseness. P.

Xanthoz. arom. cort., soreness of the mouth. r.

Xanthon. arom. sem., ulceration of the fauces. Hoarseness. P.

Zed. Zer., soreness of the throat. P.

Zine., soreness of the mouth.

Zinci iod. amygd., difficulty of swallowing, with swelling of the glands.

Zinci sulph., sore throat. P.

Zingio., with fennel seed, in sore throat, with catarrhal cough.

Zyz. Jujub., dryness of the throat. r.

Zyr. Jujub. gummi, soreness of the lips. Soreness of the mouth. r.

Zys. vulg., soreness of the throat and fauces. P. G. 4 times 12.

Agus, v. Fever—intermittent.

ANUS, DISEASES OF, v. Hæmorrhoids. ANXIETY, v. Brain, disorders of, &c.

APHTHE, v. Affections of the fauces,

throat, &c.

Apoplexy, v. Brain, disorders of, &c.

Apparent Death, v. Brain, disorders

of, &c.
APPETITE—DEPRAVED, AND ITS CONSE-

QUENCES, v. Cachexy.

APPETITE, LOSS OF, v. Stomach, diseases
of, &c.

ARSENICAL DISEASE, v. Poisoning.

ASTHMA & DYSPICEA, WITH OR WITH-OUT COUCH, EXPECTORATION, ACCU-MULATION OF MUCUS, ETC.

Abr. prec., expectorat. of mucus. G. M. Acac. succ., expectoration. P.

Acanthac. Oolungun, mucous, purulent and fetid expectoration.

Achyr. asp. sem., accumulation of mucus in the lungs, with pain in the joints.

Acon. Nap., difficult respiration, with fetid breath and fever.

Ajuga Deals., expectoration of blood and mucus.

pectoration of

etoration.
of the mucous

i. K.

e mucous mem-

l asthma with

scid mucus.

epectoration. eurulent expec-

tness of breath

dyspnœa, with

ns of mucus in with rhonchus

nd bloody mu-

ation of mucus.

on of mucus on thus. Expect-

spectoration. etid expectora-

ion of viscid R. Expecto-

.

e chest, with ation of mu-

xpectoration.
th dry cough.
ry, spasmodic,
aa and cough.

Berth., catarrhal cough with fever.

Blum. aur. sem., facilitating the expectoration of mucus.

Bol. Arm., expectoration of mucus.

But. frond. fl., dry cough.
But. frond. gummi, expectoration of

mucus. P.
Cacal. Klein., expectorat. of mucus. P.

Calotr. gig., purulent expectoration.
Capill. Ven., cough. P. G. N.

Caps. sem., cough. P. G. N.

Case., accumulations of mucus in the throat. P. C.

Caust., asthma with chronic cough.

Celastr. pan., expectorat. of mucus. c.

Cepa, asthma.

Cetac. ol., rhonchus with cough and fever. Asthma with dry cough and fever.

Chel. maj., expectoration of mucus.

Chen. a. hb., expectoration of mucus. c.m.

Chen. a. sem.., expectoration of mucus with rhonchus. c.

Cherayta, asthma with cough. P.

Chin. sulph., dry cough. P. G. W.

Churrus, expectorat. of mucus. r. o.

Accumulations of mucus in the lungs.

Cicuta, asthma.

matic disorders.

Cinnab. It is a common practice in the east to boil a piece of cinnabar

in linseed oil, until a small piece, broken from it and put on a red hot

coal, produces no smoke, when it is ready for use. Indian physicians administer it with butter in asth-

Citri Galgala sem., asthma, with expectoration of mucus and rhonchus.

Cham. pent. sem., diseases of the mucous membrane in general.

Coccia., asthma. Expector. of mucus
Coccul., cough. p. g. N. good with
fever. Influenza.

18



Colch. aut., expectorat. of mucus. a. N. Coloc. pulps, acute cough with pain in the chest. Influenza.

Coloc. red., expectoration of mucus. c.n.
Cop. bals., expectoration of mucus. r. c.
Expectoration of blood. Cough with
hoarseness. m. and s. Cough with
asthma. c. m.

Crat. Marm., diseases of the mucous membrane. z.

Croc. sal., diseases of the mucous membrane, R.

Cueum. sculang. P., expector, of mucus. Cumini sem., asthma.

Cupr. cmm. v. Pip. a.

Cupr. carb., rhonchus.

Cupr. sulph., hooping-cough.

Daron., expectoration of mucus. c. N.

Datisc. Cann. sem., asthma. Expectoration of mucus.

Dat. Stram. fl., cough with fever. Expectoration of mucus.

Dat. Stram. fol., periodical spasmodic asthma. One drachm of the leaves, smoked like tobacco, will afford immediate relief at the beginning of a paroxysm. (Bengal Dispensatory.)

Dat. Stram. mart., asthma.

Dat. Stram. sem., boiled with vinegar and honey to the consistency of a syrup, and strained; in my earlier practice proved sometimes beneficial in disorders of the lungs.

Deals. Root for fistula, mucous catarrh.

Deals. Haroontootia, (spec.) cough.g.

Delph. Ghafes L, expectoration of mucus.

Diese. sat., expectoration of mucus.

Dule... expectoration of mucus.

Eleagu. ang., asthma. F. G. N.

Eryng. syrup., asthma and diseases of mucous membrane in general. R.

Eng. Iambol. cort. succ. IK, hourseness. P. Eug. Iambol. sem., mucous catarrh with rhonchus.

Euph. Agrar. (aff. spec.), cough. P. G. M. Euph. long., asthma.

Euph. ten., asthma and cough. M. and B.

Euph. thym., bloody and catarrhal expectoration. M. and B.

Exply., mucous catarrh.

Evolv., periodical cough. 4 times 12.

Ferri sub-carb., hooping-cough; after an emetic previously given. a. (Iron filings put in a little bag, and fastened round the neck, is a Hindoo remedy against noisy respiration and smoring during eleep.)

Fiel Car. sem., expectoration of mucus.

Gard. dum., cough. P. G. M.

Geren. ned., cough. G. M.

Glinus dict., asthma. P.

Gratiola, accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat. B.

Grew. As. fr. T, cough. P. G. Purulent and fortid expectoration.

Guil. Bond., rhonchus. Mucous eatarrh and cough. c. n.

Gund. Zulm sem., accumulations of

Heracl. div., asthma, mucous catarrh. Hib. Trion., bloody, purulent and mucous expectoration.

Hollow. pill. sol., mucous catarrh.

Hydrocyan. ac., hooping cough. R.

Hyosc. n. fol., accumulations of mucus in the throat, with hoarseness. n.

Hyssop., mucous catarrh. G. N.

Indig., acute asthma.

Ipecac. v. Zinc.

Jasmin. flor., diseases of the mucous membrane. Tour.

Kali ferrocyan., diseases of the mucous membrane. Recent cough. c.n. Kali iod., cough.

Kali sals., cough with vomiting. 4 times 12.

and purulent

hma.

ion of mucus.

ucous cough.

d cough. Ex-

and catarrhal

ie Mahomedan

blood of the

keep it for

cotton; when

they dissolve

rm a draught.

. . .

red of no use

ion of mucus.

of mucus, G. N.

th expectora-

en expectora

mucus, Hop-

ceo in asth. R.

Cough, with

purulent ex-

cough. P. G. N.

mucus. G. N.

toration early

ectoration of

ectoration of

tion of mucus

and purulent

mucus.

G. N.

Meliae semp. sem., mucous catarrh.

Melong. sem., acting on the mucous membrane of the throat and of the

intestines. Hoarseness and diarrhoes. P.

Menisp. glabr. faec., cough. P. G. M.

Merc. subl. corr. Ind., accumulation of

mucus, and rhonchus. P.

Methon. glor., facilitating expectoration.

Millefol., asthma.

Mimos. Pud. sem., asthma with vi-

bration of the stomach.

Moring. Soh. gummi, expector. of mucus. Moring. Soh. sem., accumulations of

mucus, with rhonchus.

Mosch. nux, cough. P. G. M.
Mutella Antig., asthma and expectora-

sincus Arug., asthma and exp

Myrob. Bell., asthma with dry cough.

Expectoration of mucus. c. w.

Myrob. Embl., facilitating expectora-

tion. Dry and catarrhal cough with

Myrob. n., expectoration of mucus. c. n.

Myrt. bacc., asthma and cough, chronic, dry, and moist.

Nardost., cough with or without expectoration. g. N.

Nelumb. spec. fl., mucous catarrh.

Nepet. salv. rad., asthma.

Nerium ant., cough. P. G. N. Promoting expectoration of mucus. 4 times 28. G.

Ner. Od. rad., asthma with and without catarrh.

Nigella sat., mucous catarrh. G. N.

Numul. Shudnuj., expectoration of

mucus. P. Dry cough. R. and E. Nycter., expectoration of mucus.

Asthma with cough. G. N.

Ocim. a., mucous catarrh. Rhonchus

with expectoration of mucus. c. w.

Ocim. sauct. rad., asthma with expec-

toration of mucus. Cough. r. c. x.

Olib. Ind., periodical asthma. Expectoration of mucus. o. w.

Oncems macroc. f., expectoration of mucus with salivation.

Op. pur., asthma. Rhonchus. Expectoration of mucus. r.

Op. sulph. ac., cough. P. G. N.

Opop., cough. G. M.

Organ r., rhonchus. Cough. G. M. Ozel. ec., expectoration of mucus.

Ozel. sum., bloody and mucous cough.

Paper. c. sem., catarrhal cough.

Paper. rh., expectoration of mucus.

Pastinges Seeseul, expectoration of

mucus. g. w.

Pavia, expectoration of mucus.

Persic. sucl., hooping-cough. Accu-

mulation of mucus in the chest.

Petrol., accumulations of viscid mucus in the throat.

Phellandr. aquat. sem., asthma. R.

Pheeph., rhonchus. Cough, chronic and dry, with hoarseness.

Phosph. mel, accumulation of mucus in the lungs, with hoarseness.

Picrorrh. Kurrooa, dry cough. P. G. N.

Piper long., catarrhal expectoration of mucus. P. c.

Pip. s. with cup. asss., mucous expectoration.

Platina, asthma.

Plectr. ar., expectoration of mucus. Catarrh.

Peccaia corall, accumulation of mucus.

Expectoration of mucus.

Polyg. linif., cough with accumulation of mucus in the lungs.

Polyg. macroph., expectorations. P. G.
Polypod., cough. P. Expectoration of
mucus.

Polyp. Sekour, asthma.

Portal. Oler. sem., purulent and mucous expectorations.

Pulsat., asthma.

Pyrethr., accumulation of mucus. Rhonchus.

Rsm. bulb., cough, with and without pain in the chest. G. w. Accumulation of viscid mucus.

Ran. lan. fol., expectoration of a yellow colour.

Ranunc. lan. rad., spasmodic asthma.

Ran. scell., cough. G. M.

Rapa Brass. rad., diseases of the mucous membrane.

Raphani sat. sem., expectorat. of mucus. Revismar. 'K, asthma.

Rottlera t., cough, G. W.

Rulu t., expectoration of muous.

Sabina, expectoration of mucus.

Sagap., expectoration of mucus.
Sahansebed, dyspnæs with sneez.

ing when walking. M. and E. 60. Salep, accumulation of mucus after a

serpent's bite.
Sapind. em., asthma. Cough. G. N.

Sapinal. em., astuma. Cough. G. N.
Sapinal ligni cort., asthma with expectoration of mucus.

Sarcoc., facilitating expectoration.

Sarsap., spasmodic asthms.

Scorp., expectoration of mucus. P. c. as also the **K** from scorpions burnt to charcoal.

Senega, expectoration and accumulation of mucus in the throat and lungs.

Sep. ossa, asthma with expectoration of blood.

Serp. exav., mucous catarrh P. G. Cough. P. G. N.

Sid. rad., cough. P. G.

Silic., asthma. Cough. P. G. N.

Sinap. z. plac. 'R', asthma and cough.

Mustard and milk boiled together,
and the whey sweetened with honey,
and drank when warm, is a useful
family remedy for asthma, and
especially for catarrh.

tion of mucu-

ion of mucus est. M. and E.

ration of mu-

gh. G. N.

of mucus. G. N.

ng expectorat. of mucus. c. n.

P. G. N.

pectoration of

of mucus. G. N. ucus. M. & E.

catarrh.

(acute) with

of mucus with

G. N.

toration.

, cough with d mucous ex-

N.

ugh with fetid pain in the

agh, dry and

pectoration of a during sleep.

pectoration.

r. u. a.

Zinc., accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat.

Zinc. oz., with Iscocramha and extract
of lettuce, as pills in spasmodic
asthma. 2.

Zinci sulph., expectn. of mucus. M. & E. $Zin_{E^{-1}}$ diseases of the mucous mem-

brane. B.

Zyz. Jnj., acute dyspnæa with cough
and fever. Facilitating expectorat.

Zyz. Jnj. gummi, rhonchus.

ATROPHY, v. Emaciation.

BALDNESS, v. Hair, &c.

BARRENNESS, v. Females—diseases of.

BED-SORES, v. Violence, &c.
BELCHING, v. Stomach—discases of

BELLY-HARDNESS OF THE, c. Bowels

BITES AND STINGS OF ANIMALS.

Abr. prec., v. Mutella Antig.

obstruction of the.

Achyr. asp. sem, affection of the eye caused by the bite of a serpent, with herpes, itching, &c. Periodical cruption of vesicles caused by a serpent's bite. Vomiting and purging with itching eruption, produced by the bite of a dog. The flowering spikes mixed with sugar, taken as pills, are said to be useful, by producing purging and vomiting, in bites from vipers. The root of the

Agar. a., carried about as a prophylactic. Tonr.

same applied to stings from scor-

Hoes succetr. v. poisonings.

.1/l. sat. succ., applied. R.

pions. R.

Alth. off., with olive-oil. R.

Ambra gris., used as a funigation to drive away insects. Tons.

Ammon, gummi, bites and stings of insects. Tour.



Ammon. caust. liqu. succin., applied internally as well as externally. 2.

Anag. ceer., hydrophobia. 2.

Auguis, the bite of a venomous serpent caused stupor, dimness of vision, drowsiness, drooping of the evelids, salivation, inflammation of the stomach, diarrhosa, perspiration, and death, which followed in six hours. Languor and vomiting of blood, appeared in most cases. Spitting of blood, lasting for a year, was also a consequence. Other symptoms of scrpent bites are: vertigo, inflammation of the throat and mouth, bleeding of the gums for several years, dyspnæa, indigestion, flatulency, periodical vomiting, angina, and burning in the stomach; also, headache, pain in the ear, pain in the back, blisters on the body, pimples, herpes, spots which disappear by night, and reappear by day, and a kind of scab (Lepra). The bite of the black kind of Aspis Naja, produced a burning sensation in the cicatrized part, and the stomach, with universal pains.

Arisaema grac., venomous bites and stings. R.

Arist. longa, an antidote for animal venoms. Tohr.

Artem. v., with black pepper, against bites of scrpents. R.

Asa f., venomous bites and stings, and hydrophobia. Torn.

Asari rad., its odour drives away serpents. Torn.

Asclep. Syr., is said to be poisonous to men and dogs; but the young sprigs after being boiled become catable.

Asiai test., a finger, stung by a scorpion, being rubbed on the scrotum of an ass, was said to be suddenly relieved from pain, whilst the scrotum of the animal became swollen from having (probably) magnetically attracted the poison. (?)

Bdell., destroying the venom of animals. Tour.

Berb. Lyc. Res, dog bites. Tonr.

Bez. anim., serpent bites. Tohr.

Borax, with black pepper, against serpent bites and scorpion stings. R. But. frond. cort., with ginger. Serpent bites. R.

Calc., oyster-shells burnt and pulverised, with olive oil, made into pills; one taken daily is said to have been a prophylactic against hydrophobia. Calotr. gig. succ., application to scor-

Calotr. gig. succ., application to scorpion stings. R.

Canth., burnt and mixed with olive oil—against scorpion stings and hydrophobia. Tohr. (v. Meloë Telini.)
Cass. Fist. scm., a kind of cruption following a previous disease, called serpent-love. (v. Vol. I. of this Work, page 140.)

Cauterisatio, especially with hot oil, electricity, phosphorus, concentration of the sun's rays by a burningglass, &c.

Cep. succ., application. R.

Chenop. hb., after a serpent's bite; flatulency, rumbling noise in the abdomen, gripes, dysury, &c. 4 times 28.

Chenop. sem., Alexipharmacum. Tour.

Coccul. men. is said to be a poison to all kinds of animals.

Corn. cerv. spir., V. Ammon. liqu.

Cost. n. Cashm., after serpent bites; stupor. 12 times.

Crot. Tigl. ol., applied internally and externally on the wounded part. (v. Mut. Antig.)

Cyan. Ber., applied with some water, against stings of insects. R.

Tone, doses, against

bites.

er of the fruit

п. Тонг.

volume, the m wounds has ned as a cure; nat such suckgerous if the c.

on can, in my by galvanism; applied on the the other on arified part at the wound. riew, perhaps be cured by Tholera morbus:

tes. Tons. roceeding from

y, removed an e mouth and pleeding of the a serpent bites. oplied against stings, inter-R.

oia. R.
against pains
R.
of sight, with

t, proceeding Venomous Mali fol., applied, when bruised, to poisoned wounds. B.

Malva, stings of bees, wasps and scorpions. Tohr.

Mandrag., hydrophobia. Tony.

Mant. or. muss., internal burning, dysury, and night-blindness, proceeding from serpent bites. The green ones, especially, applied against serpent bites. B.

Meloes Tel. R, a smarting wound from the bite of a dog (said not to be mad). After having been scarified, and the remedy applied, the pain was immediately removed, because the Meloë contains more cantha-

Menisp. glabr. fac., expectoration of mucus, itching, and impotence; proceeding from a dog's bite.

riding than the blistering-fly itself.

Mentha, serpent bites. Tour.

Mcsua ferr., serpent bites. Pain in the left side; caused by a serpent's bite on the foot.

Mut. Autig., (applied) with Abr. precand Crot. Tigl. in solution, for viper bites. R. With nux vom., internally and externally (applied) in hydrophobia. R.

Ner. ant., indigestion and griping, proceeding from a scrpent's bite.

Nicot. v. Tobacco.

Nig. sat., as a fumigation, said to drive off insects; administered with olive-oil, is said to cure bites of mad dogs. Tohe.

Nitro-mur. ac., hydrophobia. R.

Oliv. ol., used separately or combined with Calc., Canth., Crot. T., Euph. gummi, Nicot., Nigella, Opop., Scorp., and Tamar. galla. B.

Ophioriza Mungo is said to be the only remedy against the venom of the rattlesnake. Opop., against insect stings. Tour.

Pavon. pluma, (peacock feathers)

smoked in a pipe, against scorpion

stings. R.

Petrol. R.

Petros. R.

Pin. Pin. fruct. Tonp.

Pip. n., with Ars., Artem., Borax, &c., scrpent bites and scorpion stings. n.

Plant., hydrophobia and venomous bites or stings. R.

Platan., hydrophobia. Тонв.

Raph, sem., venomous bites and stings. Tour.

Ric. fol., scorpion stings. Tour.

Salep, various affections produced by serpent bites. M. and E. 60.

Scorp., dried and pulverized, applied to wounds from serpent bites. R. Scorpion stings produce dimness of sight, pterygium, burning pains of the hands and of the soles of the feet (only relieved by cold fomentation), constipation, dysury, and universal itching.

Scut. lat., hydrophobia. n.

Sel., v. Affections of throat.

Senega, venomous wounds.

Soda earb., hydrophobia. (v. Strych. nux vom.)

Staph., hydrophobia. R.

Strychnine, worth trial as an endermic in the paroxysm of hydrophobia.

Strych. n. vom., with lemon-juice, against stupor from serpent stings. R. With sod. carb. (v. Vol. I. of this work, page 48; v. also Mutella Ant.)

Tabae., nicotina is one of the most powerful preparations, so that onequarter of a drop killed a rabbit. In desperate cases it might be tried against venomous bites, partly internally, partly locally or endermically. (v. Materia Med.) Tamar. Ind. galla, v. Oliv. ol. Tax. bacc., hydrophobia. R.

Tereb. ol., application to : | gh

wound proceeding from

Tigr., hydrophobia (?). In locally to be tried.

Tracheotomia, is advised in hydrophobia, as in every case caused by constriction.

Urt. dioica, is employed by the zaras (mountaineers in Affghani, against serpent bites.

Vaporinum (balneum), twice a c said to have been useful in in hydrophobia.

Vit. Neg., inflammation of the eyes, specks and itching proceeding fro serpent bites, in cases of Q.

Zing., v. But. frond.

Bladder and Kidney—Diseases of, as Stone and Gravel—and their consequences,

Anac. occid., gravel. o.

Argent, fulm. G. N.

Argent. nitric. fus. G. N.

Aristol. longa, G. N.

Armorac., G. N.

Arum campan., gravel.

Aur. nitr. salamm., v. Urinary disorders.

Bistorta, gravel. 4 times 28. M. & E. 60.

Bolus Armen., v. Gonorrhea.

Buteæ frond. gummi, v. Kino gummi.

Buteæ frond. sem, with nitrum R.

Canthar. ust., calculi and gravel. Tonp.

Caps. sem., pain of the kidneys with or without calculi.

Cardam, min., affections of the bladder from stone.

Caustic.

Ceras. Capr. nucl., M. and E. 60. I suppose that it is the hydrocyanic acid contained in the kernels of the cherry useful; it is other kernels, se of peaches almonds, &c., hydrocyanic affections; as several other t exists.

isorders.

el.

of the penis

stone in the deposit in the

onate of soda),

of the princis in calculous It also relieves ne during the e irritation of obstinate case, of an hour 30,

of the stone. nedy may also o produce calin cases where

ved by crushny, might be ne time afterecond or third

i.e., totally to

. (v. Urinary

ns, with affec-

Glin. dictamoid., discharge of blood with affections from stone.

Guiland. Bonducc., discharge of yellowcoloured sand with red urine. Pain of the kidneys. P.

Gundel. Zulm sem., G. N.

Hyosc. nig., G. N.

Hyssop., milk-white coloured urine, with discharge of films. r.

Ichtyoc., v. Urinary disorders.
Indig., pain of the left kidney. P.

Ind., v. Urinary disorders.

Ipom. dasysp., G. N.
Jatropha Curc., v. Urinary disorders.

Kali ferrocyan., administered for a long time, effected the removal of some

stones from the bladder.

Kali sulph., pain in the kidneys and the region of the navel in calculous affections.

Kino gummi, gravel with periodical pain of the kidneys. M. 40.

pain of the kidneys. M. 40. Kris, affections from stone. M. & E. 60.

Lact. sem., v. Urinary disorders.

Lactucar., calculous diseases.

Laws. in., v. Urinary disorders.

Lichen odorif., G. N.

Lycopod. herba, gravel, with pain in the kidneys, dysury and vomiting. Lycopod. sem., R.

Manna Hed. Alh., G. N.

Meccan. balsam., solvent for stone.
Tofh.

Myrob. citr., v. Urinary disorders.

Myrt. bacc., G. N.

Ner. antidys., G. N.

Nigella sat., fistulous ulcer in the perineum, after lithotomy. Calculi in the kidneys and bladder. Tora.

Perhaps the application of nigellin

Numul. Shudnuj, v. Urinary disorders.

(internally or locally) is preferable?

Onosm. macroceph. fl., a. N.

Panic. pilos., it is said, produced stone in the bladder.

Physal flex. sem., M. or 4 times 12., both relieves and aggravates calculous affections; but 4 times 120. a.

Podophylli Emodi fruct., urinary disorders (from stone ?), with discharge of blood when walking.

Senecill. Jacquem., O. N.

Strychn, nuz vom., yellow urinary calculi. Calculi in the gall bladder.

Sulph. Auliasar, v. Urinary disorders.

Taraz. rad., biliary, urinary and renal calculi; (used continually during two months.)

Terebinthi sem., G. N.

Tormentilla, Gravel.

Trapa bispin., G. N.

Tribul. terrestr. Cashm., M. and E. 60.

Verbasci fol., G. N.

Viol. rep., v. Urinary disorders.

Vitex Neg., c. N. The decoction of it is used for fomenting the genitals in affections from stone; perhaps it would be more useful as an injection or a clyster?

Zincum, M. and E. 60.

BLEEDING (Hæmorrhage) IN GENERAL.

Abrus prec. fol., renders serous blood darker.

Antim. tart., hamorrhage from the anus, and urethra. Bloody evacuations. P.

Aranea Diad., hamorrhage.

Araneum, hæmorrhage.

Astetat, blood with the urine and evacuations.

Behen, discharge of blood with the urine and by the anus.

Bistorta, discharge of blood.

Bulea gummi, styptic.
Cass. Pist., congestions
Chelidon. maj., styptic.
Cinnam. ft., stimulating
ping hæmorrhage.
Corall. usta, application
ing. Tofh.

Croc. sat., dark coloures Cubebæ, bloody and pur

Dat. Stram. sem., stypt...

Digit. purp., styptic. Ergotine, v. Secale corn.

Fumar., loss of blood by the a Gyps., mixed with water ir assists mechanically to aing from external wounds. n.

Hyose. nig., bloody evacuation.

Justic. Nasuta, The ashes and leaves in bleedings from the mouth, anus, and urethra. TOFH.

Leonur. Royl., styptic.

Lithanthrax, styptic. Free discharge of blood with the evacuations.

Lupul. Humut., discharge of blood, before and after evacuation.

Nardost., styptic. Ner. Odor. fol., styptic. Tour.

Nigell. sat. sem., styptic.

Olib. Ind., styptic.

Phosph., styptic.

Pyrethr., discharge of dark blood by stool. r.

Quere. Rob. glans, hamorrhage from the nose and anus. P.

Rhus Coriar., bleeding from the mouth, anus, and urethra.

Rhus Toxic., copious bleeding from the urethra. P.

Salv. off. 'R., stimulating and retarding the flow of blood,

Sandar., styptic.

Secale corn., hæmorrhage, against which the Ergotine is a specific. a. mulating and

ptic.

the nose and

and retarding

, AS EXPEC-

t. of blood. r. pectoration of n the side of

of blood. r. c. ion of blood.

the expectorapectoration of

of blood with ig; expectora-

etoration of side. 12 times. plood. P.

tion of blood

tion of blood

on of blood. P. gh an expec-

es, expectora-

lood. Tonr.

Bolus Armen., expectoration of bloods in consequence of a sword cut.

Bovista, expectoration of blood with dyspnæs. r.

Cannab. sem., expectoration of blood.

Cappari rad., expectoration of blood
after a common cough. P.

Caps. sem., expectoration of blood with asthma.

Carniol. ust., expectoration of blood.

Carthami tinct. sem., expectoration of

Carthami tinct. sem., expectoration of blood.

Cascarilla, spitting of blood.

Catechu, expectoration of blood.

Cleom. pentaph. sem., expectoration of blood.

Clcrodendr. infort., expectoration of blood. P.

Cocos nur, spitting of blood. P.

Conium macul., expectoration of blood.

Copair. balsam., expector. blood. m. 30

Croc. sat., expectoration of blood. c.

Crot. Tigl., embrocation; expectoration of blood with palsy. P.

Cubeb., bleeding from mouth. M. & E. Cucurb. Lagen. sem., expectoration of blood. Tohr.

Cumini sem., styptic in expectoration of blood.

Cuscut. monogyn. sem., expectoration of blood. P.

Cynar. Dub, producing the relapse of chronic expectoration of blood.

Cyper. long., vomiting of blood, with swelling.

Datur. Stram., expectoration of blood, with fever.

Deals in g's root for fever, expectoration of blood. P.

Digit. purp., expectoration of blood, with occasional acute lancinating pains in the side, (sub-acute pleurisy).

Doodeea, expectoration of blood.

Eben., expectoration of blood. r. c. Emphorb. ten., expectoration of blood and mucus.

Euphorb. thymifol., expectoration of blood and mucus.

Evolv., expectoration of blood.

Fici Ind., expectoration of blood, with sore throat.

Fici glom., expectoration of blood. P. Filix mas, expectoration of blood.

Gagerming, expector. of blood. P.G. Garden. dumet., expector. of blood. P.

Gent. rad., changing expectoration of mucus into that of blood.

Geum elat., temporary expectoration of blood. P.

Guajaci gummi, expect. of blood. P.

Hedera terrestr., expect. of blood. B.

Hermodact. dulc., chronic spitting of blood, in consequence of a sword cut.

Hibisc. Trion. fol., expectoration of blood.

Ipecac., expectoration of blood.

Jalap. mirab. rad., expectoration of

blood. Vomiting of blood.

Justic. Nasut. fl., spitting of blood.

Kali bichromat., expectorat. of blood.

Lacca in gran., spitting of blood. P.

Led. palustre, spitting of blood.

Lentes sat., spitting of blood.

Leporin., expectoration of blood? because the blood of hare c.

Lini sem., expectoration of blood and spitting of blood.

Lupini albi, expectoration of blood.

Lycopod. herba, expectoration of blood.

Lycopod, sem., expectoration of blood.

Macis, expectoration of blood. Tohr.

Magnet. lap., spitting of blood.

Marant. fac., expectorat. of blood. P.

Melia Azed. fol., spitting of blood.

Vomiting of blood after suppressed cutaneous eruptions.

Mercur. subl. corros., v. Strychn. pot.

Mimos. Pudic. sem., from a common cough an expectoration of blood. P. Moring. Sohangn. rad., a relapse of chronic expectoration of blood. P.

Myrobal. nig., spitting of blood. Vomiting of blood.

Nor. antidys., expectoration of blood.r. Numul. Shudnuj, vomiting of blood. Nyctorid., expectoration of blood.

Ocim. Basilici sem., expectoration of blood.

Ocim. sanct. rad., in common cough, expectoration of blood. P.

Pastinaca Secacul, vomiting dark blood. Styptic in expectoration of blood.

Pavia, spitting of blood. Expectoration of blood.

Persic.nucl., in expectoration of mucus, blood. P.

Petrol. Punjab., expectoration of blood. Phellandr. aquat. sem., expectoration of blood. R.

Plantago maj., expectoration and spitting of blood.

Plumbago Zeyl. rad., a relapse of an expectoration of blood. r.

Polygon. molls, expectorat. of blood. r. Portul. Olerac. sem., expectoration of blood, and spitting of blood. Tohr.

Ranunc. lanug. fl. and fol., expectoration of blood.

Raphani sat. sem., expector. of blood. Rhus Coriar. and Toxic., spitting and expectoration of blood.

Rottlera tinctor., expectorat. of blood. P. Secale corn., expectorat. of blood. P. G. Senecio Musuca, spitting of blood. Expectoration of blood.

Senega, expectoration of blood. P.

Sep. succ., spitting and expectoration of blood. M. and E.

Serpent. exuv., spitting of blood and expectoration of blood.

pectoration of pectoration of of blood and d, with fever. ing of blood blood. Tohr.

of blood.
on of blood.
on of blood.
ood.

expectoration

expectoration pectoration of

t. of blood. P. of blood. P.

with eruptions.

OF THE, IN

oper jaw-bone.

the bones. r.

bones.

in the bones

e shin.

of the breastones. Spinal

f the bones.

Indig., piercing and gnawing pain in the check-bones.

Led. pal., smarting fungus of bones, Q. Lithanthr., swelling of the bones.

Phosph., spinal disease. Swelling of the shin.

Puls., spinal disease.

Querc. gl., spinal disease.

Rum. Acet., swelling of the shin.

Sagap., caries.

Sep. succ., affections of the boncs. Sil., spinal disease.

Sisymbr. Irio, pain of the bones.

Staph., pain of the bones of the arm.

Crooked growth of the bones. Pain

of the shin. G. N. Sulph., spinal disease.

Talc., spinal disease.

Tarax. rad., pain in the bones of the feet, only when walking. M. and E.

Thym. Serp., pain of the bones, with

internal fever. Spinal disease.

Torment., pain of the shin, with or

without swelling.

Trifol. fibr., aching and throbbing in the upper jaw-bone. R.

Umb, But a zer i, caries of the teeth.a.

Bones-fracture or, v. Violence.

Bowels—inflammation of.

Cantharides, R.

Chloroform, R. Kali nitricum, R.

BOWELS—IRREGULAR ACTION GF, AS CONSTIPATION, DIARRIGEA, DYSENTERY, LIENTERY, OBSTRUCTION (STOP-

PAGE), AND TENEMUS.

Abrus. prec. alb., diarrhea r. a. (Abr. pr. rubr. N.)

Absynth., dysentery. P. G. N.

Acac. Arab. cort., tenesmus with dysury.

Acac. Arab. fol., diarrhea with and without fever. 4 times 12. Acac. Arab. gummi, dysentery.

(v. Copaiv, balsam.)

Acac. Arab. sem., diarrhoss. G. N. Costiveness. G. N.

Acac. ver. micc., costiveness. r. g. Diarrhea. g.

Acanthac. Oo tungun, tenesmus with dysury.

Acon. feroz, tenesmus. P. G. N.

Acon. Nap. extr., tenesmus. P. o.

Acupunctura, obstinate constipation. B. Agaric. alb., diarrhoa. P. G. Lientery.

Ajouain, diarrhea. P. o.

Ajuga Dealsingii, diarrhœa, costiveness, tenesmus and dysentery. r. o. s.

Allium sat., costiveness.

Aloë succotr., habitual costiveness. Tenesmus. P. G. (v. Opium).

Alternanth. sessil., dysentery. M. & B.14. (12 times; one dose every hour. N.) Althou fl., costiveness. P. G. N.

Althee fol., diarrhosa.

Althow rad., constipation. c. N.

Althor sem., diarrhoa.

Alum. crud. Lah., costiveness with chronic head-ache, and smarting of the eyes, &c.

Amaranth. cruent.sem., costiveness. G.N. Tenesmus. G. N.

Ambra gris., diarrhosa. P. G. N., G. with swellings. Dysentery. P. G. N., G. with discharge of blood after an evacuation. Costiveness. G. N.

Ammoniaci gummi, costiveness. a. N.

Anac. occid., diarrhoa. P.

Anac. orient., diarrhoea. o. N., o. with fever, also with torpor, thirst, vomiting, &c. Costiveness. o. N.

Anagallis carul., diarrhosa. P.

Anguin., diarrhœa. P.

Angust. cort., costiveness. P.

Anis. stell., diarrhoa. P.

vot. II.

Antim. crud., diarrhoea. A. costiveness.
Antim. sulph. nigr., tenesmus. P. G. N.
Diarrhoea. P.

Antim. tart., dysentery, P. G. N. Emetictartar liniment in obstinate constipation, to be rubbed on the spine. R. Apii rad., costiveness.

Araneum, diarrhœa. P. G., even colliquative with swelling.

Arec. Cat. nux alba, diarrhosa, P.

Arec. Cat. nux nig., in strong doses, stoppage of the bowels and urine. r. Argem. Mexic. sem., tenesmus. F. G. N.

Argent. fulm., diarrhoea with rumbling in the intestines (Borborygmi). M. & E. Discharge of pus by the urine and by evacuation. P.

Argent. nitric. fus. solut., injections in dysentery. n.

Aristol. longa, diarrhœa. P.

Aristol. rot., diarrhœa. o. w.

Arsen., costiveness. Dysentery. G. N.

Arsen. sod., costiveness. P.

Dysentery. P.

Arum camp., diarrhea with vomiting.

Asa fat., diarrhea. r. c., Asarirad., diarrhea. r. c., (with colic, dose every 12 hours. N.) Dysentery, 12 times 36. Tenesmus. r. c. N.

Asphalt. Pers., dysentery. P.

Asphalt. Selajit, dysentery. P.

Aur. nitric. salammon., diarrhœa. P. Balausta, dysentery, 4 times 12.

Diarrhœa, P. G.

Baringt. acutang., dysentery.

Baryta nitr., diarrhœa, P.

Basella rubra, costiveness, P. a.

Dysentery. (M. and B.) G. N.

Bauhin, tom., dysentery R.

Bdell., diarrhœa. g. N. Dysentery. g. N.

Bebeerine, diarrhoea. P. G.

Bedelbish, costiveness with inflation (meteorism). Diarrhœa, with or without colic. N. Costive-

Tenesmus.g.n. ntery, p. g. n.

dysury. P.

tiveness with

. P.

cea with ema-

stiveness.

abitual diarr-

diari

Tenesmus. p. liarrhœa, also

(colliquative,

ysentery. g. N. ostiveness and

88. P.

P. G.

veness. Diarr-

ness, with pain

y. o. N.

by doses every

a. P. G.

.....

e of blood by

t., diarrhœa.

smus.

). N.

habitual cos-

. P.

liarrhœa. P. G.

Cariss. Carand. fruct., diarrhoes. P. G. Costiveness. Dysentery. P. G. N. Carniol. ust., diarrhoes, P. G.

Dysentery P. G.

Cartham. tinct, sem., diarrhoea. P. o.

Carvi sem., diarrhea with colic.

Caryoph, arom diarrhea. P. c.

Cascarilla, costiveness, P. G.

Dysentery. c. n.

Caseus ovin., with Pilau, is a family

remedy in Cashmere in dysentery.

Cass. alata, tenesmus. P. G. Costiveness.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, tenesmus.

Costiveness. P.

Cass. Fist. sem., tenesmus. G.

Cass. Kharn. N., lientery.

Diarrhœa. P. G. N.

Cass. lign., costiveness. P. G.

Diarrhœa. c. n. Dysentery. c. w.

Cass. lign. fol., diarrh Dysentery. G. N.

Caterhu, tenesmus. 4 times 12. 8 times.

Dysentery. G. N. G. with swelling. Caustic., costiveness.

Celastr dysentery. G.N. Costiveness.r.

Cera citr., costiveness. P. (v. Cinnab.)

Cervi corn., v. Moschat. nuz.

Cervi corn. ust. alb., mucous and purulen evacuations. Dysentery. g. x.

Cetacei ol., diarrhœa. P. G., also with

fever and after cholera.

Cham. rulg., diarrhœa.

Chaulmoogra odor., tenesmus.r.a. Chelidon. maj., diarrhea. r. g.

Dysentery. o. Costiveness.

Tenesmus. r.

renesmus. r.

Chenopod. alb. sem., tenesmus and

dysury. P.

Chin. cort., tenesmus. r. g. n. Dysentery. p. g. n.

Chinin. sulph., diarrhea. r. c. Mucous

evacuations, p.

Churrus, costiveness. P.

Cichor. fl., costiveness. P.



Cichor. sem., periodical dysentery.
Costiveness. P. Q. M.
Cianab., 6 drachms of cinnabar and 4
of bees wax, made into a candle;

of bees wax, made into a candle; when lighted, and burnt under the navel until one-third consumed, is said to produce purging (v. Choleramorbus, Cienab.)

Cinnam. cort., diarrhos. P.

Chances. A., constipation with fever. Tenesmus. c. m.

Citri G algalasem., dysentery. G: N. Clemat. erecta, tenesmus.

Clerodendr. infort., diarrhosa. P. G. N. Dysentery. P.

Coccul., diarrhosa. P. G. colliquative: (with fever. M.) Costiveness. P. Coffes Arab., diarrhosa.

Colchic. autumn., tenesmus and dysury with calculous disease.

Colocynth. pulpa, costiveness. Dysentery. Tenesmus. Districes. G. M.

Compos. Pokermool, costiveness.
G. N., G. when habitual and when accompanied by colic.

Compos. Zerbabri, constipat., P. G. H. Concha flue., dysentery. G. Costiveness. P. G. N. (with tenesmus. M.)

Conii mac. extr., constipation. Diarr-hea. P.

Convolv. argent., costiveness. P. G. N. Dysentery. P. G. N.

Copair. baleam., diarrhœa. P. G. N., G. when chronic.

Copair. balsam., with the mucilage of gum arabic in dysentery with or without fever. 4 times 12. Tenesmus. G. N.

Corchor. fruticos., costiveness. P. G. N. Cordia augustifol., costiveness with hamorrhoids.

Coriandr. sat., diarrhoa. Tenesmus. r. Costus Arab., mucous and purulent evacuations. Costus nig. Cashm., dysentery, a. w. Craters Marmel., mucous evacuations.

M. and H. 14. Diarrhos. G. M. Dysentery, G. M.

Creos., costiveness. P.

Cret. Tigl., tenesmus. P.a. Diarrh. o.n.

Crustae. Djinge, diarrhosa. P.

Costiveness. P.

Cucum. aculang. P., tenesmus. Costiveness.P. Diarrhosa.P. (Dysent.w.)

Cucum. Madaraspat., dysentery. P. c. Constipation with fever. Tenesmus. P. c. N. Diarrhoa. c. N.

Cucurb. Citrulli sem., tenesmus and fever. P.

Cumini sem., tenesmus.

Cupr. sost., costiveness. P.

Cupr. ammon., costiveness. Habitual diarrhœa.

Cupress. fol., costiveness. P.

Cupress. nux., dysentery. 4 times 12.

Curcuma longa, diarrhœa. G. N.

Costiveness. G. N. Dysentery. G. N. Tenesmus. G. N.

Cuscuta monogyna, diarrhœa. P.

Cycad. revol. fruct. cort., diarrhea. P.

Cycad. rev. fruct. sem., constipat. G. N. Cydon. sem., dysentery. Constipation

and tenesmus. G. Cyper. long., diarrhœs. P. G.

Dactyl. nucl., tenesmus 12 times, or 4 times 12. (4 times, 8. M.)

Daphne Sunnerkat, costiveness.

Dysentery.

Daron., Costiveness. P. G.

Tenesmus with swelling. 4 times 28. Diarrhea, P. G. N.

Datisc. Cannab. sem., costiveness. G. N.

Datur. Stram. fol., diarrhœa. P.

Datur. Stram. rad., diarrhea. G. N.

Daturæ Stram. mart., diarrhœa. r.

De als. Root for fever, diarrhosa. P. Tenesmus. P.

Deals. Root for fistula, costiveness. P.

arrhœa. dysentery. norrhoids, diarrhœa. P.

ostiveness with

ma. P. G.

of adults and

tiveness.

s and dysen-

hoea. P.
ucc., tenesm. P.
P. Diarrh. P.
s with dysury.
Diarrhœa. G. N.
rhœa. G.
veness.

diarrhœa, P.
., tenesmus.
nesmus. g. N.
cc. R., tenes-

G. N.

c.) diarrh. p. g. ithout dysury.

enesmus with

y. p. Diarrh. p. Dysentery

4 times 12.

œu. P

Fic. Caric. sem., costiveness. P. G.
Fritill. cirrh., habitual costiveness; as
also that caused by purgatives.

Fumar., diarrhosa. P.

Fung. ign., dysentery.

Gagerming, tenesmus; but only

when without dysury.

Galanga, diarrhosa with borborygmi.

Tenesmus. P. G. W.

Galega purp., lientery.

Galla Turc., dysentery. Diarrhoss.
Costiveness with hamorrhoids.

Galvanismus, costiveness. R.

Garden. dum., diarrh. P. Tenesmus. P.

Gent. rad., costiveness with indigestion.

Dysentery with fever.

Diarrhosa. P.

Geran. nodos., diarrhosa. G. M., e. in hectic fever; as also in diarrhosa caused by a serpent's bite.

Geum elat., diarrhœa. P. G. dysentery. P. G.

Glin. dictamnoid., diarrhee with vomiting (dysentery aggravated), tenesmus. P. G.

Gmelia Asiat., diarrhosa. P. G.

Gossyp. sem., tenesmus. P. G.

Diarrhea. G. N. Costiveness. G. M. (A. dysentery. N.)

Gourbooti, costiveness. P.

Granat. ac. rad. cort., dysentery. a. x.

Gratiola, dysentery. g. n.

Grew. Asiat. cort., dysentery.

Guiland. Bonducc., diarrhees. P. G. N.
Costiveness. P.G.N. Tenesmus. P.G.N.
Dysentery. P. G. N.

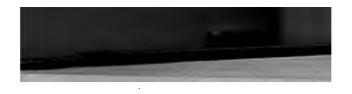
Gundel. Zulm sem., diarrhosa. P.

Guttæ gummi, diarrhæs. P. In tenesmus, dysentery. P.

Gype. Zernik goudenti, costiveness. P.

Harmal, Rut., fl. and herba, dysentery. Tenesmus. p. g. N.

Haroon tootia, diarrhoes with fever



Hodge, Deiterdane, diszibue. P. Heliot. Isera, dypentery. Helleb. fast, distribute and vomiting, (in large doses, it is said.) >. Hermodaetyl, amer., diazrhem, r. o. Hermodectyl, dule., P. G. M. Hibiac. Trion., costiveness. Dysentery. Hele, spicet., costivences. P. Hollow. will, sol., costiveness. Tenesmus. Hossen Jussif, diarrhon, 12 times. Dysentery. Costiveness. P. (Tenesmus. w. 4 times 19.) Hyosc. nig. sem., dysentery. s. s. Hyssep., diarrhosa. p. (colliquative. w.) Ichihyocolla, dysentery. Colliquative diarrhœs. Ilex equifol., vomiting and purging. a. Indig., diarrhose. G. H., G. with swelling and emaciation. Indig. nitric. ac., costiveness. Indigofera Anil, costiveness. P. Iod., dysentery. P. Costiveness. P. Ipecac., dysentery. G. w. Ipom. dasyep., dysentery. g. n. Diarrhoea. P. Jalapa Convolv., costiveness. G. M. Jalap. mirab. rad., diarrhœa. G. M. Jasp. nig., diarrhœa, with rumbling in the bowels. Styptic in dysentery. Jatroph. Curc. sem., diarrhoa. P. Jugl. nuc. cort. inter., is said to produce vomiting and purging. Junip. bace., constipation. Diarrhosa. P. Justic. Nasut. f., diarrhea. r. g. Costiveness. P. G. Dysentery. P. G. Justic. Nasut. fol., diarrhosa. P. Zali carb., costiveness. Kali ferrocyan., dysentery. r. Tenesmus. P. Kali kydroiod., diarrhœa. P. G. 4 times. Costiveness. P.

Kali oxymur., frothy mucous evacua-

tions. P.

Kali Saleola form., costiveness with headache. Kali Salsola masc., converted diarrhos into dysentery. Kali sulph., styptic in dysentery. Costiveness, e. w. Keikeila, tenesmus, P. Q. N. Dysentery, e. M. Kunkolmirch, diarrhos. P. G. Lacca in gran., costiveness. P. G. Diarrhos. c. st. Dysentery. c. st. Lactue. est. een., dysentery. P. Costiveness. P. Lamin. sacch., tenesmus. P. G. Costiveness with fever. Laur. bacc., diarrhea. r. 12 times. Lausson, therm., dynemtery. Led. paluetre, costiveness. c. Tenesmus. P. Lentes. sat., tenesmus. P. The decoction of pounded lentils is purging, but the husk constipating. Tour. Lepid. sat. herba, diarrhoes. P. Tenesmus. P. Lepid. sat. rad., tenesmus. G. Lepid. sat. sem., mucous purging. P. Leporin., costiveness. G. N. Dysentery. c. m. Lichen Island., costiveness. P. Lichen odorif., constipation. Diarrhœa or vomiting, with general pains. Stoppage of stool and suppression of urine in calculous disease. Limon. Laur., diarrhosa. Costiveness. g. n. Lini sem., tenesm. P. G. Costiv. G. N. (with honey) costiveness. Lippia nodifi., stoppage of stools and suppression of urine. Diarrhosa. P. Liquirit. rad., costiveness. P. Diarrhoes. P. Luff. amar. sem., diarrhoss. Lupin. alb., constipation. g. N., g. with

hæmorrhoids. Tenesmus. G. N.

Mimos, Pudic. niligu., tenesmus. P. (Momord, Gugervel, diarrhose, c. wentery. C. N. good with fever. Costiveness. P. a Moring, Schan, rad., costiveness v acidity of the stomach. us with indi-Mori alb. fruct., diarrhess. P. G.; a dish, with also diarrhes with red-colou evacuations. Tenesmus. ered in Cashaffering from Mori alb. rad. cort., dysentery. G. o. with fever. Moschat. nur, dysentery. P. G. a. Dysentery. liarrhoes, P. Mixed with rasped hartshorn, di tenesmus. hœa. P. G. Mulged. rapunc. rad. cort., costives with hamorrhoids. arrhoea. r. c. Mur. ac., diarrhœa. Mutella Antig., costiveness. Dysentery. veness, P. G. Myrica sap., costiveness. P. Myrobal. Beller., costiveness. g. w. nesmus, P.G.N. Myrobal. Embl., diarrhoea. P. G. Mi nus. P. with the solid (caseous) part ess with pain fresh curdled milk, and admi P. G. N. tered in dysentery. R. Myrobal. nig., diarrhoea with ec sentery. also with rumbling of the boy less. P. G. Costiveness. Red-coloured evi ness. ss. Diarrhœa. ations. Tenesmus (when mi with honey). nic diarrhora; Myrrh. gummi, tenesmus. P. ring the dis-Myrt. bacc., diarrhea. Dysentery. Tenesmus. G. N. uption. Cos-Nardost., tenesmus. Costiveness. P. mucous and Natrum mur., costiveness. P. our. Nelumb. spec. fl., costiveness fever. Diarrhœa and tenesmus. 8. P. G. N. Nepet. salviæ fol. rad., costiveness. cea. P. G. Ner. antidys., diarrhæa. P. Q. Costiveness. P. G. N. (G. 1

ry. P. G. N.
P.
S. Dysentery.

colic.)

Ner. Odor. fol., diarrhœa.

Niccol., habitual diarrhœa. Nigella sat., diarrhœa. G. N.

Nitric. ac., diarrhœa. G. N. Nyctorid., dysentery. r.



Nymph. Lot. A., constipation with fever. Diarrhos and tenesmus. P. Nymph. Lot. sem., costiveness. Diarrhose, P. Ocim. alb., costiveness. Stoppage of

stools and suppression of urine. Dysentery and diarrhosa with colic. P. Ocim. Basil. sem., constipation.

Ocim. sanct. rad., purging on the fifth day. P.

Ocim. sanci. sem., Costiveness. Olib. Ind., dysentery. P. G. M.

(g. in chronic.) Diarrhosa. g. M. Oncem. macroceph. fl., diarrhose and

tenesmus. P. G. X. Oncem. macroceph. rad., dysentery.

Op. pur., costiveness. G. M. (v. Plumbi acet.)

Op. mur. ac., dysentery. Op. nitric. ac., dysentery. G. Costiveness. g. N.

Op. sulph. sodæ, dysentery. 4 times 12. (chronic. M. and E. 30, N.)

Op., prepared with Aloë succotr., Calomel, Ipecacuanha, Tartar emet. and Menthe pip. R., in form of pills (one administered every hour) removed stoppage of bowels and suppression of urine of twenty-four hours' duration. If Camphor is substituted for Tartar emet. and Aloës, a compound will be obtained, which, in my earlier practice, sometimes proved successful in dysentery; but my opinion is that success is always problematical with such strong doses of compound drugs, and they should be used only when we know of nothing better.

Opepan., tenesmus. 4 times. G.

Dysentery. M. & B. G. (every hour, N.) Diarrhoea. P. O. N.

Oryza rubra, costiveness. Diarrhœa. G. Oxal. ac., tenesmus. P. O. N. Oxal. ammon., costiveness, with colic. P. Ozal. cornicul, costiveness. Tenesmus. Diarrhose. P.

Panie, pil., bilious diarrhose.

Costiveness, P., and increasing,

Papav. alb. sem., Composition: Take a quarter of an ounce of white poppyseed; a quarter of an ounce of sweet almonds; one ounce of red rice; one and a-half ounces of sugar, pound and mix them together. Doses of half-a-drachm are used as a remedy (called Dodi in Lahore) in tenesmus (v. Oryza rubra).

Papar. rhaad. fl., costiveness.

Dysentery, P. G. M. Tenesmus. P. Papav. rhasad. sem., chronic diarrhosa. Pareira brava, diarrhosa, vomiting and thirst. P.

Pastinaca Secacul, lientery. Diarrhœa, dysentery and tenesmus. G. N. Pavia, diarrhœs and costiveness. c. N. Petrol., diarrhœa. P.

Petrosel., costiveness. G. N. Phall. escul., diarrhœa and vomiting. P.

Phaseol. aconiti fol., diarrhœa.

Phaseol. radiat., bilious purging. P. Phænic. gummi, diarrhæa.

Phosph., dysentery. Chronic diarrhœs. Physal. Alkekengi, bilious diarrhœa.

Stoppage of stools and urine. P. Physal. flex. rad. Lah., diarrhœs. P. G. Physal. flex. sem., diarrhœa. P. G.

(chronic, 12 times, N.) Dysentery. Tenesmus. P. G. N.

Picrorrhiza Kurrooa, tenesmus.

Diarrhœa. P. G. Pip. alb., costiveness. P.

Pip. Betel fol., diarrhora.

Pip. long. rad., lientery.

Dysentery. o. N.

Pip. nig. IK., tenesmus. P.

Piscin., diarrhœa. c. N. (c. periodical.) Pistac. putam., diarrhæa with fever.

Dysentery. g. N. (g. with fever.)

Pis. sat., dysentery. P. G. N. Tenesmus and dysury, as also diarrhoea. P. Plantago maj., dysentery. G. N. (o. with fever). Diarrhoea, P. Plectranth, arom., diarrhoea. G. N. Plumbag. Zeyl, rad., costiveness, with hemorrhoids. Plumb,, seybalous stools. R. Plumb. acet., chronic dysentery. R. Plumb. acet., with opium, obstinate stoppage of the stools, with tympanitis, R. Podophyll, Emodi fol., dysentery and costiveness, G. N. Podophylli Emodi fruct., constip. P. G. Paonia corall., diarrhess. P. G. Dysentery with dysury. Polyanth, tuber, sem., costiveness, r. G. (with hæmorrhoids.) M. and E. 30. Diarrhoea. o. N. Polygon, linifol., diarrhoea. P. G. N. Polygon, macrophyll., diarrhcea. 12 times. (4 times N.) Polypod., mucous, and dark bilious purging. Tour. Polypod, Sekour, diarrhœa. Portul. Olerac, sem., diarrhœa, P. G. Costiveness. g. N. Prun. sylv. T., costiveness. P. G. Diarrhoen, G. N. Psyll. sem., diarrheea with rumbling in the bowels. Dysentery. Psyll, sem, tostum, diarrhoea. Tohr. Pulsat., diarrhœa. Pyrethr., dysentery. Diarrhoea, P. accompanied by emaciation. N. Quass. R., dysentery. P. G. N. Ranunc, bulb., costiveness. Diarrhoea. r. Ranunc.lanug. fol., dysentery. Tenesm. Ranunc, lanug, rad., tenesmus. Stoppage of stool and urine in abscess of the bladder. Raphani som., diarrhoen with vomiting

4 times 28.

Rheum Sinense, mucous diarrhoa. P. a. Dysentery, o .N. (o. ronsted, 8 times 24.) Rhus Coriar., chronic diarrhoea. Dysentery, G.N. Bilious diseases. Tour. Rhus Toxic., diarrhosa. r. c. Ricini fol., mucous evacuations. Ricini ol. K., as purging, R. Ricini rad. cort., an Indian purgative. Rosar, rubr. sem., tenesmus. G. N. (g. with fever,) Rosmarin., tenesmus. Rottlera tinct., costiveness. G. N. Diarrhoea and Tenesmus, r. Rubia Munj., tenesmus (when complicated with dysury. N.) Dysentery. P. G. N. Ruku tinctor., diarrhœa. P. G. (colliquative 12 times, N.) Rumex Beejbund, tenesmus. Sabina, diarrhoea. P. Sagapen., costiveness. r. Sago, periodical diarrhoea. Dysentery (in Q., N). Sahansebed, dysentery; with and without internal heat, M. and B. Diarrhosa and tenesmus. P. G. N. Salvad. Ind. fol., purging. n. Salv. off., dysentery. M. and E. Sandarac., obstinate diarrhœa; (colliquative, 4 times, N.) Costiveness, r. Santal, alb., diarrhoea, P. Sapindi emarg. fruct., costiveness. c. x. Sapindi ligni cort., diarrhoea with or without vomiting. Costiveness r. Sapii Ind. nuc, cort., tenesmus. Sapii Ind. sem., diarrhœa. Tenesmus. P. G. Dysentery. P. C. N. Sarsaparilla, diarrhœa. r. o. Dysentery, r. o. s. Scammon,, costiveness. Stoppage of the stools and suppression of urine, o. N.



Tenesmus. P. G. Scorpion., diarrhose. Sebest, diarrhose, Diseases of the bile. Tonr. Scools corn., diarrhose. G. M. Tenesmus. P. Selen., tenesmus. P. S. (I. II.) M. & E. 30. Diarrhosa. G. Costiveness. P. Senecio Musuca, diarrhosa and dysentery. P. Sepie or, lientery. Sepie succ., dysentery. P. G. (chronic). Costiveness, G. M. Serpent. exec., dysentery. Diarrh. G. M. Sialikand, costiveness. P. Sid. rad., chronic diarrhosa. Sid. sem., dysentery. P. Side., dysentery. P. Sisymbr. Sopk., costiveness. Diarrh. P. Smalt., costiveness. P. Smilaz China, costiveness. G. N. Solan. Jacqu. fruct., dysentery. Diarrhœa, r. g. n. Solan. Jacqu. rad. cort., diarrhœa and colic. P. Solan. nigr., costiveness. Tenesmus. P. Spigel. anthelm. R., diarrhea. P. (G. in worm-fever.) Tenesmus and dysury. 4 times. Dysentery. c. n. (G. in fever.) Spong. mar. usta, costiveness with fever. Stann, diarrhosa and dysentery. P. Staphisagr., diarrhosa. P. Purulent diarrhœs. G. Stinc. mar., costiveness. P. Storchad. Arab., diarrhœa. P. Stront., diarrhoea with griping and scybalous stools. R. Strychn. faba St. Ign., costiveness. Tenesmus. P. Strychn. nuz com., diarrhœa. G. N. Sulph., diarrhœa. P. Sunge Bueres, diarrhosa. Tenesmus. Tabacc., obstinate constipation.

Telc. alb., diarrhose. c. w., c. with emeciation. Costiveness Tale. sigr., purgings. with inflation (meteorism). Tamario. Ind. galla, costiveness. G. M. Tamerind., diarrhes. P. G. Tarax., diarrhose. Terebinthi sem., diarrhose. P. G. N. Costiveness. G. M. Terebinth. spir., diarrhoea. P. Tetrenth. apet., diarrhosa. P. Thuj. occident, R., dysentery. P. Thuj. orient. sem., tenesmus. P. Tigria., tenesmus. P. Trianth. pentandr. alb., diarrhosa and tenesmus. P. G. Trianth. pentand. nig., tenesmus. P. G. M. Costiveness. G. M. Tuber. cibar. nig. conserva, diarrhoes, dysentery, and tenesmus. G. N. Turpeth., diarrh. Dysentery. 4 times 12. With Ipom. car., mucous evacuations. P. R. The white internal part of this root removed tenesmus. 12 times. In Q, muco-purulent discharge with the urine and stools. P. (M. and B.) Umbellif. But a seri, tenesmus. P. Unguis odorat., diarrhœa. P. G. Urtic. dioic. f., costiveness. Diarrh. P. Uva passa maj., dysentery with erratic swellings, dry tongue, want of appetite, and excessive debility. (The raisins to be chewed.) Uva ursi, diarrhæa with colic. Costiveness. G. N. Dysentery. P. Valer. sylv., lientery. P. G. Diarth. G. N. Vanill. R., dysentery. 12 times 36. (4 times 28. N.) Costiveness. G. N. Verbasci rad., diarrhœa. P. C. Tenesmus. P. C. N. Verben, Lahor, herba, tenesmus. P. G. N. Verben. Lakor. sem., tenesmus. P. G. M. Dysentery. r.

Tabashir, diarrhes. P. G.

Costiveness, P. rybalous stools.

3. N.

g. Stoppage ssion of urine. ysentery. G. N. G., also with y. P. G. N. r., dysentery.

iess. P.

P. G. N.

1S. P.

nus.

4 times 28.

Dysentery, P.

Four parts of e part of white tered in larger cording to cir-

ndian remedy

ry. liquative,

a. P. G., also

S OF THE,

ie and painful wels. M. and E. struction and

obstruction of E. 12 times.

struction with

ctions of the

Camph. Cannob. sem. (emulsion), obstruction with indigestion, tensomus, &c.

Capill. Ven., hardness of the abdomen with obstruction.

Cass. Fistula, obstructions.

Cass. lign., obstr. in the bowels. Tour.

Cass. lign. fol., obstructions of the upper and lower parts of the alimentary canal and the spleen, with costiveness.

Celastr., painful obstruction of the abdomen with meteorism.

Cichor. fol. rad. & sem., obstructions. Coccul., obstructions with pain in the

side.

Colocynth. rad., obstruction.

Corchor. fruticos., obstruction with habitual diarrhoea. IT sol. at 3 depe interval, 20.

Creos., errant (vague) obstruction.

Cuscut. monogyn. sem., obstructions.
Cycad. revol. sem., obstructions with

Cycad. revol. sem., obstructions with swelling. Daphne Sunnerkat, obstructions.

Daron., hardness of the abdomen with internal heat. M. and R.

Datisc. Cannab.sem., vague obstructions. Elater., obstructions of the abdomen

and the spleen.

Fanic. rad., obstructions.

Fritill. cirrh., vague obstructions.

Gagerming, vague obstruction.

Gmel. Asiat., obstruction with indigestion.

Grewia Asiat., obstructions.

Harmala Ruta, obstructions.

Hermod. amar., obstructions with costiveness.

Hermod. dulc., obstruction with affections of the stomach. M. and R.

Ipom. dasysp., obstruction of the abdomen. Vague obstruction in the region of the umbilicus. Laws. inerm. deobstruens. Tohr.

Lichen odorif., obstructions.

Lign. sanct., hardness of the abdomen. P.

Makes obstructions. Town

Malva, obstructions. Tohr.

Manna Calabr., obstructions.

Meliæ Azed. cort., obstructions. Tonr.

Melie semperv. sem., obstructions.

Myrrha, with aloës, borax and raw sugar, prepared in pills, is administered in different chronic abdominal affections, and is a common remedy of the Arab physicians.

Nardost., obstructions. P. G.

Olib. Ind., painful obstructions.

Origan. vulg. obstructions.

Phas. radiat., obstructions. Tonr.

Polygon. Sekour, abdominal obstruction with internal burning.

Portul. Olerac. sem., obstructions with fever. M. and B.

Renunc. lanug. fol. et rad., abdominal obstruction.

Ricini fol., obstructions. Tonr.

Rosar. rubr. A., obstructions. Tohf.

Rubia Munj., obstructions. r. g.

Sagapen., obstructions with flatulency.

Sep. succ., obstructions with inflation (meteorism) and costiveness. M. & E.

Solan. Jacqu. fruct., painful obstruction about the umbilicus. M. and R.

Spheranth. Ind., abdominal obstruc-

Storax liqu., obstruction.

Sulph. Auliasar, enlargement of the abdomen. (v. Diseases of children and females.)

Tabashir, obstruction.

Turpeth., obstruction. Tons.

Urtic. dioic. A., obstruction.

Vespar. mel, obstruction in the region of the umbilicus. M. and E.

Villars. Nymph., obstructions.

Vit. Neg., obstruction.

Brain — HEART — MIND — NERVES — DISORDERS OF; AS APPARENT DEATH, APOPLEXY, ANXIETY, INTOXICATION, STUPOR, FAINTING, DELIRIUM TRE-MENS, &c. (v. also headache.)

Abelm. Mosch. sem., cordial. Tohr.

Acac. Cab. fol., stupor with fever.

Agar. a., pain in the heart, aggravated by respiration. P.

Ambr. gr., faintings; cordial. Tomp.

Amm. mur. spir., stupor; both to smell at and to be taken internally. B.

Amygd. am., intoxication and stupor. (Crapula) surfeit (the emulsion.) R.

Anac. or., stupor. c. The nuts roasted with honey and butter; the latter strained off and put into the ears in stupor. R.

Areca Cat. nux, cordial. Tony.

Argem. Mex. succ., torpor. P.

Arg. nitri fus., intoxication with visible subsultus of the stomach. Delirium tremens.

Arsen., intoxication. P.

Arum camp., removed stupor, by causing vomiting.

Asa f., intoxication. P. Atonic diseases of the nervous functions, particularly of the brain. Tohp.

Aspid. fol., intoxication. P.

Baln., the cold douche may be applied with advantage in affections produced by carbonic-acid gas.

Bar. ac., oppression, with asthma and spinal pain.

Bebeerine, delirium. Congestion of the brain. r.

Bellad. extr., apoplexy. P.

Bign. Ind. sem., intoxication and drowsiness. P.

Bovist., oppression and suffocation from carbonic-acid gas.

Bryon., stitching pains in the region of the heart.

But. fr. gummi, intoxication. P.

Cact. Tor succ., apoplexy. P.

Calam. ar., deficiency of heart (acardie);

as if from want of words. M. 15.

Calor, the application of warmth in apparent death. (v. Vol. I. of this work : Faqueer Haridas's resuscita-

tion, page 127.) ('alotr. gig., stupor with diarrhœa.

('ann. Ind. hb., exhilarating.

Cap. Ven., anxiety, with general pain. Hypochondriasis, &c.

Carniol. u. (as also precious stones in general), acts as a cordial. Tour.

Cass. lign. fol., pain in the region of the heart. Anxiety with perspiration and transient heat. P.

Caust., heartburn, and strong pulsation of the heart.

Celastr., apoplexy.

Chel. maj., intoxication in morning. P. Cherayta, cordial. Tour.

Chlor gas, mixed with atmospheric air, -1,-50 cubic inches, is a well known excitant of respiration in apparent death.

('hlorof., neuralgia. R.

Churrus, stupefies.

Cinnam., oppression with giddiness and feebleness. Exhilarating. Tour. Coccul., apoplexy.

Coff. Ar., neuralgia.

Compos. Pokermool, stupor.

Conv. arg., strengthening brain and nerves. Tour.

Cop. bals., heartburn. r.

Coriand., violent pulsation of the heart. A few coriander seeds, with the heads of seven common flies (Myocephala), rubbed together and administered internally, is an Indian medicine used in delirium. a.

Cornu c. a. u., stupor with fever.

Cost. Arab., strengthens the brain at the nerves. Tour.

Cost. n. Cashm., stupor in cons quence of poisonous stings or bits 12 times.

Croc. sat., stupor. Fainting. Cordi TORF.

Cucarb. Lag., nervous affections of t brain.

Cupr. carb., languor with muscul contractions after exertion.

Cusc., stupor with febrile shiverin 4 times.

Cycl. Eur., stupor, and intoxication with headache.

Daron., fainting. P. Cordial. Tour. Dat. Stram., comatose drowsines with dilated pupils and natur respiration. P.

Delphin. paucifl., cordial. Tour.

Diorit., anxiety. P.

Dracoceph. Royl., cordial. Tour.

Dulc., stupefaction. P.

Elater., apoplexy.

Eleagn. ang., oppression.

Euphorb. long., oppression. P. G. Euphras., dizziness of the head, after intoxication. P.

Fagon. Arab., intoxication in the

morning. P. Fic. Ind., intoxication with giddine

in the afternoon. M. and E. Fænic. rad., stupor.

Galena, languor with heat and gidd ness. M. and E.

Galvanism, nervous debility.

Gard. dum., intoxication in the morn

ing, with headache. r. Gmel. Asiat., periodical faintings.

Guil. Bond., prejudicial consequence of drunkenness. Intoxication wit

troubled vision in Q. Harm, Rula, intoxication and stupes



Herecl. dis., oppression & hypoch. r. Holerrh. pub., inturication. r., and removed chronic periodical stupor with headache.

Jasm. A., apoplexy. Tour.

Jatr. Curc., delirium with insensibility. P.

Kali hydrocyan., intoxication. P. G.

Kine gummi, stupor.

Kunkolmirch, anxiety.

Lapor. sanguis, apoplexy. Toxr.

Lich. od., cordial Tour.

Lim. Low., disorders of the brain and the nervous functions. Tohr.

Lep. fol, stupor, r., which only vinegar can remove. Tour.

Lupul. Hum., faintings.

Macis, stupor. P.

Malv. mont., stupor. P.

Mandrag., stupor. P.

Maranth. fac., stupefaction. P.

Mind. spir., in doses of from half an ounce to an ounce, to relieve drunkenness (surfeit.) B.

Morph. ac., disorders of the nervous functions.

Mosch. nux, oppression, intoxication, and heaviness of the head. r.

Moschus, cordial. Tonr.

Myrob. Embl., cordial. TOHP.

Nard., strengthening the brain and nerves (nervinum). Tohr.

Nel. spec., cordial. TOHY.

Ner. Odor. rad. mont., stupefaction. P. Ocim. pil., oppression.

Ocim. sanct. sem., strengthening the nerves, brain and heart. Tour.

Op. pur., stupefying. Apoplexy. Тонг. (v. Mental disorders.)

Opop., impaired sensibility.

Or. ac., stupor. Apoplexy. Fainting. P.

Phas. acon., stupor and oppression Spig. anth. hb., st with fever. 12 times. (v. In Vol. I. and visible pulse of this work, page 130, the applica-

tion of it, as a werm poultice, to the head, for the revival of the Faqueer Haridas from apparent death.)

Phys. Alkekengi, stupefaction. r. Phys. fex. Leh., a stupefactive medicine.

Piscin., v. Discuses of children.

Polyg. molle, stupor.

Primule verie, affections of brain.
(v. Mat. Med.)

Pulsat., stupor.

Ran. lan. rad., intoxication. P.

Res. Piei, clearing the brain. Tour.

Rhus. Cor., cordial. Tour.

Rosar. r. f., faintings. Tonr.

Rosmar., nervous affections. Apoplexy and stuper. R.

Bub. Mwaj., intoxication, r. Oppression with headache. r.

Rumex. ac., heartburn.

Sahansebed, anxiety, with febrile excitement.

Salep, anxiety and oppression at noontime with subsultus of the stomach, after an old bite from a serpent.

Salv. off., tonic.

Santal. a., cordial. Tohr.

Saphirus, faintings. R. (v. Mat. Med.) Sapind. em., intoxication. P.

Sel., relieves injurious effects of spirituous liquors.

Sep. succ., faintings with ague.

Serp. exuv., with sal-ammoniac; oppression and exhaustion from the heat of the sun. (One dose every second day, continued for two months at least.)

Sil., languor with pricking pains.

Sinap., apoplexy. Tonp.

Sieymbr. Trio, intoxication. P.

Sol. Jacqu., apoplexy.

Spig. anth. hb., stupefacient. Violent and visible pulsations of the heart. **E**. Staph.. apoplex v.

the nervous

th headache, ing of spirits. ion, fainting, stupefying

ession, with effects from Stupor, like

ver. P.

r. Stabbing the region of

PH.

a stupor and derate drink-

vomiting. P. h hypochon-

tions of the functions. R. s a Cashme-

. P. ion, with ex-

ibility of the

nales, diseases

Cardam, maj. and min.

Caryoph. arom.

Croc, sat.

Galanga

Lepid. sat.

Macis Torn.

Nardost. Toru.

Nitric. ac.

Petrosel.

Pistac. TOPH.

Psyll, sem.

Xanthoryl. Toff.

BRONCHITIS, v. Affections of the throat, &c. BRONCHOCELE, v. Glands — diseases

of, &c. BRUISE, v. Violence, &c.

Bulimia. v. Stomach—diseases of.

BURNING AND PRICKING OF THE SKIN, v. Skin-diseases.

BURNING HEAT - INTERNAL, SENSA-TIONS OF,

Acae. succ., burning in the chest. r.
Acon. Nap. ext., internal burning.
Agar. u., burning in the stomach.
Alcanna, internal burning with pain. r.
Antim. sulph. r., burning in the head,
with affection of the eyes.

Areca Cat. v. Camph.

Astrag. Dr a b, internal burning. r. Calc. citrat., burning in the head.

Carbo veg., internal burning with fever and pains.

Cera citr., burning in the chest. r. (v. Skin diseases.)

Chelid. maj., internal burning. r. a. Chenop. a., internal burning.

Daron., internal burning.

Doodsea, internal burning.

(v. Skin diseases.)



99. on the feet, are said to have been

healed by the licking of dogs. Calcie chlorat, sol., application with lint in burns. R.

Carbones, burns.

Collod., application in scalds. 2.

Creos. liniment. (five to ten drops to one ounce of olive-oil), in burns and chilblains. R.

Datur. Stram., ointment from the leaves, in scalds. R.

Dolick. prur. (?)

Gossyp., raw cotton after the application of flour, gypsum, rhuberb, &c., to burns. R.

Lawson, inerm., applied with water in chilblains. (v. Vol. I. p. 4.)

Malos, burns. Toyn. Terebinth. ol., applied. R.

CACHEXY (disordered habit of body), AND UNNATURAL LONGINGS. (Pice).

Ajuga. dec., desire for extraordinary things; as lime, coals, earth, &c.

Ars. sod., cachexy.

Belemn., desire for earth, &c.

Bism. mag., cachexy.

Carniol. u., cachexy. .

Cascar., cachexy.

Chel. maj., cachexy.

Chin. cort., cachexy (after pulsatilla has been previously given.)

Cich. rad., desire for earth.

Cubeb., desire for extraordinary things. Cycad. revol. sem., cachexy.

Ferr. sulph. v. Kali carb. and Myrobal. Gagerming, cachexy.

Heracl, diversifol., cachexy.

Iod., desire for earth.

Kali. carb., with sulphate of iron and mucilage of gum arabic (in the form of pills) is administered by English physicians in Cachexy.

Fici Car. sem., universal burning sensations. P.

Glin. dict., internal burning. Grew. Asiat., internal burning sensa-

tion. r. c. (v. Skin diseases.) Jatropha Curc., burning in the mouth and throat. P.

Mango, excessive use of; universal burning sensations. P.

Mango sucl., burning during the day, with chilliness by night, P.

Nop. sale. rad., internal burning. P. Oxal, Acet., burning of the forehead. (v. Skin diseases.)

Serp. exuv. (v. Skin diseases.)

Smil. China, internal burning.

Solan, Jacqu. fr., internal burning. P. Spinac. tetr., intern. burning, with fever.

Tabacc., internal burning. Talci albi., internal burning.

Verbena Lahor., internal burning.

BURNS, SCALDS, AND CHILBLAINS.

Althea, with olive oil, applied in burns. R.

Aqua phagad., lint dipped in and sprinkled with powdered rhubarb as an application in suppurating burns. R.

Arg. nitric. fus., marks from scalds, and white scars. M. 40. Touching with lunar caustic or its solution (half a drachm or one drachm to one ounce of distilled water) in burns. R.

Arsen., burns.

Butyr. rec., or cream applied on fresh scalds, and licked immediately by a dog. This process repeated at short intervals, was, in Lahore, the mode of cure adopted by the workmen at the gunpowder manufactory, a proceeding which brought to my mind the history of Lazarus, whose ulcers ay-earth. м.

xy. Embl., each one o. n., each half d, and Mart. iturated in an inces of curdays, and afterain pills. The ery morning; k afterwards: t be avoided This is the the astrologer ahore, Pundet pretended to nany cases of

es, infants and

ing effected in

exy.

uts are bruised ined, and evasistence of a ntity of honey hey are again and afterwards r., and Embl., as is necessary ent electuary. me a nostrum hore, who is many persons ime. Accordof the patient. a drachm to taken twice or

Vitri fel, longings for extraordi things.

Xanthox. fr., longings for earth.

CALVES-HARDNESS OF THE,

Mantis nidul.

CARCER, v. Ulcers.

CARBUNCLE, v. Mortification.

CARDIALGIA, v. Stomach—disease

CARIES, v. Bone—affections of,

CATALEPSY, v. Spasms, &c.

CATARACT, v. Eyes—diseases of,

CATARRHS, CORYZA (GOLDS), IN

ENZA, &c.

Alth. f., catarrh in opium-eaters.
Alth. rad., catarrh of nose and la
Anac. or., v. Pip. long.
Ars., pulmonary catarrh. Influ

(v. Dulc.)

Arum Colocass., catarrh with

without fever; runnings from

eyes and nose.

Aurant. dulc. flav., coryza with ind

Arell. nux, a worm-eaten hazel-n emptied through the hole I needle, and some mercury put it; the hole is then sealed and the nut stitched in a pic cloth and fastened on a cor worn as an amulet on the n body for six weeks; at the ex which time the cure of an hat catarrh is effected, and it will I re-appear (?)—so it is said in stantinople.

Balausta, coryza.

Bain., cold baths in catarrhal affects
Baryta, chronic catarrhs.
Bistorta, pulmonary catarrh. Co.
Bomb. hept. gummi, catarrh. P.
Camp. lign., coryza.
Camph., influenza.



Cassia Kharn. N., coryen.

Cass. Tora, coryen with sneezing and headache.

Cataract, catarrh with confused aight. m. 80,

Cetac. ol., catarrh. r. c. Soap prepared from this oil in coryza and chronic catarrh of the lungs.

Chenep. a. sem., catarrh with ophthalmia and pain in the temples.

Con. extr., chronic caterrh of an opiumeater. M. and M. 60.

Cop. bala, chronic catarrh.

Crees., chronic catarrh. Corysa with sneezing. Influenza.

Croc. set., mucous pectoral catarrh.
Cubeba, long standing corysa,
Cupr. sux, corysa with hemicrania.
Curc. longa, catarrh with pains of the
calves.

Datisc. Cannab. sem., coryza.

Dat. Stram., v. Pip, long.

Deals. Root for fistula, pulmonary mucous catarrh with rheumatic pains and burning of the palms.

Delphin. paucifl., coryza. Catarrh. P. Drac. sangu., catarrh.

Dulc., influenza. (A. Ars., glanders in horses. M. and E.)

Eug. Jambol., catarrhs.

Eug. Jambol. cort. succ. (E.) pect. mucous catarrh with rheumatic pains.

Euph. gummi, catarrh with pain of the chest.

Euph. thymifol., mucous pect. catarrh.
Euphras., mucous pectoral catarrh.

Evolv., coryzu.

Gard. dumet., coryza.

Glin. dictamn., catarrh. P. G.

Harm. Buta, coryza with running of the eves.

Heracl.disersifol., mucous pect. catarrh. Hollow. pill. sol., mucous pect. catarrh. Hyosc. n. ezir., v. Plumb. ac. Hyose. n. fol., catarrh with hemotrhoids.

Indig., catarrh and coryra.

Jasm. A., mucous pectoral catarrh.

Jatropha Cure., coryza with sneezing.

Kino gummi, catarrh & ophthalmia. P.

Lamin. sacch., pectoral catarrh. P.

Lont. sat., pectoral catarrh.

Lini sem., catarrh with fever and rheumatic pains. Influenza. R.

Magn. carb., catarrhal affections of the eyes, and toothache,

Magnet, lap., catarrh.

Malvac. To dree, coryza with dry throst.

Manna Hed. Alk., coryes. P.

Marrib. a. (E.) coryza with catarrh of the bladder.

Mastix, catarrhs.

Melia semp. sem., pect. mucous catarrh.

Merc. subl. corr., v. Tabashir.

Mimos. Pud. siliq., pectoral mucous catarrh.

Myrob. compositio, (called Trifel Zemani), employed by the Hakims for habitual catarrh. R.

Myrt. bacc., catarrhal cough. Catarrh of the eyes and nose. P.

Natr. sulph., coryza with sneezing.

Nelumb. spec., pectoral mucous catarrh. Nerium antidys., pectoral catarrh.

Nigell. sat. scm., pectoral catarrh.

Nitric. ac., coryza.

Nycterin., coryza.

Ocim. alb., pectoral catarrh. 4 times 28.
Ocim. sanct. rad., coryza. Catarrh
with muco-purulent expectoration.
Onosm. macr. fl. & rad., catarrhs. p. c. M.

Onosm, macr. ft. & rad., catarras. F. G. W. Op. pur., chronic catarras.

Oryza rubra, catarrhal cough, with obstruction in the nose.

Oxal. ac., catarrh.

Pastinaca Secacul, coryza and catarrhs. P. a.

catarrhs. R.

atarrh. P. G.

r. sem., Dat. ng., removed a

companied by vision, and

. Coryza. P.

rhal heaviness

yosc. n., in my ometimes been

tarrh of lungs.

pect, catarrh. al catarrh.

atarrh.

coryza and

dache, P.

d coryza, G. N.

th headache. meezing.

n coryza as an

ions of eyes.

shir.)

nucous pulmo-

a. P. G.

G. Catarrhal

and eyes.

ary catarrh.

Serp. exuv., catarrh. P. G.

Sil., coryza,

with headache. Spong. u., pulmonary catarrh.

Spig. anth., (R.) catarrh. P. G. Cory

Squilla, coryza.

Staph., coryza.

Stach. Arab., pulmonary catarrh. Strychn., influenza.

Strych. f. St. Ign., colds.

Strych. n. vom., colds. Influenza. Sulph., coryza with sneezing.

Tabashir with sem. hyosc. n., Merc. su

corr., and Sarsap., administered

pills, removed a hereditary catara

accompanied with pains in t

temples, and hardness of heari

(disecoia).

Tarax., catarrhal headache, wi

running from the nose. M. 30. Thuja, coryza with headache.

Thym. v., catarrhs, old and recent.

Ultram., coryza with catarrhal inflar

matory swellings of the glands. P. Urt. dioic. fl., rheumatic toothache.

Urt. dioic. rad. cort., catarrh wi

rheumatic pains. Uva ursi, catarrh of Opiophags (opiu eaters).

Vanillæ (R.) catarrh.

Viol. rep., coryza. P. G.

Xanth. cort., colds. P. G.

pulmonary catarrh and hemicrani Zed. Zer., catarrhal affections of eye

Zingib. off., diseases of the muco membrane. Nasal catarrh. P.

Zyz. Jug., catarrh.

CEPHALITIS, v. Headache, &c. CHILBLAINS, v. Burns, &c.

CHILDREN - DISEASES OF,

Ammon. caust. liqu., eclampsia. (Internally.) m.



Anac. or., whining and crying of sucking infants with fever.

Ary. fulm., mortality in childhood.

(i. e., where there is an apparent predisposition to it in a family.)

Arg. sitr. f., mortality in childhood.

Bellad., v. affections of the nose.

Bor., thrush, &c.

Boe., mortality in childhood. Consumption in children with diarrh. F.o. It was administered to the wet nurse and also to the child.

Calc. carb., spontaneous luxation in children. (v. Suipi.)

Cennab. Ind., v. Sennas fol.

Casear., garigrenous screness of the mouth in children.

Caster., umbilical rupture with colic and crying in infants.

Cham. v., spasms in children. R. Chin. cort., thrush.

Cof. Arab., crying and whining of infants.

Cumini sem., soreness of the mouth of sucking infants.

Capr. sulph., small tumours in general of infants.

Dolick. pr., mortality in childhood.

(The convalescence began after the use of this medicine, which had caused in the first instance vomiting and purging.)

Delich. pr. faba, involuntary passing of water during night, from irritation of calculi in the bladder.

Dulc., inflammation of the eyes of new-born infants. 2.

Geran. prat., hectic fever with enlargement of the abdomen in infants.

M. and M. (The mother and the sucking infant both took this medicine; the latter recovered after vomiting, purging, and increase of fever.)

Kall hydrec., atrophy of infants, with frequent vomiting and diarrhos.

Leper., involuntary passing of urine during sleep.

Merc. v., inflammation of the testicles of infants.

Ocim. sanct. rad., emaciation of a sucking infant. (The mother had taken this medicine for cough, and the child had an eruption of pustules, which caused its recovery.)

Once. macr. f., screness of the corners of the mouth, and vesicles of the tongue in infants. r.

Picrova. Kurrooa, crying and whining of infants with tenesmus.

Piscia., acute hydrocephalus.

Pergat., consumption in children. R.

Rub. Munj., atrophy and marasmus in children.

Rutha gr. v. Spasms.

Sacch. imp., inflammation of the mouth and of the throat of an infant. r. (which Sil. I. (H.) m. in three consecutive days removed.)

Sahansebed, erupt. of children. B. Salvia off., diseases of children. B.

Sec. c., crying and whining of infants with emaciation.

Sense fol., pounded together with fresh hemp leaves, and applied to swellings of testicles of children. R. Strucks., involuntary passing of prine

Strychn., involuntary passing of urine during sleep.

Strycks. s. som., involuntary passing of urine during sleep, from irritation of calculi in the bladder.

Sulph. citr., emaciation of children. a.

(R.) sores behind the ears and on the genitals in children. a.

A. (every second day) Calc., difficulty in learning to walk in children. Testud. ov., scrotal hernia of children. R. γ Q, abscess infant (cured

and Females-

purging. The patient must, of course, lie on his stomach, and be placed on a bed, perforated, so as to allow the vapour or smoke from the candle to reach the navel.

Clerodendron infortunatum

Coff. Arab., fresh roasted, is said to act as a disinfectant.

* Copal

Creosot.

Cucurb, Lagen. (v. Mat. Med.)

Cyperus longus

Cytisus scoparius

Delphinium pauciflorum, Tohr.

Digitalis purpurea

Diorit. (because the Sung e Busrce, whose composition is the same, has proved beneficial. (v. Mat. Med.)

Diosma crenata

Dol. prur. radix

Doodeea

Elaterium, G. N.

Electricit., v. Galvanism.

*Galvanism., I have already alluded to the importance of this agent in the first volume, page 145. I will only add, that galvanic baths may, perhaps, be useful in this disease. The patient being placed in a warm bath, the conductor of one of the poles is applied to a part of the body under water, whilst that of the other is brought into contact with some other part not immersed.

If a favourable effect is not soon apparent, it may be worth while to reverse the poles. We must not, however, persist in the attempt to cure by magnetism only, but use internal medicines also.

*Gardenia dumetorum

Geranium nodosum

Glinus dictamnoides

Gratiola

il frictions. R.

v. Vomiting,

id to produce

ot are said to hey may be

lication to the

drachms, wax be made into and burnt bel one-third is lt may prove combustion is funnel-shaped d to produce

Guajaci gummi Gutte gummi ... Helianthes semiña Helleberus fastidus Ilez aquifolium Ipomora dasysperma Jugi. nuc. cart. int, Lepidii sat. sem. Leucas cophalotes *Lufa am. sem. Meconopole Nepalensis Melies semp. cort. & sem. Meloës Tel. (R.) internally and externally. Menispermum kirsutum Mercurials unquent., friction on the perineum. Momerdios Guger,vel Mori a, rad, cort. Narcissus bulb. Nitr. acid., blistering in cholera-morbus. R. Nymph. semina **Opopanas** *Parcira brava Phallus esculentus, G. N. Phaseolus aconitifolius Phanicis gumni

Phys. fes. sem.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad.

Piscincum Pistacia putamina Pis. s., fumigations of, z. Plant. mej. Phunbago Zeyl, rad. Poonia corall. Pulsatilla Pyrethrum Rhatania Rum. Acet. Rum. Beejbund Sabadilla Sabina Samb. cort. int. Sapindi lig. cort. Senega Sida bb. & sem. Sinapi ser. with honey, taken warm. Stincus mar. *Sung e busree Tetranthera apet. Thym. Serp., G. N. * Thym. V. Ultramarinum, G. N. Vanillæ. (T.) G. N. Verbascum Vincetoxicum Viol. rad., or Violine Vitri fel Zhorabia, B. (V. Mat. Med.)

Nors.—In the preceding list of 106 medicines and remedies, there are 94 without and 12 with •; the former I have not tested in Cholera, but introduce them from my manual, as worthy of trial. The 12 with • are those which I proved useful, either in the Epidemic of 1835, or, at a later period, in Sporadic cases of Cholera, at Lahore.

The following 267 I tried, and insert as having failed-

Acac, cort.	Acon. fer.	Ambra. gr.	Ant. sulph. r.
Acae, gummi	Acon. Nap.	Amygd. am.	Ant. tart.
Acac. sem.	All. sat.	Amyl.	Apium grav.
Acet. Vini	Alœxyl.	Anac. or.	Araneum
Achyr. asp. sem.	Alth. fl.	Ant. sulph. n.	Areca Cat. nux

ac, ol. Fici Ind. fol. am. v. Fœnic. sem. aulmoogra od. Fumaria eravta Galanga in. sulph. Galla Turc. h. fl. mam. cort. ome pent. ag. capræ balt. mur. ccin. cc. Ind. c. nux c. Sech. ff. Ar. loc. mp. Pokerm. nv. arg. p. bals. rall. r. riandr. sat. Indig. st. n. Cashm. Iod. oc. sat. Ipec. ot. Tigl. sem. ust, Mahirub. Ъ. cum. Mad. m. sem. p. mur. p. sulph. re. longa sc. mon. d. sem. ct. fr. ct. nucl. Lepor. r. tis. Canb. sem. t. Stram. fol. acoc. Royl. ilc. Locust. ast. gummi ab. Rib. g. Jambol. Lyc. hb, ei Car, sem. Mac.

Gard. dum. Goss. sem. Gran. ac. cort. Gran. ac. rad. Gran. ac. sem. Guil, Bond. Gund.Zulm sem. Gyps. Set selaj. Harm. Ruta Helict, Isora Hermod. am. Hermod, dulc. Hord. decoct. Hyosc. n. sem. Ichthyoc. Ipom. cor. sem. Jal. Conv. Jal. mirab. rad. Jatr. Curc. Kali ferrocyan. Kali oxym. Lacca in gr. Lacca in tab. Lact. sat. sem. Lav. aqua dest. Laws. incrm. Lich. odor. Lini sem. Liquir. succ. Lithanth. Luff. am. extr. Lup. Hum.

Major. Malv. Todree Mal. Arm.suc.ins. Mamira Khutai Mang. carb. Mango nucl. Man. Hed. Alh. Manna Pers. Mast.

Magnes, carb.

Mel. Azed. fol. Mel. Azed. gum. Mel Menth. pip. T.

Mentha vir. Mori a. fr. T. Mosch, nux Moschus Mutella Antig.

Myrob. Bellir. Myrob. Cheb. Myrob. citr. Myrob. Embl. Myrob, n.

Myrt. fol. Nardost. Natr. mur. Nel. sp. fl. Ner. ant.

Ner. Od. fol. Nig. sat. sem. Nitric. ac. Ocim, Basil. scm.

Op. pur. Ovi albumen Ox. ac. Ox. amm. Pap. a. cap. Pap. a. sem.

Pap. rh. sem. Pavia Petros. Phosph. ac. Phys. Alkekengi Picrrh. Kurroos Pip. long. Pip. n. Pis. sat. Plectr. ar. Poligon, linifol. Portul.Oler.sem. Psyll. sem. Rap. sem. Rheum tost. Rhus Cor. Rhus Kakrasingh. Rie comm. cort. Ric. comm. rad. Ric. comm. sem. Ros. rubr. fol. Rottl. tinctor. Rub. Munj.

Bagap. Sago Salen **Balvia** Salv. Moorcroft.s. Santal, a. Sapind, emarg. Sercoc. Saxifr. Kolt Scamm. Scolop. Scorp. Sebest. Sec. corn. Senn. fol. Sep. ossa Serp. exuv.

Sinap. Sisymbr. Irio Smil. China Sol. Jacqu. fr. Sol. n. Spher, Ind. Squilla mar. Stoch. Arab. Stront. nitr. Strychn, St. Ign. Strychn. pot. Sulph. ac. Sulph. lac Sympl, crat. Tab. fol. Tab. sem. Tabashir Tamarind.

Tarant. Tart. ac. Tereb. ol. Thea vir. Tragac. gummi Trib. terr. Turp. Conv. Uva Ursi Val. sylv. Ver. a. Vesp. nid. Viola rep. Vit. Neg. Zed. Zer. Zinci carb. Zinc. sulph.

Zing. rec.

CHOREA, v. Spasms.

COLDS-DISEASES ARISING FROM.

Acac. sem., v. Palsy.

Ammoniac. (vapors), in aphonia from a

8il.

Arg. fulm., rheumatic pains from cold.

Aur. nitro-salamm., v. Pains.

Baryt., disposition to catching cold, and inflammation of the throat.

Berb. Lyc., rheumatic fever from a cold. 12 times.

Bryon., disorders arising from taking cold.

Caps. sem., pain in the joints, from a cold. M. and E.

Cham. v., fever from catching cold.

Churrus, palsy from a cold.

Cich. sem., cough with fever, from catching cold.

Con., predisposition to catch cold. R. Dule., pain in the joints, from a cold.

Goss. sem., burning and prickling pain, with numbness in the limbs, from colds.

Grew. As. fr., gout (arthritis) from a cold.

Mac., catching cold.

Major., pain in the feet, from a cold. Menisp. gl. fec., disorders from eatching cold.

Mut. Antig., pains from catching cold.
Myrob. citr., heat in the head, with pains in the legs, as if bruised, after a cold. 4 times.

Op. mur. ac. comp., fever from catching cold. 4 times 12.

Physall. Alkekengi, imperfect paralysis, from cold.

Rheum Austr., acute rheumatism, from cold.

Sid. sem., fever, with pain in the throat and the side of the chest, from cold.

Strych. n. vom., disorders from taking cold.

48 m taking cold heat in temperatures but sligh elevated. of a periodical Cuscuta, sensation of cold with feve Daron., sensation of cold on a sm headache, &c. 2 times 36. part of the cheek. ces a sensation Gard. dum., shivering in the morni with sweating, even when or lightly covered. Gent, rad., cold and swollen han SHIVERING, and feet. Guil, Bond., sensation of cold wi fever. in a burning Ichthyoc., shivering with headache, & Indigof. Anil, shivering when t the feet and wind blows only very gently. Lacca in gr., shivering and sensati ering. of cold during great perspiration. ith subsequent Lithanthr., sensation of cold with inte mittent fever. ver. Lupin. a., shivering. P. ering. Macis, shivering. n of cold, with Mango sem., shivering by night at burning by day. P. Op. sulph. sod., shivering. ring. P. Ox. ac., shivering and coldness wi apoplectic habit. Pip. Betel fol., shivering. ring. P. Santon. sem. (R.) shuddering ar with thirst. yawning with fever. cold affecting Sarcoc., shivering and thirst. r. Sep. sacc., shivering and fever. Spig. anth., shivering. the morning, Tabacc., universal sensations of col with chattering of the teeth. Thym. v., shivering in fever. In co feet, warmth. P. rith subsultus Umb. Butazeri, shivering. Urt. dicic. rad. cort., warmth. P. Valer. sylv., shivering and trembling with internal heat. yawning, and Vit. Neg., coldness of the fingers ar ing. P. G. toes on bathing, or on exposure temperatures wind. sensation of Zingib. off., shivering.



Colic, s. Flatulency, &c. CONCUSSION, v. Violence, &c. CONSTIPATION, v. Bowels - irregular action of. CONSUMPTION, v. Emaciation, &c. CONTAGIONS, v. their respective denominations, and fevers. CONTORTION, v. Palsy and Spasms. CONTRACTIONS, v. Spasms, also Palsy. CONTUSIONS, v. Violence, &c. CORNS, v. Violence, &c. COSTIVENESS, v. Bowels - irregular action of. COUGH, v. Asthma, &c. CRABS, v. Vermin, &c. CRACKS, v. Skin diseases. CROUP, v. Affections of the throat, &c. CRUSHING, v. Violence, &c. CUTANBOUS DISEASES, v. Skin diseases. DEAFNESS, v. Ear-diseases of, DEBILITY, GENERAL AND PARTIAL, WITH OR WITHOUT MORBID SEMI-OR PROSTATIC DISCHARGE (SPERMATORRHŒA), OR IRRITABIL-ITY OF THE EJACULATORY VESSELS, &c. the prostate gland. Spermatorrhœa. a. n. Spermatorrhœa.

Acac. sem., discharge of secretion of the prostate gland.

Spermatorrhœa. a. n.

Acac. succ., general debility.

Spermatorrhœa. P.

Ajouain, spermatorrhœa. P.

Ajouain, spermatorrhœa. P. a. n.

Ajuga D., spermatorrhœa. P. a. n.

Ajuga dec., spermatorrhœa. G. n.

Althæa, impotency. a. n.

Anac. occ., spermatorrhœa. a. n.

Anac. or., paralytic, general debility.

Angelic. sem., spermatorrhœa. P. a. n.

Araneum, general debility.

Spermatorrhœa. P. a. n.

Arec. Cat. nux a., impotency with spermatorrhœa. a. n.

Arec. Cat. nux n., spermatorrhœa.

VOL. II.

Argent. fulm., sensation of debility, from taking cold. Armorac., general debility with spinal Arnica, spermatorrhoa with impotency. a. w. Arsen. sod., general debility with want. of appetite. Arum camp., spermatorrhosa. G. N. Arum Colocas., painful weakness in the feet. P. Asari rad., impotency with spermatorrhœa. (European root. g. Indian or Cashmerean. G. M.) v. Mat. Med. Asplen. fol., general debility. Barler. longifol, sem., as an aphrodisiac, R. Bedelbish, spermatorrhœa. P. G. (Impotency. N.) Behen a., spermatorrhœa. P. Blum, aur. sem., impotency with hæmorrhoids. Bombac. pent. gummi, spermatorrhæa and impotency. R. Borax ven., impotency. (Indian borax, N.) Bovista, such debility in walking as to fall. P. Buteæ fr. gummi, painful weakness in the feet with restlessness. Spermatorrhœa with gonorrhœa. Spermatorrhœa with impotency. G. N. Calebrookea opp., impotency, a. x., with spermatorrhea. c. Caloph, inoph., spermatorrhea. Calotrop. gig. rad. cort., impotency.r.o.n. Calotrop. gig. succ., impotency. Campech. lign., general debility. ('amph. amygd. d., spermatorrhæa. (Emulsion.) Cantharides, are used by the Hakims,

as well as by European physicians,

in impotency; the latter commonly

e former (who f any descripas follows :pë Telini, are curdled; the effective parts parated in the ministered in ces-as, white mbergris, &c. s an electuary. also be made y adding isinm. I, however, use of the blisdy, but give a ugs which are

ney.
ney.
neral and local.
spermatic dis) As relapses
it is advisable
nedicine some
vals of two or

atorrhœa.

with calculous 0 to 00. (With

pility. r. c. is in the feet, wa with spinal ity.

d peeled)

v., with smilax n of weakness Coccul. men., spermatorrhæa. P.

Cocos nur, spermatorrhæa. P.

Coff. Arab., impotency.

Colocynth. rad., prostatic discharge after gonorrhea. M. and E.

Comp. Zerbabri, impotency. P. G. N.

('onium, spermatorrhæs and impotency. G. N.

Conv. arg. sem., thin spermatic discharge.

Spermatorrhea with impotency, a.s. In combination with Butea frond. gummi, impotency.

Corchor. fint., spermatorrhœa with im-

potency. G. N.
Costus Arab., spermatorrhoea. P. G. N.
Costus n. Cushm., too early ejaculatio

seminis. M. and E.
(Spermatorrhæa with impotency. E.)

Crat. Marm., spermatorrhæa. g. x.

Creos., general debility.

Cucum. Mad., spermatorrhæs.

General debility. r. (Impotency. x.)

Cupr. amm., debility, general and local.
Spermatorrhoa with impotency.

Cuscuta, spermatorrhœa. G. N.

Cuper, long., general debility, after loss of blood, or discharge of any kind. Spermatorrhæa. c. s.

Daron, debility with fever, or with diabetes.

Dates Cann. rad. cort., general debility. Delph. G hafes succ., spermatorth. r.

pakness in the Delph. paucif., spermatorrhæa. P. G. lmpotency. G. N.

Djendaloo, impotency. P. G. R.

Dolich, faba, impotency, F.G. M. & E. 60.
(Impotency with spermatorrhes.
M. E. 30, N.)

Dulcam, general debility with numbness in the feet.

with smilar . Eben., spermatorrhoa. P.

Embryopt, gl. fr., impotency, p. o. Impotency, M. 40.

Embryopt, gl. sem., impotency. M. B. 60. Eryng. camp. rad., aphrodisiae. R. (v. Mat. Med.) Eugen. Jambol. cort. succ. (R.) sperma-, torrhose, with dysury. Buphorb. long., general debility. Buphorb. ten., general debility. Buphras., general debility. Spermatorrhosa. Too early ejaculation of the semen. Euryale fer. fl., aphrodisiac. R. Esole., impotency. P. C. (with spermatorrhoea. w.) Fagon. Arab., spermatorrhœa. P. Fici Ind. fol., impotency. Spermatorrhea. G. N. Fanic. rad., too early ejaculation of the semen, M. and E. 60. Fungus ign., Spermatorrhœa. Gagerming, general debility. Gard. dum., general debility; principally in the feet. Gent. rad., impotency. P. (M. & E. 30.) Glacies, the external and internal application of cold is a well known strengthening (tonic) remedy. Gossyp. fulm., spermatorrhœa. Gossyp. sem., general debility. P. Gran. ac. rad. cort., impotency. G. N. Gundelia Zulm sem., impotency. R. Gyps., spermatorrhœa. (impotency. n.) Gyps. Setselajit, spermatorrhœa. Harmela Ruta, weakness in the feet. Helict. Isora, weakness of the feet in walking. Helleb. n., impotency. G. N. Hossen Jussif, general debility. Hoya vir., spermatorrhœa. P. G. N. Hyosc. n. sem., spermatorrhœa. g. N. Ichthyoc., spermatorrhoea. 4 times 60. M. and E. G. N. Indigof. Anil, impotency. P. G. N.

Ied., general debility with disorders

of the stomach and falling out of the hair (capillitium). Irid. rad., impotency. (Application). R. Jalap. mir. rad., spermatorrhose. P. Jatropha Curc., general debility. P. Jugl. reg. lign. cort. (R.) impotency. Jugh reg. nuc. cort. (R.) impotency. P. G. Junip. bacc., spermatorrhosa. P. G. Weakness in the feet. Kali bichrom., impotency with catarrh &c., (with spermatorrheea. w.) Kali Sals. fam., spermatorrhæs. G. Keikeila, impotency with confused vision and dyspnæs (difficulty in breathing.) Kris, impotency. M. and E. (But one failure in six cases). Lact. vir. extr., spermatorrhœa. Lamin. sacch., spermstorrhæa. G. N. Led. pal., spermatorrhœa. G. N. Lepid. sat. hb., spermatorrhœa. G. N. Aphrodisiac. Tonr. Lepor., impotency. g. N. Spermatorrhoea. P. Leuc. ceph., spermatorrhœa. G. N. Locust., impotency with or without spermatorrhœa. P. Lycop. hb., spermatorrhœa, r. Macis, as a tonic. R. Magnet. lap., general debility. Malva mont., spermatorrhœa. G. N. Mameera Cashm., general debility, giddiness and confused vision. Marrub. a. (K.) spermatorrhœa. P. G. This sperm. discharge, M. and E. 60. Impotency. (?) Mastix, impotency. P. G. N. Mecc. bals., strengthening the muscles and womb. Tour. Palsy of the penis-(local application). Tohr. Meloe Telini, v. Cantharides.

torrhea. 6.
d e. 60. Too
e semen.
P. G. N., (with
bility.)
hoea. P. G. (M.
B. (M. & E. 60.)
e spermatorrh.
ecy.

inal discharge voluptuous and sperma-

too early dis-

chœa. G. N.

iy. G. N.

of the feet.

a. Weakness

eet. P.

æa. 4 times 28.

ncy.

ncy (the root shrub, exter-

debility, o. N.

npotency (with npotency with thoney). G. N. a. a. F. G. (with

ey and nasal

ermatorrhæa. a. g. n. debility. Op. p., spermatorrhesa. r. (and increasing it) s. s.

Opop., a relapse of spermatorrhea. F. Oryza r. spermatorrhea. F.

Oral. ec., debility with sweating. Weakness and numbness of the feet. Spermatorrh. (With impotency, s.)

Ozal, anm., spermatorrhes. G. S.

Panic. pil., thin seminal secretion.

Pastin. Secacul, spermatorrhoes with impotency. g. N.

Persic. nucl., impotency with Q.

Spermatorrhoa. P. Phall. escul., spermatorrhoa with im-

potency. c. N.

Phosph.,general and local debility, with
irritation (from early pollution.)

Too early ciaculation of the semen.

Spermatorrhoea, r.

Phosph. ac., spermatorrhoea with impotency. 6, N.

Pip. a., total impotency. (R.) every other day a dose (30); partial impotency (imperfect erections). Every other day a dose. (v. Scorp. and Vit. Neg.)

Pip. Betel fol., spermatorrhæa.

Pip. long. rad., general debility. P. 6. (Spermatorrhæa and impotency. s.)

Piscin., impotency. (Lozenges, prepared from the cranium of a fish, moistened with Tr. of fish-gall.) M, and E, 30.

Plat., debility and weariness.

Plectr. ar., spermatorrhœa.

Podoph, Emodifr, spermatorrhea. G.N. (Failed, in eight cases, but twice.)

Polyg. lin., general debility.

Portul, sem., impotency. P.

Prun. sylv., (R.) painful weakness of the feet.

Raph, succ. cum Berb. Lyc. Res, spermatorrhœa with hæmorrhoids. Ricini fol., weakness with subsultus of the stomach. Rorismer. E., general debility. Rub. Munj., general debility. Santal, a. spermatorrhosa, P. Sepind, em., general debility with spinal pain. Scorp., spermatorrhma with impotency. c. w. General debility. r. A. Nerd., spermatorrhosa with frequent discharge of urine. A. Piper a., impotency. (x. and z.) Sebest., spermatorrhosa. Seesle corn., weakness, from the loins downwards. Impotency. P. (with spermatorrhosa. w.) Senec. Jacqu., impotency. Senega, spermatorrhosa. G. Serp. exuv. (with sal-ammoniac). Feebleness, general and local. Sialikand, spermatorrhæa. Side fol, impotency. Spermatorrhea. Sid. rad., too early ejaculation of the semen, with urinary affections. Impotency and spermatorrhosa. G. N. Sid. sem., spermatorrhoa. G. N. Impotency. P. Sisymbr. Irio, debility after dysentery. Sisymbr. Soph., weakness of the feet. Smilaz China, v. Cinnam. Sol. Jacq. fr., spermatorrhœa. P. G. N. Spher. Ind., feebleness with mucous discharge. M. and B. Spig. anthelm. (K.) spermatorrhoea.g.n. Spong. w., impotency. P. Stann., spermatorrhea with impotency increasing (?) Strychn., spermatorrhœa. G. N. Strych. pot., impotency. P. Tereb. sem., impotency. Trapa bisp., spermatorrhæa. Umbelif. Butazeri, impotency (with

spermatorrhæa. w.)
Urt. dioic. f., general debility.

Use passe maj., general debility with an acute disease, want of appetite, dysentery, &c. Vanil. (R.) Impotency. G. M. Verbasci fol., too early eigenlation of the semen, with catarrh. Spermatorrhos with dyspnoss, &c. M. 30. Verbacci rad., weakness of the feet. Veep. mel, spermatorrhos. e. M. Vinc. min. fol., spermatorrhosa. P. C. N. Vit. Neg. A. Piper a., impotency, M. & B. Xanthos. ligni cort., spermatorrhesa. Impotency. e. w. Xanthox. sem., weakness of the feet. DELIBIUM-TREMENS, v. Brain - disorders of, and Poisoning. DELIVERY, v. Females diseases of, DERBYSHIRE-NECK, v. Glands, &c .- diseases of. DIABETES, v. Urinary disorders. DIAPHRAGM-PAIN OF THE, Myrob. Beller., P. DIARRHŒA, v. Bowels-irreg. action of, DISEASES IN GENERAL, v. the different species. DISLOCATIONS, v. Violence, &c. DREAMING, v. Restlessness, &c. DROPSY, v. Swellings. DRUNKENNESS, v. Brain-disorders of, and also Poisoning. DULLNESS, v. Forgetfulness. DYSENTERY, v. Bowels-irreg. action of, Dyspersia, v. Stomach-diseases of, DYSPNŒA, v. Asthma, &c. Dysury, v. Urinary disorders. EAR-DISEASES OF, AS PAIN OR IN-FLAMMATION OF THE EAR (OTITIS), WITH OR WITHOUT DISCHARGE FROM THE BAR; DIFFICULTY OR HARDNESS OF HEARING (DISECOTA, SUBSURDUS); TINGLING OF THE BAR (TINKITUS AURIUM), &c. Abrus prec. a., inflammation of the ear.r. earing. Q. ne ear. ation of the scharge from

d in inflamsed in India). of the ear,

the car. M. & R. flammation of ichanical irri-

m the ear.
m the ear.
ains and stopDifficulty of

ear with dis-2 times 36.

earing, P. G. N. f hearing and G. (in Q. N.)

the ear. arge from the

ars with giddi-

ed in deafness fortnight.) R. arge from the

the ear. lischarge from

he ear, with a

nmation of the

mation of the

Castor., discharge from the ear.

Chenop. a. sem., difficulty of hing. P.

Cic., deafness and dumbness. Diffic of hearing. Inflammation of ear. P.

Cleone pentaph., inflammat. of the Cleone visc., boiled with oil, strai and put into the car, is said, in St to have cured deafness.

Crocus (with almond oil), applicat in earache, with or without charge. R.

Crot. Tigl., laneinating pain in ear. r.

Cucurb. Lag., a native remedy in I for pains in the ear.

Cup. ac., pains in the ear.
Cuscut., pains in the ear. P.

Cuscut. sem., difficulty in hearing. Cyp. long., deafness.

Datisc. Cann. rad., acute inflamms of the ear. Itching of the ear. Dat. mart., tingling in the ears,

giddiness.

Dat. Stram. fl., inflamm. of the es

Deals. Root for fistula, difficult

hearing. Catarrhal rheumatic a

tion of the ear and the nose.

and suppuration of the external

after a blow.

Deals. Root for Sersum, pain tingling in the ear. Deafness dumbness. Lancinating pain it ear. P.

Doodeea, tingling in the ear, difficulty of hearing.

Eug. Jambol., inflammation of the with catarrh.

Evolv., inflammation of the ear. | culty of hearing. M. and E.

Gard. dum., difficulty of hearing speaking. Inflammation of ear. P.



Gent. red., difficulty of hearing. P.
Grat., difficulty of hearing and tingling
in the ear, with headache.

Gype. Setselsjit, inflammation of the ear from a blow.

Harm. Rute, itching in the ear, after discharge from the ear.

Iod. smygd. d., inflammation of the ear. 4 times (during the night).
v. Zinci ied.

Jai. Conv., lancinating pain in the ear.
Jatr. Curc. som., difficulty of hearing.
Jun. bacc., difficulty of hearing. Juniper
berries boiled with oil, strained,
and the fluid applied locally, is useful in hardness of hearing. Tour.

Just. Nas. f., inflammation of the ear. P. G.

Kali hydriod., prickling in the ear.

Kali hydroc, pain in the ear with discharge.

Lact. sat. sem., pains in the ear, and teeth.

Lam. sacch., triturated with sugar, applied to the eye, produced tingling in the ear, and difficulty of hearing.

As this remedy contains iodine, it is worthy of trial as a local application, and especially endermically in affections of the ear. (v. Iodine and Zinc. iod.)

Lim. Laur., difficulty of hearing with amaurosis in one eye. M. and E. 60.

Lini sem., inflammation of the ear. P. Liqu. rad., difficulty of hearing. P.

Locust., tingling in the ear. P.

Magn. carb., sensation of burning and piercing in the ear.

Meccan. bals, pain in the car. Tour.

Melie semp. sem., pain and tingling in
the car.

Melil. sem., pain in the ear.

Men. trif., pain in the ear with discharge from the ear. Merc. subl. corr., pain in the ear with discharge from the ear.

Merc. vis., pain in the ear with discharge; acompanied by external soreness of the ear.

Merc. viv. A. Ars., hardness of hearing in Q. P.

Moring. Soh. rad., pain in the ear, with difficulty of hearing. M. and B. 60.

Morph, v. Op.

Nehumb. spec. A., pain in the ear.

Nycter., itching eruption behind the ear, after discharge from the ear.

Ocim. pil., itching of the ear.

Ocim. sanct. rad., pain in the ear. P. G. with discharge from the ear.

Oncem. macr. A. vel rad., tingling and lancinating pain in the ear, with difficulty of hearing.

Op. pur., lancinating pain in the ear, with shifting pains. Morph., one grain with about twenty drops of lukewarm water, injected into the ear, produced an immediate sound sleep, and removed, as if by magic, the most violent pains in theear (accompanied by contortion of the facial muscles in a man addicted to immoderate drinking). Opium one part, almond-oil two parts, and juice of calotropis gigantea three parts, mixed, and applied with cotton in difficulty of hearing. B. (v. Calotropis).

Phosph., tingling in the ear, and difficulty of hearing. P.

Phosph. ac., tingling in the ear, and difficulty of hearing. 4 times 60.

Phys. Alkekengi, difficulty of hearing. P.

Pip. a., difficulty of hearing.

Plant. maj., difficulty of hearing. P.G.N. Plat., tingling in the ear.

Polyg. linif., violent inflammation of the ear.

n injection in

from the ear.

sting pain in

lood from the hearing, after

f the ear.

n powder of)

e ear. P.

l pain in the rom the ear,

the ear, (ap-

the ear, with f hearing, and ., м. & Е. 60. the ear, and

ty of hear-

in the ear, P. hearing, P. o. Ferline, 40. Lot., lancinating pain in the ear, extending along the side of the throat. P.

Forles, em, difficulty of hearing. t. Fop. sed, pains in the car. M. and E. Imfler, cert, discharge from the CHE. P.

Zinc., pain in the ear,

Deafness, st. and E. 60.

Zinci ind., desfness.

Zinci sulph., as an injection in discharge from the ear (using at the same time proper internal remedies). R.

For difficulty of hearing, or deafness, the following simple remedy is used by oriental physicians. The gall of a goot or sheep and a bruised garlic-bulb, are mixed with a spoonfull of strong vinegar, and two spoonsfull of water, and kept over a slow fire till the watery part is evaporated; it is then strained, and used locally.

EMACIATION (ATROPHT) CONSUMPTION, PHTHISIS, HECTIC FEVER, AS ALSO

OBESITT, HTPERTROPHY, &c. Ajousia, chronic fever. Tony.

Anggd. am., consumption. Amagd. d., obesity. r. Tonr.

Axec. or., internal fever, with heaviness of the head.

Ant, er., emaciation. B.

Argem. Mez. sem., atrophy, with cough and swellings.

Ars. (I.) hectic fever, G. N.

Bdell., obesity. P. TOHP.

Behen a. & r., obesity. P. Tone,

Berth., hectic fever, with cough, and pain in the side, M. and M.

Bism. mag., emaciation with diarrh. n.

Bombyz, dried, powdered, and bott 1,

and (taken in three drashm doses daily), fattens, and improves the appearance. Tour.

Bev., v. Children—diseases of, Calumb. rad., consumption. Hectic fever.

Culeir. gig. fol., hectic fever with scrofula, also with dysentery.

Canin., (!) phthisis.

Cam. Ind. Cashm. red. cort., hectic fever.

Case lign., emaciation. x. and z.

Case, lign. fel., obesity. P. R.

Cass. Tora, obesity. P. TONF.

Çetec. et., phthisis and pulmonary consumption. z.

Chia. cort., hectic fever.

Charras, consumption.

Emaciation of the feet.

Cich. rad., hectic fever.

Conche fluv., hectic fever, with cough and swellings.

Conv. arg., atrophy with asthma, cough and obstructions. M and E.

Cop. bals., hectic fever, with cartarrh.
Creos., consumption. R.

Cueum. acut., v. Perspiration.

Cure. longs, emaciation with dysentery.

Hectic fever, with thirst and dry mouth. Obesity. P. Tour.

Curc. Zed., obesity. P. Tohp.

Delph. Ghafes f., chronic fevers.

Delphin. paucif., obesity. P. Tohr.

Ficus Ind. fol., hectic fever.

Funar., hectic fever with swellings.

Gagerming, hectic fever. Consumption with expectoration of pus.

Ger. nod., v. Children—diseases of, Granat. Pun., obesity. P. Tonr.

Uype. Setsetajit, hectic fever with costiveness and red colored urine; hectic fever with burning in the soles of the feet, asthma and cough.

Harm. Rute, phthisis.

Herael. div., atrophy.

Hirudo med., dried and burned to charcoal, powdered, and given internally, are said to produce emaciation.

Hyose. n. fol., incipient consumption. z. Indig., emacistion with diarrhose.

Iod., phthisis and atrophy. r.

Kali ferrocyan. v. Children—diseases of, Kali Icd., hectic fever. P.

Lacca in gr., hectic fever.

Atrophy. P. Tone.

Lactucar., consumption.

Leuc. ceph, slow internal fever.

Lini sem., (in combination with honey) in the commencement of emaciation with pains in the chest.

Liquir. rad., atrophy.

Lup. Hum., scrofulous atrophy.

Lyc. hb., emaciation.

Mango nucl., slow internal fever. r.

Melo Cucum., obesity. P., and giving color to the face. Tohr.

Millef., hectic fever.

Momord. Gugervel, fever and cough. P.

Myrob. Bell., hectic fever with cough. Myrob. Embl., fever in the evening with cough.

Myrob. n., internal fever.

Myrt. bacc., hectic fever with cough.

Ner. Oleand., emaciation, and insensibility in one arm.

Nitr. mur. ac., atrophy of the liver. R. Ocim. sanct. rad., v. Children—diseases of,

Ol. anim. foet., emaciation (externally). R.

Op. sulph. sod., hectic fever with cough. m. and E. 30.

O.ig. herocl. (aff. spec.) emaciation with sleeplessness.

Pustinaca Sccacul, emaciation with a bleeding excrescence on the head. Phell. aqu., consumption. R. e strand and

Consumption, or with cough, stomach, ith expectora-

ever and burnnarge of blood.

ear

HP.

- diseases of, urious in conexciting and

nectic fever, n.
nelation (one
xymat,, Tour,
rnoon,
with wrinkled

with crawling omplaining, &c. two months!

with cough.

er with diarch. Tout.

♀ pains. ough, heat in m, lasterg six

i less of appeh pain, cough, tration, werse Something St. Inc., beetly reversible properties with \$\frac{1}{2}\$, considering in the first unifer ni stages, \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

The real consumption. (A meistered tollar) clear worm on the chest can Theorem in the chest can be the five result.

Tr = 8000, internal rever, with heada list also with charts an

Train, to phys. He to tever, Fig. W., internal river.

 $T_{\rm C}(x) > 0$ in phills is.

Fit I[f(I)] become fever with cough.

Warney is the reperting reperture. Zerichien mogel. (org. persistent internal fever. M.

ENCESTED TUMORS, r. Gloris, &c. ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEAD WITH UNCLOSED CORONAL SUTURE.

Pisciu. Side.

EXTERITIS, v. B. wels-inflammation of EPIDLMIC DISPASES, v. Their respective denominations, and Fevers.

EPILIPSV, r. Spasms, &c.

Errs rayis, c. Nos. - Freeding of the, Enterross, actri, c. Pever with emotions.

ERVETTONS, CHECKIC, P. Skin disers & ERVSTPLEAS, P. Fever.

Exercisences, v. Skin discises, &c. Exercises, v. Viclence, &c.

EYL TIBLISTS OF THE, as:

c rue :.

AMM ROSTS (paralyte less of so, http://
PTPLOTEX (devide vision);
PCTROTIUM (eversion of the eye ele.
PETPLOTEX (emining of the eye ele.
PETPLOTEX (emining of the eye);
PTM RATECHA veries bline ness);
POTROTIUM (disty on the cyclid);
PARACONA on white speek of the

Muser velitables (apparent



NEPHELION (a small semi-transparent speck of the cornea).

NICTALOPIA (day-blindness).

OPHTHALMIA (inflammation of the eye).

PHOTOPHOBIA (dread or intolerance of light).

PRESBYOPIA (far-sighted).

PROLAPSE (sinking down).

PSOROPHTHALMIA (itching of the cvelid).

PTERYGIUM (a triangular excrescence of the conjunctiva oculi with its base directed towards the sclerotica, and its apex to the cornea, like a little wing).

STRABISMUS (squinting).

TRICHIASIS (inversion of the eyelashes).

Abelm. mosch. sem., hemeralopia. M.

Acac. Furn. fol., hemeralopia. M. Acac. Farn. sem., specks of the cornea.

Acac. ver. cort., incipient cataract. Acanthac. Ootungun, hemeralopia. G. N. Epiphora. P.

Achyr. asp. sem., photophobia, with burning in the eye. Inflammation of the eye, with opacity in the cornes and pain in the temples.

Acon. Nap., incipient amaurosis.

Ajuga Deals., inflammation of eye. M.

Ajuga dec., specks on the eye. M. & E. 60. Alcanna, lippitude with running from

the nose, on rising in the morning.

All. sat., inflammation of the eve. M.

Allern. sess., inflammation of the eye. Troubled (nebulous, confused) sight.

AUA. A., inflammation of the eye with gonorrhœa. Trichiasis.

Alth. sem., psorophthalmia.

Alum. cr., strabismus. R.

Amarant. Jountcha, nebul. sight. G. N.

Amman., diplopia.

Ammon. gummi, inflammation of the eye. M. and E. 30. Weakness of the eye.

Anac, or., dimness of sight. Nyctalopia and hemeralopia (application of the juice). R.

Angel. sem., specks of the cornes. Epiphora.

Ant. sulph. n., incip. cataract. M. & E. 60. Ant. sulph. r., incipient amaurosis. Specks of the cornes. Prolapse of the iris.

Araneum, lippitude. M. 40. Pterygium of both sides.

Areca Cat. nux n., epiphora,

Argem, Mex. succ., inflammation of the

eye, specks of the cornea.

Arg. fulm., incipient amaurosis. Arg. nitric. fus., corneal speck with weakness of sight. Incipient amaurosis. Itching in the eye. Inflammation of the eye. Superficial ulceration of the cornea (cauterisation). R.

Armor., epiphora. Specks of the cornea. Arn. (T.), weakness of sight at midday. P.

Ars., troubled sight.

Ars. pot., epiphora.

Arum camp., inflammation of the eye. Double vision. P. G. Incipient cataract. M. and B.

Asa f., incipient amaurosis. Applied with clarified honey, in dimness, films, specks, &c. R.

Asari rad., epiphora and dimness.

Aselli jec. ol., specks of the cornes. (application). R.

Aspar. Halioon sem., amaurosis.

Aspar. asc., incipient cataract. Specks of the cornea.

Aurant. cort. (R.) epiphora. P.

Aur.nitrico-mur., epiphora. x. Prolapse of the eyeball, with suppuration.

d, wh. t. tre
mes yellow, t.
halmlin, Sonsye, M.
amaures, s.
aurosis,
ht, with headpains, Wealt-

I running from
of sight, r.
in the eye.
ht. Dimness,
Catarrhal epithe nose.
Burning and

es.

Pains in the pongy vascular e. Trichiasis. tht, and weak-

epiphora, r. ent amaurosis. ey(lid, as in

thalmic with ins in the eye

itha mia. P. 6., flammation of it. Inflamma-6. N. Specks ation). R. ophthalm.P. 6., ent amaurosis.

a and pricking

onthalmia. ence in the eye, on of the eye plication E. Carlo A. paintel, pyterygium.

Troubled's ghit, from a serpent's bite.

C. in gig. 2006., specks of the cornea. Leucoma.

Col. in, g/g, e.m., hemeralopia. Fpiphora. Speeks of the cornea. Dimness, and epa ity of the cornea.

Celd., [g. 160], specks of the cornea. When rubbed on an infismed or sore part of the body, or on the spine in fever; opacity of the cornea. r. This medicine being easily procured in India, it might be worth while to try it endermically.

Calumt, rad., incipient cataract, m. and E. So. Epiphora, 4 times 12. Double vision, M.

Camp. lign., inflammation of the eye. Reduces of the eye.

Cann. Ind. Cashm. fl., epiphora, and specks of the cornea.

Cann. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., ectropium.

Opacity of the cornea. Films.

Psorophthalmia.

Cann. Ind. Lah., lachrymation with scalding. Spasmodic pains in eyes.

Canth., application of the burnt fly for specks of the cornea. R.

Carp. spin, rath, speeks of the cornea.

Opacity of the cornea.

Carlo, an. (C. C. n.) opacity of cornea.
C. raiol. n., inflammation of the eye.
Weakness of sight, Disturbed sight, r.

Carissa, Car. fol., palsy of the upper cyclid, r.

Carpobals., itching of the eye. Swelling of the eye. Trichiasis. Hemeralop, r.

Carenal, ar., strengthening the sight.
Redness of the eye, p. Hemeralop.
Cascarilla., itching of the eye.

Cass al., periodic vibration of the muscles of the eyes, r.

Cass, Kharn, Na epiphora. Specks of the cornea, v. 6.



Cass. lign. fol., inflamm. of the eye. P. o. Cass. Tora, lippitude.

Cateracteum, incipient cataract.

Troubled sight with catarrh.

Cepa, epiphora.

Cetac., rheumatic pain in the eyes and temples. r.

Chaulmoogra ed., troubled sight.
Chel. maj., epiphora. Ophthalmia. Q.
Cherauta, weakness of sight.

Nyetalopia and hemeralopia.

Chis. sulph., muses volitantes the following eye-water (collyrium) is recommended: Sulphate of quinine one grain, distilled water three ounces, and as much sulphuric acid as will render the mixture clear.

Churrus, incipient cataract. Leucoma. Epiphora.

Cickor. f., inflammation of the eye. Incipient amaurosis. Troubled sight. Films. Trichiasis.

Cich, hb., films. M. and B. 60.

Cimic. (?), trichiasis (the application of the insect's blood). R. Perhaps the H. applied to the sore part of the eyelid, immediately after the removal of the hairs of the eyelash, might produce the same effect.

Cinnam. fl., itching of the eye. P. Citri Galgala sem., epiphora.

Cleom. post. Ab., inflammation of the eye, with epiphora, and pain in the temples. Nephelion.

Troubled sight. M. and E. 60.

Clored, inf., pain in the eyes.

Colch. cut., pain in the eyes and temples. Troubled sight. P. c. N.

Coloc. red., v. Zing. rec.

Columba, films (the application of their blood). a.

Concha few., nephelion.

Con. seac., double vision.

Cap. bais., inflammat. of the eye. r. G. N.

Epiphora. c. n. Itching of the eyes. Weakness of sight,

Corall. r. ust., epiphora.

Corok. fruct., swelling of the eye. r.

Cord. ang., inflammation of the eyes. P.

Coriandr. sat., hemeralopia.

Corvi jec., to specks on the eyes, the application of raven-gall. n.

Cotyl. lac., sub-acute ophthalmia.

Films. Hordeolum.

Crat. Marm., wart-like excrescences of the cornes.

Cross., disturbed sight with headache.

Itching and pricking in the eyes.

Trichiasis. Chronic swelling of the
eye-lids. Secretion of glutinous
matter in the eyes. Psorophthalmis.

Croe. sat., weakness of sight.

Crot. Tigl., v. Mercur.

Crust. Djinge, films.

Cucum. acut. Kalanori, troubled sight. M. and E. 50.

Cucum. acutang. P., specks of the cornea. Swelling of the eyes.

Incipient cataract. M. and E. 60. Cucum. Madar., specks of the cornes.

Cucurb. Lag., lippitude.

Cumini sem., psorophthalmia. Itching of the eyes. P.

Cupress. nux, chronic inflammation of the cycs, with lippitude and troubled sight.

Cup. ac., epiphora. Inflammation of the eyes. r.

Cup. sulph. cryst., specks of the cornea, itching of the eyes. Protrusion of the iris.

Curc. longa, opacity of the cornea.

Cusc. mon., nyctalopia and hemeralopia (the application of the fresh juice). R.

Cusc. mon. sem., incipient amaurosis. M.

Cyc. rev. sem., sub-acute ophthalmia,

reiling of the

. Indammapiphora.

in the eye.

Trichlasis. calopia. r. c. of the cornea.

photophobia, at inflammaor two drops apple leaves

If the inflamit side, it is ear; and vice

epiphora.

bled sight.

cation of the

s of cornea. M. cornea. M. of the eyes. P. almia, M. & E.

e cornea. M.

Leucoma.

the cornea

(K.) troubled

chiasis. (The erved in vineEsph. Centre. Talak, double v

Euph. epith., trichineis.

Esqui. loogif., troubled eight. Hemeralopia. r.

Espă, thymifol,, epiphara.

Explorar, weakness or dimness of a Hordeolum.

Evole., inflammation of the eyes. Fagon, Arab., epiphora. Hemeral Swelling of the eyes. v.

Ferri vulah, Ind., specks of the co

Films in the eye. Troubled sight.

Fanic. rad., incipient blindness. W ness of sight. Troubled sight. r.

Burning in the eye, with epiph Fanic, sem., hemeralopia.

Frit, cirrh., trichiasis.

Fung. ign., troubled sight.

Galena, incipient cataract. m. and

Gard. dum., swelling of the eye. Gent. rad., incipient amaurosis. u.&:

Troubled sight. F. G. N.

Ger. nod., trichiasis. Epiphora.

Geum et., inflammation of the eye. Burning in the eye, with pain in temples and face. Glin. dict., troubled sight.

Specks of the cornea.

Gossyp. sem., epiphora. G. N.

Gourboot i, catarrhal epiphora a running from the nose.

Gran. ac. rad. cort., inflammation the eye. ♀. Trichiasis, with trousight, also with specks of the nea (used for three months). Gratiola, inflammation of the server

Gratiola, inflammation of the eye. Short sight.

Greso. Asiat. (R.) hemeralopia. P.
Gund. Zulm sem., inflammation of
eye. Epiphora. o. N.

Gyps. Zernik Goudenti, pterygi



Gype. Setzelajit, pterygium. Epiphora. c.

Herm. Rute, hemeralopia. P. Helict. Isora, pain in the eye. Troubled sight, Q.

Heliotr. Europ., inflammation of eyes. Helieb. a., hemeralopia.

Heracl. diversifol., chronic inflammation of the eyes, with opacity of the cornea. Epiphora, Trichiasis. Holc. spic., trichiasis.

Hollow. pill. sol., specks of the cornea.

Itching of the eyes.

Hosses Jussif, incipient amauros.

Hyose. n. fol., double squint.

Hyose. n. sem., hemoralopia.

Hyper. perf., inflammation of the eyes.

Indig. nitr. ac., specks of the cornes.

Inula Hel., troubled sight. g. n.

lod., opacity of the cornea, Q. A fixed sight (staring look). P.

Ipec., swelling of the eyes. P.

Ipom. cusp., epiphora.

Ipom. dasysp., hemeralopia. P. G.

Jalap, Conv., epiphora.

Jalap. mir. rad., epiphora. Troubled sight, Q.

Jalap. mir. sem., troubled sight. P.
Jugl. nuc. cort., scrofulous ophthalmia.
Just. Nasut. fl., specks of the cornea;
also those proceeding from smallpox. Epiphora. Troubled sight. o. N.

Keliakand, troubled sight.

Kali bickrom., opacity of the cornea.

Kali iod., troubled sight. P.

Kali min., epiphora.

Kali Sals. fam., specks of the eye. P.O. Kali sulph., troubled sight. A spongy vascular excrescence on the eye. Swelling of the eyelid, with fever. M. and S.

Karanjus pakares (the spinous husk), epiphora. P.a. Itching of eyes. Kekenra, opacity of the cornea.

Kunkelmirch, weakness of sight. Trichiasis. Opacity of the cornea, with epiphora. r. c.

Lamin. secch., inflammation of the eyes. Troubled sight. Nyctalopia and hemeralopia. Lippitude. r. c. Lamium a., weakness of sight.

Laws. incrm., powder, mixed with water to a paste, and applied on the anus, is an Indian remedy in inflammation of the eyes.

Led. pal., weakness of sight. Troubled sight.

Lent. sat., incipient amaurosis.

Leon. Royl., inflammation of the eyes. Lepid. sat. hb. & sem., troubled sight (but only Q).

Lepor. sang., specks of the cornes, from small-pox. Trichiasis. Weakness of sight, after a serpent's bite.

Lim. Laur., specks of the cornea. P. G. Hemeralopia. G. N.

Lini sem., (with honey) sub-acute ophthalmia.

Lithanth., weakness of sight.

Locust, pain in the eyes and temples.

Lup. Hum., epiphora. P. Hemeralopia. P.

Lycop. hb., epiphora. Troubled sight.

Hordcolum. A spongy vascular excresence on the eye. R.

Lycop. sem. ('K.) specks of the cornea.
Troubled sight. Hordeolum.

Macis, chronic and atonic epiphora.

Magnes. carb., inflammation of the eyes. Troubled sight, even incipient amaurosis. Continued intolerance of light. Corneal specks. Epiphora. o.

Magnes. mur., troubled sight.

Major., inflammation of the eyes. r.

Mameera Cashm., epiphora. Lippitude. Inflamm. of the eyes. P.G.N. Hemeralopia. P.

Mameera Khutai, weakness of sight.

the pupil. welling of the la. Troubled

mation of the

le vision. ion of the eyes, ight. Pteryt. G. N. the eyes with also with pain ostiveness. sight. sight. G.

pia and hemea. Weakness

hora. P. iris. tion in lachry-

sight. ith Kali ind.

(comp.) provith epiphora. of a grain) sion. Inflam-G. N. Itching

ght. c. Weakntortion of the

d sight. piphora. M. and F. 60. eralopia. eralopia, r. ight. lammation

the eyes. P. G. 12 times-24 times. Epiphora. Itching of the eyes. Mosch. nur, pterygium.

Mulq. rap. 'aff. spec.) adhesion of the eyelids. Swelling of the eyes. r. Mutella Antig., redness of the eyes. Lippitude. Myrica sap., itching of the eyes. r.

Myrob. Beller., incipient amaurosis. Weakness of eyes. Epiphora. c. x. Myrob. Embl., confused vision. Weakness of sight. Opacity of the cornea. Epiphora with lachrymal fistula. Myrob. n., pains in the eyes, upon opening them, after inflammation.

Myrt. bacc., epiphora. P. G. Hemeralopia, P.

Narciss. bulb., lachrymal fistula. Nard. Jat., troubled sight. P. Natr. mur. Lah., weakness of sight. Opacity of the cornea. Specks of

the cornea. a. x. Nelumb. spec. fl., confused sight, Q. Double vision. Lachrymal fistule. Nep. salr. rad., epiphora,

Ner. Odor, rad. cort., films on the eye. Hemeralopia. r. g. x.

Nice., presbyopia. R.

Nigella sat., epiphora by night.

Nitric. ac., inflammation of the eves, with pain of the forchead.

Numul, Shudnuj, epiphora. Confused sight.

Nycter., opacity of the posterior capsule of the lens. Epiphora. c. N. Ocim. a., inflammation of the eyes. Epiphora.

Ocim. Basil. Cashm., weakness of sight. Ocim. pd., psorophthalmia. Ocim. s. sem., itching of the eyes, P.

Olib. Ind., lippitude. Psorophthalmia. Weakness of sight or confused sight. after an inflammation of the eyes. Epiphora, r.



Oncem. macroc. rad., epiphora. Pricking in the eyes. P.

Op. sulph. sod. comp., inflammation of the eyes.

Oxal. soid., epiphora.

Oxal. corn., pterygium. Opacity of the cornea. Films on the eye.

Passic. pil., itch, and burning of the eye.

Pareira br., troubled sight in the afternoon.

Pastinacs Secacul, itching of the eyes. Epiphora.

Petrol. Penjabia., catarrhal and scrofulous affections of the eyes with fever. Psorophthalmia. Epiphora. c. Petros., hemeralopia. Nyctalopia. r. Phall. esc., incipient amaurosis.

Troubled sight. P.

Phell. agu., troubled sight.

Phosph., chronic inflammation of the eyes, with specks of the cornea.

Phosph. ac., inflammation of the eye. P.
Phys. Alkekengi, epiphora with
sensation of heat in the head.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad., palsy of the upper eyelid.

Picrorrh. Kurrooa, epiphora. Troubled sight. m. and m. 60.

Pimb. gummi, hemeralopia.

Pip. a., chronic inflammatory affections of the eyes. Lippitude.

Pis. sat. Ind. mont., incipient cataract and amaurosis. P. c. Troubled sight. Epiph. Lippitude. Films of the eye. Plant. maj., inflammation of the eyes. Plat., squinting and rolling of the eye. B.

Paonia corall., inflammation of the eye with lippitude. Pterygium.

Trichiasis. Itching of the eyes. Polan, rad., lachrymal fistula, c.

Specks of the cornea. Inflammation of the eyes. Incipient amaurosis with pains in the temples.

Polyanth. tub., epiphora. Specks of

the cornes. Inflammation of the eyes. P. G. M. Hemeralopia. C. M.

Polyp. Sekour, incipient blindness (?)
Portul. Oler., confused sight. P.

Prunella v., glistening of the eyes.

Weakness of sight. Miliary eruption on the eyelids. Incipient amaurosis. Confused sight. c.w. Epiphora. c.w. Rulsat., catarrhal and sub-acute inflammation of the eyes.

Ran. lan. f., periodical inflammation of the eyes. Intolerance of light. Opacity of the cornea. Incipient amaurosis.

Ran. lan. fol., inflammation of the eyes.
Raph. sat. sem., burning of the eyes.
Intolerance of light. Incipient
cataract. Cataract, from indigestion,
after eating radishes P.

Raph. succ. cum Berb. Lyc. RES, Pterygium.

Res. pini, sub-acute humid ophthalmia.

M. and E. 30.

Rhat., epiphora. Troubled sight, P.G.N.
Rheum Austr., catarrhal inflammation
of the eyes, with epiphora, and
opacity of the cornea. M. & E. 60.
A. Lini sem. (mel, comp.) specks of
the cornea. Films.

Rheum Sinense, sub-acute humid ophthalmia. P. O.

Rhodod., one of the pupils diluted, the other contracted. R.

Rhus Cor., humid psorophthalmia. Films. (With tragacanth mucilage and rose-water, externally) R.

Rhus Kakras., incipient amaurosis.
Rhus Toxic., epiphora. Lachrymal
fistula.

Ric. comm. fol., troubled sight. c. x. Rottl. tinct., epiphora.

Rub. Munj., burning of the eyes.

Sabad., cpiphora. Inflammation of the
eyes. P. G. N

Sabina, hemeralopia. P. Sagap., epiphora. Sago, dimness.

Sahansebed, troubled sight. G. Redness of the eye with squinting, M. and E. 60. Hemeralopia. P. Sapind, sm., inflammation of the eyes

Nyctalopia and hemeralopia. P.

Sarcoc., catarrhal inflamm, of the eyes. Sarsap., epiphora. Q.

Scorp., squinting. P. The ashes of scorpions (applied) to specks of the eye, and burned to charcoal for weakness of sight, and their empyreumatic oil for specks of the eye. R.

Secale e., in dilatation of the pupils (from Bellad.) used as an errhine. R.

Senec. Mus., catarrhal pain of the eyes and temples.

Senega, contraction of the eyelids. Musez volitantes. Troub. sight. o. N. Sep. Ossa, inflamm. of the eyes. P. G. N. Serp. exuv., nebulous sight. Specks of the cornea, Humid psorophthalmia. Trichiasis.

Sid. rad., specks of the cornea from small pox. M. and H. Intolerance of light. Epiphora. Dilatation of one pupil, and contraction of the other.

Sil., lachrymal fistula, P. G. Intolerance of light. Lippitude. Pterygium extending to the centre of the cornea. Hemeralopia. r.

Sin. n. plac. (K.) epiphora. r.

Sisymbr. Irio, pterygium.

Sisymbr. Soph., weakness of sight. Small., catarrhal inflammation of the eye, with soreness of the nose,

films, and itching of the eyes. M. and E. 60.

Sol. Jacqu., lippitude. P. Spher, Ind., ulcer of the cornea-Spig. anth. (R.) epiphora. o., with pain in the temples.

Spong. u., weakness of sight with affections of the glands.

Stann., hordeolum.

Stenact. bell., itching of the eye. Epiph. Stoch. Ar., weakness of sight, glistening of the eyes. Granular eruption on the eyelids. Incipient amaurosis with nebulous sight and epiphora. a.

Stront, nitr., burning sensation of the eyes. Hemeralopia. P. G. N.

Strych., epiphora.

Strych. f. St. Ign., nebulous sight. G. N.

Struck, n. vom., hemeralopia. r.

Strych. pot., itching of the eyes. r.

Epiphora (application with honey) a. Sulph., nyctalopia or hemeralopia.

Sulph. ac., epiphora. P. G. Itching of the eyes. P.

Sulph., A. Phosph., weakness of sight. Incipient amaurosis.

Sung e Busree, specks on the eye. G. N. A spongy, vascular excrescence on the eye. P.

Swert. pet., sub-acute ophthalmia with opacity of the cornea. Nebulous sight, o. N.

Tabac., weakness of sight.

Talc. a., epiphora. Nebulous sight. o. N. Weakness of sight. P.

Tamarind., epiphora. P.

Tarax, rad., nebulous sight, p. c. M. & r.

Tauri fel, hemeralopia.

Thuja occ. (R.) epiphora.

Hemeralopia. G. N.

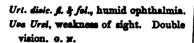
Thym. v., inflammation of the eyes.

Trianth. pent. n. rad., epiphora. G. N. Tut., weakness of sight. Redness of

the eyes with pain in the temples. Ultram., psoropthalmia. Lippitude. r.

Hemeralopia, G. N.

Unguis odor., epiphora and double sight. M. 30.



Val. sylv., short sight.

Verbasci Cashm. rad. cort., epiphora. Hemeralopia.

Verbena Lah., swelling of the eyes. P. Verbena Lah. sem., hemeralopia. G. M.

Veron. Beec., bound across the forehead in acute inflammation of the eyes, as also in epistaxis. (A Cashmerean family remedy.) R.

Vill. sympt., burning and pricking pain in the eyes.

Viela od., short sight.

Vitex Neg., smoked with tobacco leaves, is said to have restored a blind man to sight.

Warburgii (R.) antifebr. troubled sight. Xanthox. arom. cort., specks of the eye. Zed. Curc., hemeralopia.

Zinci carb., dimness of sight. &.

Zinci iod. amygd., hemeralopia.

Zingib. off., incipient cataract.

Zingib. rec. A. cum Coloc. rad., troubled sight.

Zyzyph. Juj., inflammation of the eyes with pains in the temples. Specks of the cornea.

Zyzyph. Juj. gummi, nebulous sight.

As an addenda to the foregoing, I present to my readers the two following oriental recipes:—

Take silver, tin, and zinc, of each four scruples, melt them together, and afterwards pound them finely in a metallic mortar; then add quicksilver four scruples; mix it intimately with the others, and finally add a scruple and a half of pure opium; then triturate the whole into an impalpable powder. This dry collyrium is used by several Persian and Hindoo physicians, in

various chronic disorders of the eye.

The following recipe is employed successfully in inflammation of the eyes only:—

Take Res (Berberis Lycei succus inspissatus) and pure opium, of each 15 grains, alum five grains. These three ingredients are to be pulverized and mixed with water in a silver spoon, to the consistency of a syrop. It is then to be placed over a gentle fire until it begins to boil. When cold it is applied at night over the eyelids and parts adjacent, and washed off with warm milk in the morning; the remedy must be repeated for three or four consecutive nights.

I have myself, in my sarlier practice, employed with success in some particular cases of eye-diseases, the following compositions; which, for the sake of those, who prefer the old system to the new, I introduce, but do not recommend.

Take Assafætida, root of sweet flag (Calamus arom.), fennel seeds, and ginger, of each equal parts, and, with purified honey, make them into an electuary, and take one drachm morning and evening. This effected the cure of a chronic ophthalmia (in a person affected with gout), with which were associated epiphora, films, and disorder of the stomach.

The second remedy consisted of marking nut (Anacard. orient.) prickly-apple seeds (Sem. Dature Stram.) or, sometimes, instead of the latter, henbane seeds (Sem. Hyoscyami n.) and long-pepper, made with syrop into pills. These

in a catarrh ding, accom-, dimness of ind man was a warm sand an amaurosis, dden suppresnd was cured dry warmth

ss, v. Brain-

an eruption.

asms, &c.

Violence.

Mac. Mosch. nux Opop. Stor. cal.

ion, &c.

of milk from livery). truction of the ion). ckness). redies which ope-

emedies promoof milk). is (sensation of ascending from the abdomen to the windpips, menacing suffocation).

LEUCORRHEA (vulgarly, the whites).

MENORRHAGIA (excessive or profuse
menstruction).

METRORRHAGIA (uterine - hemorrhage-escape of blood).

NYMPHOMANIA (Lovesickness of females) &c.

Abr. prec. a., metrorrhagia. Adhesion of the placenta. Midwives of India use these seeds, combined with other substances (applied to the uterus) to provoke abortion.

Acac. succ., swellings of the vagina and uterus.

Achyr. asp., menorrhagia.

Ajouain, galactagogue and emmenagogue. Tonr.

Alcanna, puerperal fever. 4 times.

Aluës succolr., pains of the uterus. Tohr.

Alth. fl., produced abortion in a woman in the fifth month of pregnancy; also in a mare, to which it was administered for colic. Pains of the womb. r.

Alth. fol., emmenagogue.

Ammon. gummi, inclined to abortion.

Anac. or., profuse hæmorrhage after abortion.

Aneth. grav., galactagogue. Tour.

Anis. v., galactagogue. Tohr.

Ant. L, (in such doses as to cause nausea) severe pains from menstruation; employed with or without the application of leeches or cupping glasses, on the sacrum or on the inside of the thighs. n. An antimonial emetic given to a woman, who had been married five years without having conceived, was



followed by conception. If necessary, the remedy might be repeated at monthly intervals: or given in small doses ad nauseam only?

Apium grav., emmenagogue. Tonr.

Arg. fulm., profuse menstruation, with

pain in the spine.

Arg. mitrie. f., disposition to abortion.

Menorrhagia. In soreness of the nipples of nurses, its application. R.

Arist. longa, adherent placenta.

Armorac., where menstruation appeared every ten or fifteen days. M. Arm. (E.) nodes of the breast.

Ars., menstrual exacerbations every ten days. Uterins hæmorrhage. c. Ars. sod., chlorosis.

Ass f., killing the embryo and causing abortion; also arresting the secretion of milk. TOHF.

Auri nit. salammoni, prolapsus uteri after a difficult delivery. M. 15.

Behen a. & r., producing contraction of the os uteri. Tohr.

Bellad., suppression of the secretion of milk. P. R. Vomiting in pregnancy (fomentation of the lower part of the abdomen, &c. with the decoction). R.

Berb. Lyc. Res, disorders of menstruction.

Berthel., suppressed menstruation and consequent spitting of blood. Leucorrhœa. P.

Bismuthi mag., chlorosis.

Bor., v. Rubia

Bryon., affections during pregnancy. Cacal. Kl., chlorosis, Q. M. and E.

Calam. ar., emmenagogue. Tohp.

Calebr. opp., affections after delivery. B.
Calemba, nausea and vomiting in pregnancy. Puerperal fever.

Camph., (fumigations) for suppressing the secretion of milk. a.

Capill. Ven, emmenagogue. Tour.

Capp. spin. rad., emmenagogue. Tohr. Carbon. ac., uterine affections. a.

Carbon. ac. gas, affections of menstruction.

Carbo veg., spasms before the period of menstruction.

Carota, swellings of the breasts.

(Carrots boiled with vinegar to a pulp, and applied.) Tour.

Carpobals., menstruation. P. Tonp.

Cartham. t., menstruation r., and maintaining the regularity of menstruction. TOHF.

Carvi sem., stimulating the secretion of milk. R.

Cascarilla, chlorosis.

Case. Fist. pulpa, is good during pregnancy; but the external pod provokes abortion and the expulsion of the placenta. Tohr.

Cass. lign., abortion and separation of the placenta, P. Tonr.

Cass. lign. fol., emmenagogue. Stimulating the secretion of milk; facilitating delivery; and provoking the separation of the placenta. Tohr.

Сера, emmenagogue. Тонг.

Chelid. maj., chlorosis.

Chin, cort., hysteria.

Chin. sulph., premature labor; also miscarriage. P.

Chlor. sod., soreness of the nipples.

(A solution of it in water, with or without the addition of some spirit, as Eau de Cologne, &c., is applied externally.)

Chloroform - inhalation, accelerating delivery. R.

Cicuta, affections of the womb.

Cinnam., pains of the uterus.

Citrat. ferr., genital discharge. R.

Cleome pent., profuse menstruation.

Coccinello, suppressed menstruation; and, with vinegar, preventing pregnancy. Tour.

Coccut., leucorrhosa. Incontinence of urine during pregnancy.

Coff. Arab., puerperal fever.

Coloc. rad., swellings of the breasts.
(Applied with water) Tour.

Con., mammary scirrhus, from contusion.

Cop. bals., leucorrhos in a girl, with scalding pain on passing urine. M. & z.

Cost. Arab., profuse or too frequent menstruation. Pains of the womb.

Cost. n. Cashm., (fumigation) is said to provoke menstrustion and to cause abortion.

Crees., menstrual disorders. Affections during pregnancy. Tendency to abortion. Mixed with water, as a lotion, in soreness of the nipples. a.

Croc., caused abortion, with death of the foctus. (v. Nerium, ant.)

Crot. T., removed cardialgia, by inducing menstruation.

Cup., is said to produce sexual excitement in bitches.

Cup. ammon., abortion at the fifth month, P.

Cuscut. sem., emmenagogue, and galactagogue. Tour.

Cyc. rev. sem., chlorosis.

Cyn. Dub, sterility. R.

Cyper. long., emmenagogue. Atony of the uterus.

Daph. Sunnerkat, leucorrhoea.

Daron., in Hindostan it is believed, if worn next the body, it will facilitate delivery. (v. Mater. Med.)

Datisc, Cannab. sem., uterine hæmorrhage.

Datur. Stram., mammary cancer. Acute uterine affections, as also delirium in difficult labor. Delph. Ghafesf., emmenagogue; and galactagogue. r. Tour.

Digit, p., uterine humorrhage.

Dissus er., leucorrham. u.

Dukam., uterine obstruction. Suppression of menstruction after a cold or much fatigue.

Eryngium cump., suppression of menstruction. n. (v. Mot. Med.)

Euph, gummi, sterility. u.

Fagon. Ar., emmenagogue, and arresting uterine hamourhage. Tour.

Ferr. comp., v. Cachexia.

Ferr. mur. (R.) difficult menstruation; and leucorrheea. B.

Fic. glom., leucorrhæa.

Filix mas, leucorrhoes. R.

Fanic, rad. & sem., emmenagogue, Tour. Galla Turc., leucorrhæs. (v. Myrt. becc.) Gale. electro-magn., metorrhægia. s.

Gent. rad., menstrustion and abortion. P. Tohp.

Geum el., uterine hamorrhage.

Granat. ac. pun. cort., boiled with ed and applied luke-warm, hardens the breasts. Tonp.

Granat. rad. cort., uterine hæmorrhage. Globus hystericus.

Gratiola, hysteria and nymphomania. Harm. Ruta, uterine hæmorrhage.

Helict. Is., emmenagogue and galactagogue. Tohr.

Hirudo med, (having been burned, powdered, and administered internally) is said to prevent pregnancy, but also to produce emaciation.

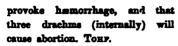
Ichthyoc., leucorrhœa.

Inula Hel., menstruation and uterine hæmorrhage. P.

Iod., emmenagogue. Spitting of blood from suppression of menstruction. Said to produce sterility.

Junip. bace., administered with honey. or used in fumigation, are said to





Kali hydriod., v. Merc.

Kali hydroc., conception followed the use of it.

Keikeila, uterine hæmorrhage. r. Lacca in gr., leucorrhæa.

Lactuca vir., nymphomania. Tour.

Lent. sat., suppressing menstrustion. Tour.

Lepid. sat., secretion of milk. P. R.

Leporisa, affections after delivery, as pains in the joints, &c. Leucorrhæa.

Lepor. sangu., disorders of menstrustion and sterility. Tonr.

Loue. ceph., emmenagogue, and expels the placenta. Tonr. Pains of the uterus. R. Tonr.

Lick. od., emmenagogue. Obstructions of the uterus. Tohr.

Lithanth. promoted the opening of a mammary abscess.

Lup. Hum., too frequent menstruation, with bleeding from the nose.

Magn. mur., globus hystericus.

Magnet. lap., promoting delivery by wearing it next the body. Tohr. (v. Mater. Med.)

Major., hysterical and nervous headache.

Marrub. a., affections of the womb.

Uterine hæmorrhage. Retarding menstruation.

Mastix, leucorrhœa.

Meccas. bals., pains of the uterus. TOHP.

Menstruation and the expulsion of feetus and placenta. r. TOHP.

(v. Debility.)

Melia Azed. fol., hysteria.

Melil. sem., pains of the uterus.

Melissa, hysterical headache with giddiness.

Menisp. gl., affections during pregnancy.

Merc. d., a dose of a few grains, the second or third day after delivery, is beneficial. R.

Mere. d., one grain, Kali hydriod, onesixth of a grain, with five grains of sugar, taken once a week after dinner, in retarded menstruction, and chlorosis. R.

Merc. fulm., disposition to abortion.

Merc., nitric., linim., itching of the vulva. R.

Momordica-G u g e r v e l, abortion. P. Moring. Sohagn. rad., hysteria.

Mosch. nuz, suppression of menstruation by a cold or much fatigue.

Myrica sap., secretion of milk. P.

Myrrha, absence of menses. Chlorosis.

Myrt. bace., mixed with galls in equal parts and made into a paste with water, when applied to the uterus a short time before concubitus, is said to prevent conception.

Nard., cancer of the uterus.

Emmenagogue. Tour.

Natr. m., emmenagogue. P.

Ner. ant., pains of the uterus. TOHF., mixed with saffron and honey and applied to the uterus, said to favor conception.

Ner. Od. rad., leucorrhœa with asthma. Nigella sat., uterine affections; it is also emmenagogue, and favors the secretion of milk. Tohr.

Nitric. ac., leucorrhœa, hysterical faintings and spasms.

Ocim. sanct. sem., palsy after delivery.

Olib. Ind., uterine affections. Uterine
hæmorrhage.

Onosm. macr. A., internally endministered to a wet nurse, produced a blister on her finger.

Opop., profuse or too frequent men-

struction, M. and E. Adherent placenta (half-hourly doses). Abortion. Tohr.

Oz. amm., uterine hæmorrhage.

Phas. radiat., emmenagogue. Tohr.

Phosph., chlorosis. Bloody secretion

instead of milk. R.

Phosph. mel, fistulous mammary ulcer with lancinating pain.

Phys. Alkekengi, seven berries, taken after menstruation, is said to prevent conception.

Pierorrh. Kurrooa, emmenagogue.
Pains of the uterus. Tokp.

Pini fr. sem., (applied) abortion. P., and emmenagogue. Tokp.

Pis. sat., leucorrhora. r. Peas boiled in milk and then mixed with Tribulus (administered internally), is said to remove sterility.

Plantago, hysteria.

Plat., spasms before the beginning of menstruation. Hamorrhage after abortion.

Plumb., globus hystericus.

Polyg. macr., pains after delivery.

Polyp. Sekour, chlorosis.

Puls., chlorosis. (Cure completed by peruvian bark.)

Purgat., chlorosis and hysteria, R.

Pyrethr., pains of the uterus. Emmenagogue, and galactagogue. Tohr.

Querc, gl., uterine hæmorrhage.

Raph, sat, sem., emmenagogue. Tohr. Fes. pini, menstruation and expulsion of placenta P. Tohr.

Rheum, pains of the uterus relieving, as emmenagogue. Tons.

Rhus Cor., injections in leucorrh.
Tohr.

Rosmar.,* excessive sensibility of the nerves. Chlorosis. Leucorrhæa. Emmenagogue.

Rubia Munj., A. borax, menstruation. r.

Rubia t., emmenagogue, galactagogue, and expelling firtus and placenta. Tour.

Rum, ac., uterine hamorrhage.

Rum. Beejbund, Leucorrhora. (v. Pains.)

Rutha gr., hysteria and nymphom. s. Emmenagogue, and pains of the uterus. Tonr.

Sagap., menstruation, and expulsion of placenta. r. Tour.

Salv. off., leucorrhæa. Hysteria.

Sandar., (with honey-water) emmenagogue. Tonp.

Sapind. em. fr., provoking delivery. In chlorosis (the cortical part), as a specific. B.

Secale c., prolapsus uteri. Uterine hæmorrhage.

Sel., secret. of blood from the breast, r. Sep. ossa, promoted the opening of a mammary abscess.

Sep. succ., affections during pregnancy.
Disorders of menstruation.
Leucorrhoa. Hysteria.

Sesami or, cort. (R.) retarding menstruction.

Sil., burning pains in the breast (I. R. every other day). Mammary cancer-Bleeding ulcer of the breast of a wet nurse.

Sinapi sem., menstruation, and expulsion of placenta. P. Tour. With vinegar (applied) cures swellings of the breast. Tour.

Smil. China, pains in the uterus. n.

Stann., hysterical spasms, with pain in the abdomen.

Staph., expulsion of placenta. P.

Stor. cal., sterility. IL

Strych. f. St. Ign., suppression of menstruation.

Stryloph. Nep. rad., restoring the menatrual discharge.



Noert, pet., amenorrhose with sterility. R.

Symploc. crat., excessive uterine harmorrhage.

Thym. Serp., hysteria.

Tribul. terr. (v. Pisum sat.) sterility. Emmenagogue. Tour.

Ultram., emmenagogue.

Unguis odor., expulsion of the placenta, also menstruation, and fecundity. F. Tohr.

Urt. dicica, uterine hæmorrhage.

Urtice succus, hæmorrhage. R.

Uva ursi, suppuration in the uterus.
(v. Pains)

Vapor., warm uterine douches are said to act as an abortive.

Vill. nymph., is said to increase the milk of cows; perhaps also of other animals (?) It is therefore given to cows as food, in Cashmere.

Finla rep., hysterical temperament, accompanied by weeping.

Vit. Neg., was administered for pain in the spine, and conception shortly afterwards took place. Leucorrhora. Zinci chlor., injections in leucorrhora.

(v. Gonorrhœa.)
Zinci oxyd., one part, with two parts
of gum arabic, mixed and applied

in soreness of the nipples. R.

There are a number of remedies and diagnostics respecting sterility to be found in Arabian and Persian books; but, they are generally ridiculous fancies; c. g.—the urine of each (man and wife) is to be put into two separate porcelain vessels, and some bran thrown into them; if, afterwards, worms appear in the urine of the one and not in that of the other, the cause of sterility is attributed to the former!

FEVER — INFLAMMATORY, WITH OR WITHOUT ACUTE ERUPTIONS, AS:
ERYSIPELAS (St. Anthony's Fire),
MEASLES, MILIANIA (Miliary Fever),
PLAGUE, SCARLATINA (Searlet Fever),
SMALL-POX, TYPHUS, URTICARIA,
(Nettle-rask) &c.

Absinth., fever. P. G.

Absinth. rad., fever with eruption in patches. r.

Acac. succ., fever with pain in the side. Erysipelas.

Achyr. asp. rad., periodic eruption in patches. Periodic eruption of vesicles, arising from a serpent's bite.

Achyr.asp. sem., eruption in patches. F.G.

Acon. fer., typhus fever.

Acon. Nap., measles.

Agar. a., contagion. Tony.

Ajouain, nettle-rash. In India they fumigate with these seeds in urticaria, and afterwards rub the body of the patient with a piece of rough woollen cloth, to bring out the eruption more fully.

Alcanna, v. Females, diseases of,

Allium sat., fever with headache, sore throat, thirst, &c., 4 times.

Alum. serum, typhus.

Amm. carb., scarlet fever.

Anag. cer., eruption in patches, appearing after bathing. (v. 8kin diseases.)

Anguin., fever with red urine. P.

Ant. t., fever with headache. P. G.

Arg.nitric.fus., erysipelas (the application.) B.

Arn. (R.) fever.

Ars., putrid petechial fever. (v. Led.pal.)
Ars. sod., erysipelas.

Arum camp., fever. P. G., also fever with eruptions. 4 times — 12 times.

(Fever with internal burning. N.)

Asparag. asc., fever. P. O.

Asparag. Halioon (sem.) eruption in patches with vomiting. M. and E.

Bebeerine, fever. Worm-fever.

Belemn., retrocessed eruptions. r.

Bell., nervous fever. (A blister at the same time applied to the neck.)

Berb. Lyc., rheumatic fever with general pains.

Berb, Lyc, Res, fever, p. g. in an eruption like erysipelas,

But. frond. sem., fever. o.

Cac. Klein., periodical eruption in patches.

Calc. chlor., v. Chlor.

Calend., erysipelas. R. (as an application with pepper, a Cashmerean remedy.)

Calotr. gig. sem. ('R.) fever with red urine. Fever with ♀, scrofula and diarrhea. Fever of four months' duration.

Calotr. gig. succ. appl., fever. r.

Calumbo, v. Females, diseases of,

Camph., crysipelas and fevers (internally and externally). R. With almonds, hemp-seed, and some laudanum, prepared as an emulsion (one spoonfull taken every hour), removed rheumatic fever with dysury.

Cannab. Ind. hb., irregular fever with general swelling.

Cann. Ind. sem., v. Camph.

Canth., yellow fever and pestilential disease of cattle. R. (May be tried in epizooty.)

Capill, Ven., miliary eruption.

Capp. spin, rad, cort., eruption, like small-pox. P.

Cetacei ol., fever with cough. r. c. Rheumatic fever.

Chamom., v. Sarsap.

Chel, maj., irregular fever.

Chenop. a. sem., fever from fright. Cherayta, v. Menisp.

Chin. sulph., erysipelas. 4 times 28. Slow internal fever with general pains. Nettle-rash. P. G.

Chlor., is employed in different forms as an agent for purifying the air, destroying miasms and contagions. (v. Caffea, Nigella, Terebinth, spir.)

Chloroform, typhus. R.

Churrus, fever with burning, also with piercing pains.

Cich. A., mucous fever.

Cich. fol., eruption in patches. r.

Clerod. inf., rheumatic fever.

Cocc. men., bilious fever. Gastric fever. Fever with boils. 4 times 12. Coff. Ar., irregular fever. Eruption of vesicles. Measles. Small-pox. (The perfume which roasting of coffee produces, is said to destroy mianus or contagion better than Chlor).

Colch, aut., fever. c. N., c. in irregular forms. 4 times 12. Eruption of patches.

Coloc. pulpa, rheumatic fever. M. & r. Conv. arg., catarrhal fever with inflammation of the throat, 4 times.

Cop. bals., reddish spots. P. Nettlerash. P.

Corallia r., erysipelas? (Red corals worn round the neck. n.)

Corch, frut., erysipelas. Fever with eruptions, burning and pricking pain. Cor. sat., blisters.

Cost, Arab., fever with burning sensation, also with sore throat of three months' standing. (TK sol.)

Cost. n. Cashm., fever with shivering. Nettle-rash. r.

Cotyl. lac., fever. r. c. N., c. in continued fever, with shivering and pain-12 times.

Creos., erysipelas. (The application). B.



Croc. sat., messles. R.

Cucum. acutang. P., sweating sickness. Cucum. sat., the juice of salted cucumbers, prepared with spirit, as an essence. Slow fever, with pain in the spine and knees. M. and E.

Cusc. sem., eruption in patches.

Cydon. sem., fever. R.

Dact. sucl., erysipelas with fever. Red spots.

Daron, internal heat with perspiration, where no covering can be endured. Indian physicians are of opinion that the root is prophylactic against the miasma of plague and cholera, even if merely worn.

Dat.mart., nervous fever with delirium. Delph. paucif., internal fever.

Dulc., rheumatic fever.

Eleagn. ang., fever. P. G.

Embryopt. glut. fr., periodic sensation of burning and itching.

Eug. Jambol.cort.succ. (R.) fever. P.G.N.
Euph. long., periodic cruption of patches.

Euph. Agrar. (aff. spec.) eruption in patches, appearing in the evening. Eruption in patches with burning sensation. M. and E.

Fænic. rad., itching erup. of patches. P.
Fænic. sem., cruptive fevers, as measles,
small-pox, &c. (A weak infusion,
administered as a beverage.)

Fumar., v. Menisp.

Gagerming, fever.

Galla Turc., fever. P. G. N.

ciossyp. sem., fever. P. G., also in eruptions of patches. Pustules. P. It excited, purged, and increased the secretion of urine and perspiration. In crysipelas, cotton is placed upon the parts, which have been previously dusted with flour, rhubarb, or camphor, &c.

Guil Bond., acute and critical eruptions. r. c.

Gund. Zulm (sem.) eruption in patches.

Harm. Ruta, urticaria.

Hodys. Deiterdane (sem.) irregular fever.

Heracl. div., itching, erysipelatous inflammation.

Hollow. pill. sol., fever.

Hossen Jussif, fever. P. G.

Hoya vir., itching eruption in patches. Hyosc. n., typhus.

Hyssop., acute eruptions.

Iod., irregular fever.

Ipsc., rheumatic fever. (A dose every two hours.)

Junip. bacca, fever. P. O. N. (In Asia it is customary in inflammatory eruptions to wash the body with a decoction of juniper berries.

Kali ferrocyan., fever. P. G.

Kali nitr., inflammations.

Kali sulph., fever with abscesses. Swellings of the glands, &c.

Kris, itching pustulous cruption. r. Lamin. sacch., gastric fever with sore eyes, expectoration, disorders of the stomach, and costiveness. M. and E.

Led. pal., A. Ars., miliaria.

Leon. Royl., fever.

Lich. odor., periodic eruption of black spots.

Lini son., with honey. Fever with swelling of the face. Inflammation of the throat, asthma, cough, and burning pricking pains. Fever with bleeding at nose and ears. r.

Liquir, succ., fever with obstructions. M. Lup. Hum., fever. P. G. N.

Lyc. hb., fever with flying rheum. pains.

Lyc. sem. (R.) fever. P. G.

Macis, acute fever with shivering. 12 times.

Manna Cal., fever. G. N.

Marrub, a., scarlatina.

Mel. Azed. cort., rheumatic fever.

Mel. Azed. fol., checked eruption with fever. P.

Melong. Sol., used as food, is said to be injurious to those attacked by the plague.

Menisp. gl., nettle-rash.

Menisp. gl., 2 parts; Cherayta 3 parts; Fumaria 1 part; burned to ashes, from which the alkaline part is extracted. A few grains of this salt is given by the Persian and Indian doctors, in such chronic fevers as often disappear and return. a.

Menisp. gl. fwc., fever. P. G.

Menisp. hirs., fever with eruption of pimples.

Merc. d., a critical eruption. r.

Momord. Gugerrel, fever. P. c. (In ten cases it failed twice; good in eight.) 4 times.

Mor. a. fr., cruption. P.

Moringa Soh. sem., eruption of pimples. Mosch. nux, internal heat and burning. r. o.

Mur. ac., malignant small-pox. n.

Nerium ant., fever. r. o. N.

Nigella sat. (v. Mat. Med.)

Nucter., fever. P. o.

Nymph.Lot., small-pox&measles.Tohr.
Ocim. pil., transient erupt. in patches,
which appeared after vomiting. P. G.
Granular and itching eruption. P.

Oxym., with water, as a beverage, in scarlatina. R.

Pastinaca Secacul, fever, in Q. r. Fever with boils. Irregular fever.

Petros., small-pox. Tony.

Phosph., nervous fever. Febrile crup Phys. flex. rad., fever by night. Rheumatic and gastric fevers, with anorexia (want of appetits). Pist. put., fever with scalding urine. Fever with pain in the abdomen and spine. Fever with diarrhou and dysentery. n.

Polyanth. tub., general, critical cruption of pimples. F.

Polyg. molle, erysipelat. inflammation. Polypod., fever. r. c. s.

Portul. Oter., erysipelas, n. (In Asia the fresh leaves are bruised and applied.)

Quas. (Tt.) fever. o. N.

Ran, lan. rad., fever.

Rhoum Aust., fever. G. N.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, fever with burning sensation, also with thirst and vomiting.

Rottl. tinct., fever. P. G. Exacerbations (every ten days).

Rub. Munj., fever. P. O. (6. M. and L.)
Ruku linct., fever with acute cruptions.
Rumex Acet., typhus.

Rum. Beejbund, reddish, granular eruption. P.

Sabina, fever. P. G.

Salep, fever. G. S. Fever of one year's duration. G. M. and R. Fever by night, Fever after a serpent's bite.

Santal, r., remittent, acute fever,

Sapind, em., mucous fever. Nervece fever.

Sarcoc., heat in the afternoon.

Sarsap., after small-pox; patches, itching, &c.

A. Chamon., Nettle-rash.

Saxifraga Peshant, fever with chronic pustules.

Scorp., acute fever. Catarrhal, rhoumatic fever with local inflammation. Nervous fever. Worm-fever.

Sep. succ., fever. P. G. M. and H.

Serp. esur., catarrhal, rhoumatic fever. Internal heat with anxiety. Erysipelas. Fever and red urine, v.



Silie., werm-fever in scrofulous patients. Fever at night. Fever, red urine, and inflammation of the cars. r.

Sisymbr. Sopk., fever.

Spig. anth., worm-fever.

Spong. w., fever with inflammation of the throat. P.

Strych. f. St. Igu., specific in the plague. To be tried also locally; i. a., as (utrychnius) cintment, or as an endermic in postilential boils, carbunoles, &c.,

Stryck. s. com., fever with swellings.

Acute and chronic miliaris. Eruptions in patches, appearing after bathing.

Tabashir, acute fever, removed by purging.

Talc. a., fever in the evening. P. G. M. M. and E.

Tarazaci rad., fever. R.

Terebinth. spir. (v. Materia Medica.)

Theje occ. (R.) critical, or checked, eruptions. r.

Thuj. or. sem., fever. P.

Tigr., fever with boils.

Unguis odor., erysipelas. M. and E.

Urt. dioica, fever.

Vacc., a transposition (metastasis) of the virus of variola (long after the eruption of the small-pox), crusts appearing on the feet. Vaccination during the epidemy is said to be a preventive against the plague, and perhaps against cholera-morbus.

Verbena Lahor., fever. P. G. N.

Verp. mel, fever with a sensation of internal burning. P. c.

Viol. 12p. conf., catarrhal fever by night. Viol. 17. (R.) fever, or heat. P. G.

Vit. Neg., gastric and nervous fever, with anxiety and dyspnoea. M. & E. Flying eruptions in patches. r. Fever. r. o. M. Vii. Neg. sem., internal burning and heat.

Vitri fel, urticaria.

Zinc., periodic fever. Fever at night, with shivering.

Zinci ied., fever. P. G. M. and E.

Zyz. Jaj., nervous fever, with delirium and unconsciousness.

Zyr. vulg., fever. G. N. Messles and small-pox. Tonr.

FEVER, COLD, v. Fever—intermittent. FEVER, HECTIC, v. Emaciation, &c. FEVER—intermittent.

Acac., v. Piper long.

Achyr. esp. sem., double textian. Quotidian. e. w.

Adansonia digitata, the bark is said to surpass the sulphate of quinine in intermittent fevers. R.

Allium sat., quotidian.

Alumen crud., V. Fic. relig.

Anac. orient., quotidian. 4 times.

Angust. cort., tertian. 8 times 24.

Antim. tart., quotidian, with heat (without shivering).

Armorac., tertian.

Arsen. hydrocyan., intermittent fevers.

Arsen. pot., intermittent fevers.

Arsen. sodæ, tertian. G. N.

Asari rad., quartan. P. quotidian. O. N.
Atersi, fever with rigors (convulsive shudderings, with a sense of cold) at night.

Auripigm. rubr., fever, with sensation of cold (horripilation). P.

Balausta, tertian. Shuddering fever. r.

Barringt. acutang., v. Piper. nigr.

Bistorta, tertian. Quartan. G. N.

Buter frond. sem., v. Guil. Bonducc.

Calc. citrat., tertian.

Calumb. rad., irregular bilious fever. Cetrar. (two grains, pro dosi). E. Chelid, maj., tertian. Quotidian. G. N. | China cort., quotidian (paroxysm during the night).

Chinin. sulph., v. forr, hydroc.

Cichor, rad., ague, with swelling of the

face. 12 times. Cichor, sem., ague. Quartan. G. N. Clerodendr. infort., quotidian, 4 times 12. Corchor. fructicos., quotidian. P. G. Cotyl, lacin., ague with general pains. Crot. Tigl., quotidian. G. N. Cumini sem., v. Pip. long. Curc. Zedoar., tertian. 3 times 12. Cuscut, sem., chronic fevers. Tohr. Cycad. revol. cort. (T.) ague. P.

4 times. Datur, Stram, fol., v. Pip. n. Deals. Root for Torkee, tertian. P. Dracon, sangu., intermittent fever. P.G. Euphorb, ten., tertian. P.

Datisc. Cannab, rad, cort., quotidian.

Evole., tertian. P. G.

Ferr, hydrocyan., in combination with the sulphate of quinine, in intermittent fever. B.

Fici relig. fol., spread with powdered alum, is used in India as an epikarpium (armband) against intermittent fevers.

Galanga, ague.

Garden, dumet., fever (in afternoon) without shivering or thirst.

Gmel. Asiat., quotidian. P. G. Tertian. Goolcheen fol, tertian.

Guiland, Bonduce., tertian, 4 times 12. Quotidian. G. N. In combination with peeled seeds of Butea frond., in quartan. B., black pepper also is said to increase the efficacy of these nuts. (v. Piper long.)

Gyps. Zernik goudenti, quotidian. Tertian.

Harcontootie, quotidian. Junip. bace., ague.

Led. palustre, shivering (in the morning) P.

Lini sem., quotidian and quartan. o. N. Magnes, carb., quotidian.

Maleac. Todra nigr., quotidian (exacerbation in the afternoon), r.

Marrub, alb., ague,

Melia Azed,, ague.

Meliæ sempere, sem., quotidian, o. M and E.

Meliloti sem., masked ague. (Burning sensation in the throat traversing the chest to the stomach, in the afternoon.) M. and R.

Myrobal. citr., quartan, 4 times 24. Tertian. P.

Nigell, sat., with Oxymel, to be administered in quartan. Tonr.

Ocim, sanct, fol. v. Piper, n.

Phyllerin, sulph., intermittent fevers. n. Pip. Betle fol., v. Piper n.

Pip. long., with acacia leaves, cummin seeds, grey bonduc nut (Guilland, Bonducc.) equal parts of each, prepared in form of pills, of the size of pens (one three times a day), is used by Eastern physicians in the cure of all descriptions of ague.

Pip. nig., with betel leaves and pricklyapple leaves (Datura Stram. fol.) equal parts, administered morning and evening in quartans, or : black pepper with the leaves of sarred toolsee, (Ocim. sanot.) and Barrington, acutang., one scruple of each, pulverized; administered half-an-hour before the quartan paroxysm comes on; repeated if necessary, n.

Polygon. linifol., tertian. Quotidian.

Psyll. sem., masked ague (pain in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, every evening).

Rhaum Australe, tertian.



Rottlera tinctor., quotidian.

Rumez Bosjbund, quotidian, u.&u.6.
Tertian with severe shuddering.
8 times 32.

Salicine, substitute for sulphate of quinine. z.

Santon. sem. (R.) tertian and quartan, G. M.

Sarcocolla, quartan, 8 times 16.

Selen., tertian. P. G.

Sep. oe, tertian with headache.

Sep. succ., quotidian.

Serpent. exus., ague (epicarpium). R. Sisymbr. Irio, quotidian and tertian.

Smilaz China, quartan. Ague. P.

Storaz liqu., tertian.

Terez. red., quotidian. 4 times 12. Terebinth. spir., remittent quotidian. Turpeth., ague. o. N.

Urtic. dioic. f., ague? (producing warmth).

Veratr. alb., ague.

Verbena Lahor., quartan. c. 4 times 28.
(It has not been tried in other agues.)
Vit. Neg. fol., tertian. Quartan.
m and z. 30. Fever (afternoon). p.
Zyzyph. Jujuba, tertian.

FINGERS AND NAILS—affections of, v. Swellings and Ulcers.

FISTULA, V. Ulcers.

FLATULENCY, BORBORYGMI (rumbling in the bowels). Colic, ileus (iliac passion). Meteorismus (inflation or distension). Tormina (gripes).

Tympanyitis (tympany).

Absin'A., pain in the bowels, (early in the morning).

Acac. cort. et sem., flatulency (after dinner).

Acon. heter., pain in the bowels.

Acupunctura, tympanitis with constipation. R.

Ajouain, colic from flatulency.

Ajuga dec., gripes. P. G.

Alcanna, colic with stoppage of urine.

Aloss succestr., pain in the bowels with
fever. Pain in the groin and abdomen.

Alth. f., pain in the howels. Colic in horses.

Ammon. mur., colic. Pain in the bowels and groin. M. and B.

Anac. or., pain in the bowels, (exacerbations every four or five days).

Anag. caer., distension. P.

Angel. sem., pain in the bowels. P. G.

Anguin., rumbling in the bowels. P. c.
Antim. sulph. n., gripes. 4 times 12.
Colic with constipation.

Apii sat. rad., rumbling in the bowels.
Colic with flatulency.

Araneum, inflation with indigestion, pain in the bowels, side and spine, with dysury. M and E.

Argem. Mex. sem., distension. P.

Arg. fulm., colic. P. G. N.

Arg. nitric. fus., inflammation of the bowels. Tormina. c. N.

Arsen., colic with diarrhoea.

Arum camp., flatulency. P. G. Colic. P.

Arum Coloc., pain in the bowels. P. c. Asa f., flatulent colic.

(v. Calam. arom.)

Asparag. Halioon (sem.) colic Pain in the umbilical region.

Aterni, pain in the bowels.

Aurant. cort. (R.) borborygmi.

Basella r., colic. Inflation.

Bebeerine, colic with worm-fever.

Bedelbish, inflation with costive-

Bign. Ind. sem., flatulency. Gripings. P.

Bist., borborygmi. P. G. (M. and E.)

Blum auric., inflation with spinal pain. Bol. arm., inflation.

Bov., colic. P.

Bryon., colic with dysentery or diarrh. Cacal. Klein., pain in the bowels. P. c. Calam. ar., flatulency. A compound of the root of sweet flag (calamus aromaticus), assafætida, fennel seed, and ginger, in the form of pills; or, the rootof sweet flag, burned hartshorn, and henbane seed, I have, in my earlier practice, now and then, employed with success against tormina.

Calotr. gig., colic with bloody urine. Camel, coagul., colic. G. N.

Camph., tympanitis. (v. Cann. sem.) Cann. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., colic.

Cann. Ind. hb., colic in horses. (10 grains, triturated with 20 grains of sugar; such a dose administered every hour, until relieved).

Cann. Ind. sem., inflation. Colic after dinner. In flatulency (with camphor in emulsion).

Caps. sem., gripes. r. c. Colic, with pain in the stomach.

Carbo. an. (C. C. u.) borborygmi and tormina. P. G.

Carbo veg., borborygmi & tormina. P.o.

Card. maj. & min., flatulency. Carissa Carond., borborygmi. P.

Carniol. u., borborygmi.

Carth. tinct. sem., borborygmi (at night).

Caryoph. arom., periodic colic.

Cassia al., flatulency. P. G.

Cass. Kharn. N., borborygmi. P. Cass. lign., inflation.

Cass. lign. fol., inflation, 4 times 12. Rumbling in the bowels, P.

Celastr., inflation, with painful obstructions. Colic. P.

Cepa, flatulent colic. P.

Chel. maf., colic, inflation, & diarrh. P.

Chenop.a.sem., inflation.r.o., Gripes.c.s. Cherayta, borborygmi.r. Chin. cort., pain in the bowels.r.a. Churrus, rumbling in the bowels.r.

Coccul., flatulency. r. u. Colic with or without diarrhesa.

Cocos nucif. cort. fibr., inflation. v. Colch. aut., inflation.

Coloc. pulpa, borborygmi. M.

Coloc, rad., flatulency in horses. n. Flatulency. P.

Comp. Pokermool, colic. P. G. Comp. Zerbabri, gripes. P. G.

Rumbling in the bowels.

Con. mac., rumbling in the bowels with hernia. Pain in the bowels, r.

hernia. Pain in the bowels. r.

Conv. arg., pain below the navel.

Cop. bals., gripes. v. o. Fintulency with indigestion.

Corch, frut., colic and pain in the bowels (causing the patient to cry out).

Cost. nig. Cashm., colic with harmerr-hoids.

Cotyl, lac., flatulency, P. G. Pain in the abdomen and head.

Croc. sat., borborygmi. Flatulency with indigestion.

Crust. Djinge, colic. G. N.

Crust. Makee roobean, inflation with stoppage of urine. Colic. P.

Cucurb. Citrulli, inflation with colic (at night). P.

Cucurb. Citrulli sem., colie, r.

Cucurb. Lagen., flatulency. P.

Cupr. amm., flatulency. P.

Cupr. carb., colic with costiveness and spasms.

Curcul, orch., shifting pains in the bowels.

Cure, longa, colic. r. c. Rumbling in the bowels.

Cuse, monogyna, flatulency.



Ouse, men, sem, flatulency with or without diambon. Cyc. swe. sem., colic with or without hendache. Doct much, colic with thirst, 4 times. Doph. Sunnerkat rad. cort., flatulency. Deron., rumbling in the bowels. Flatulency. Daties. Com. sem., borborygmi. Dat. Stram, fol., colic. P. Dat. Strem. rad., borborygmi with diarrhon. Deals, Root for fistula, gripes, Q. Deals. Heroest. (spec.) inflation. Delph. Ghafes fl., inflation. P. Delphia. psucifi., pain in bowels. P. G. Dig. purp., inflation on the left side. Diorit., inflation with costiveness. Djendaloo, colic. Dulc. fol, colic. Blat., colic with constipation. Inflation after meals. Embryopt. glut. fol., colic. P. G. Eugen, Jambol. cort. succ. (K.) flatulency. Borborygmi. P. Eug. Jambol, nucl., colic. P. G. Buph, Agrar. (aff. spec.) colic. P. G. M. Euph. longifol, borborygmi with tenesmus. Eupă. ton., borborygmi. Buph. ver., borborygmi. Emphras., colic. Perri sulph. Ind., inflation. P. G.

Colic. P
Fic. glom., inflation with fever.
Famic. sam., v. Cal. er. et Zingiber.
Fumar., colic. P.
Galanca, rumbling in the bowels w

Gelanga, rumbling in the bowels with diarrhoea.

Gales purp., tympanitis.
Galla Ture., colic.
Gent. rad., colic. r.
Geren. rad., inflations. r. c.

Goum slat., colic. c. n.
Gourbooti, colic. Inflation with
costiveness. r.
Graph., colic. 2.

Guil Bond., borborygmi with indigestion.

Gundel. Zulm sem., colic.

Gyps. Setzelajit, colic. P. c.

Rumbling in the bowels.

Harm. Ruis f., flatulent colic.

Inflation with pain in the bowels.

Harm. Rute Ab., tormina. P. c. Gripes.

Harontootia, colic with indigestion or with fever. M. and B. Hel. Isora, inflation. P.

Heracl. die., flatulency after meals.

Hermod. am., colic. P. G. Hollow. pill. sol., colic. P. G. N.

nones, pun. soc., conc. P. G. N.

Hyosc. n., v. Calam. ar.

Hyper., inflation.

Ilex aquif., colic.

Inula Hel., flatulency with constipa-

Ipom. coer., meteorismus with or without dysentery. Colic. P.

Ipom. cusp., borborygmi and tormina.
P. G. N.

Ipom. daeyep., inflation (at night). P.
Jalap. mir. rad., pains in the bowels, Q.
Jatroph. Curc., colic. P. G. Inflation. P.
Jugl. reg. light vel nuc. cort., pain in
bowels.

Just. Nas. f., colic. g. Inflation.

Kali ferrocyan., flatulency with diarrhees. Colic. p. g. x.

Kali Sale., colic with costiveness.

Kali sulph., inflation. M. and E. Keikeila, flatulency.

Kunkolmirch, flatulency with diarrhea. Pain in the umbilical region with costiveness.

Lacces in gr., inflation. P.
Lactuc. sal. sem., colic. P.

Lactur. sat. succ., inflation with want of appetite.

Laux, inerm., iliac-passion, Tonp.

Lent. sat., inflation. Heus. r. Tohr. Leon. Royl., colic.

Leuc. ceph., colic. Inflation at night with chronic disease of spleen. M. & E.

Lich. odorif., colic. G. N.

Lini sem., colic. M. and E.

Lini sem., with honey. Borborygmi with costiveness.

Liquir, succ., rumbling in the bowels.
Lithanth., colic with cough. Rumbling in the bowels. r.

Locust., inflation. P.

Lupin. a., colic. P. G. N.

Magnes, earb., colic. Flatulency, with diarrhoa. M.

Magnes. mur., flatulency with diarrhoea. Major., gripes, P. O.

Malv. Karmekra, colic. r.

Manna Teeghul, rumbl in the bowels.

Mant. ov. mass., inflation.

Marrub. a. (T.) meteorismus with tenesmus.

Marum Syr., colic with headache.

Melandr. tr., colic.

Mella semp. fol., colic. P. G. 4 times.

Mellt. sem., flatulency. Colic. P. G. N.

Menisp, hirs., colic, G. N.

Menth. pip. (R.) flatulent colic.

Merc. dulc, colic with salivation.

Mesuw ferr., flatulent colic, with stoppage of urine, &c. 12 times. Pain in the left side of the abdomen, after a serpent's bite.

Meth. glor., distension. P.

Mezer., flatulency, 3.

Millef., distension.

Mimos. Pud. siliq., rumbling in the bowels, and flatulent colic.

Momord. char., colic with stoppage of urine and stools (dose every hour). Colic in horses. Momard. Gugernel, distension

Morphia, v. Plumbi neet,

Morus a. fr. a., colic. r.

Mosch. nux, borborygmi with indigestion.

Moschus, distension.

Murineum (†) colic. (Excrement of mice for colic being R.)

Mutella Antig., is used in India by the natives to cure colic in horses.

Myrica sup., colic. r.

Myrobal. Embl., distension. G.

Myrobal, nig., colic.

Myrrhæ gummi, flatulent colic. r.

Narcies, bulb., colic. P.

Netumb. species., flatulency. Colic. v. Nepetæ salviefel. herba, distension.

Colic with pain in the stomach.

Ner. antidys., distension and colic, P. c.

Nigell, sat. sem., colic. o. N.

Nycterideum, colic. P.

Ocim. alb., distension. P.

Ocim. Basil., colic. P. G.

Ocim. sanct. sem., distension. P.

Olib. Ind., colic. r. c. (dose every hour.)

Onosma macroceph., distension with hæmorrhoids.

Opium pur. (Tr. I.) borborygmi with costiveness, M. Colic. G. N. (v. Plumbi acet.)

Opopan,, rumbling in the bowels. Colic with fever.

Oxal. acid., colic with tenesmus. M. & F.

Pastinaca Secacul, borborygmi and
colic. 6. N.

Pavia, colic (continuing day and night.) *

Petrol., colic with pain in the hip-joint.

Petrosel., colic. P.

mus. 12 times.

Phosph., rumbling in the bowels.

Phys. flex. sem., borborygmi. Colic. r.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad., colic with tenes-



Picrorrhiza k urreea, colic.

Piscineum, colic. P. a. Distension. P.

Pistac. putam., rumbling in the bowels,
and colic with fever.

Pis. sat., rumbling in the bowels. P. Plectranth. arom., distension. P.

Physics aces, three grains, with onesixth of a grain of Merphia. (Dose every four hours.) In obstinate colic and ileus. R.

I'lumbi carb., ileus. Colic with costiveness.

Podophylli Emodi fol., distension.

Podophylli Emodi frut., pain in the bowels.

Polygon. linifol., colic. G. N.
Polypod. Sekour, colic. P. G.
Rumbling in the bowls.

Portul. Olerac. sem., colic. P. Prunella Cashm., colic. P. G.

Psyll. sem., rumbling in the bowels. c. m. 4 times a day. Colic.

Pulsat., distension. P.

Ranunc. lanug. fol., colic. Rumbling in the bowels. Stabbing p.in and soreness in the side of the abdomen. Ranunc. lanug. rad., colic.

Ratanh., distension.

Rheum Austral., colic.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, colic. P.
Rhus Toxicod., colic and spinal pain. P.
Ricini rad. cort., colic in men or
animals.

Ricini sem., ileus.

Rubia Mung., ileus. Borborygmi or colic. v. c. n.

Sabina, rumbling in the bowels.

Sagapen., flatulent colic.

Sago, rumbling in the bowels with distension, or diarrhea.

Salep, colic with want of appetite.

Salv. off., colic from hæmorrhoids.
m. and m.

Suntal. alb., rumbling in the bowels. P.

Sapindi emarg. fruct., distension. M. Sapindi emarg. ligni cort., colic.

Sapii Indici sem., rumbling in the bowels with diarrhosa.

Sarsaparilla, colic with dysentery. Rumbling in the bowels. c. N.

Saxifraga Peshant, colic. Pains in the sides and in the bowels.

Scammon., colic or distension with costiveness. 12 times.

Scorpioneum, rumbling in the bowels. Colic with diarrhosa.

Secale corn., colic.p. a., with diarrhoa. a. Selen. (1. R. sol.) colic with costiveness.

Senecio Musuca, colic.

Senn. fol., distension after meals.

Sep. succ., rumbling in the bowels.

Serp. Virus (R.) rumbling in the bowels. P. G.

Sid. rad., colic.

Sinapi nig. plac, (R.) distension.

Sisymbr. Irio, colic.

Stann., colic with costiveness.

Staphisagr., colic.

Stenact. bellid., borborygmi. P. G.

Strychn. nux vom., rumbling in the bowels with costiveness. Colic. r. Tubac., ileus. Spasmodic colic. R.

Talc. alb. & nigr., distension. P. G.

Tarant., distension. M.

Tarax. rad., colic. P. G. N.

Terebinth, spir., colic with diarrhoa.

Thuja. (R.) distension.

Thym., distension.

Tigrin., flatulency and gripes, with diarrhoa. p. c.

Tormentilla, rumbling in the bowels.

Valer. sylv., colies. P. G. N.

Vanill. ('R.) colics. P. G. N.

Veratr. alb., rumbling in the bowels with colic and fever.

Verbasci rad., distension. Colic. P. G. N. Verben, Lah. sem., distension.

Vitex Neg., colic. u. N.

Zinci carb., periodic colic, sometimes with fever. M.

Zinci iod. amygd., colic. r.

Zingib., v. Calam, arom.

Zyz. Juj. gummi, colic. P. G.

FOREHEAD - SENSATION OF HEAT IN THE,

Etaterium

FORGETFULNESS, v. Memory—loss of, PURUNCULUS, v. Swellings and Skin diseases.

GANGRENE, v. Mortification, &c.

Gases - sensation of, rising from the stomach, heart, bowels, &c.

Ant. or. P.

Bez. anim.

Cleome pent.

Dracoc. Royl.

Magnes, carb.

Meliloti sem., P.

GIDDINESS WITH OBSCURITY OF VISION (Vertigo tenebricosa vel caliginosa) OR WITHOUT.

Acue. cort., obscurity of vision, also with a burning sensation in the body.

Acac. succ., giddiness. P. G. N. With burning heat, G. (With subsultus of the stomach. N.)

Acon. Nap. extr., giddiness. v. With general pains. 4 times 12. a,

Alth. rad., giddiness. P. G. N.

Ambra gr., giddiness so extreme as to cause falling, with spinal pain, also with costiveness. M. and E., or, a dose every other day. (Giddiness with headache. N.) Anac. or., giddiness. F.

Anag. cer., giddiness. P. G. N.

Araneum, giddiness with pain in the temples, also with obscurity of vision. st. and st. Giddiness with tingling in the ears (palliative). Giddiness on rising in the morning. r.

Arg. nitric. f., giddiness. G. N.

Arnic. (R.) giddiness with headache, vomiting, pain in the temples, and discharge from the ear. M. and E. Giddiness from a blow. (Obscurity of vision with giddiness. N.)

Arsen., obscurity of vision. P., with headache. c.

Baryta n., giddiness and obscurity of vision (palliative).

Basella r., obscurity of vision.

Giddiness, P. G. N.

Bass, latif. fr., giddiness.

Bebeerine, obscurity of vision. a.

Bellad. extr., giddiness. P. G. N.

Borac. uc., giddiness, o. N.

Borax, giddiness.

But, frond. gummi, giddiness.

Calam. ar., giddiness. r. o., even in ?.

M. and E. (Giddiness with obscurity
of vision. N.)

Calumb, rad., giddiness, r.

Campech. lign., giddiness. P. G.

Camph., giddiness (in large doses.) r.
Cannab. Cashm. fl., obscurity of vision
with cerebral congestion.

Canthar., obscurity of vision. r.

Carbo veg., giddiness with pain in the forehead, and chronic catarrh. (Giddiness with obscurity of vision. 8.) Cardam. min., giddiness. P.

Cariss. Car. fr., giddiness with headache.

Cartham, tinct. sem., obscurity of vision, r.

Cass. Fist, pulp., giddiness or obscurity of vision. 6. N.



Case. Fist. sem., giddiness with catarrh. (Obscurity of vision with estarrh. #.) Case, Men. fol., obscurity of vision-Giddiness, G. N.

Case. Tera, giddiness. P.

Celestr. pan., giddiness with hypochondrissis. Obscurity of vision. r. Cereious, giddiness with headache.

Cervi e. res., giddiness. P.

Chelle. main obscurity of vision. Giddiness. e. w.

Cherayta, obscurity of vision. P. China cert., giddiness with debility, or, with nocturnal blindness. Giddiness with obscurity of vision. 4 times 12. Chis. sulph., obscurity of vision.

Churrus, obscurity of vision (pallistive), Giddiness, P.

Cicuta, giddiness with obscurity of vision.

Cleom. pent., giddiness. P.

Coccul. men., giddiness. P. G. N. With nauses or vomiting, G.

Cocos MEZ, obscurity of vision. G. N. Comp. Pokermeel, obscurity of vision with headache.

Conv. erg., giddiness and obscurity of vision, P. G. M.

Cost. n. Cashm., giddiness. G.

Crees., giddiness. P.

Croc. sat., giddiness with faintings. Giddiness with obscurity of vision. G.N. Cucurb. Citrull. sem., obscurity of vision. Cup. amm., giddiness and obscurity of vision, G. N.

Cyced. rev. fr. cort. (R.) giddiness. P. Cyc. rev. sem., giddiness. G.

Cycl. Europ., obscurity of vision.

Daren., giddiness and obscurity of vision c. w.

Datisc. Cann. sem., giddiness.

Dat. Stram. sem., giddiness. P. G. M. & B. (dose every other day. N.)

Deals. Root for feeer, giddiness.

Deals. Root for Torkee, giddingss. P. Delph. Ghafes f., giddiness. r. c. w. Obscurity of vision. c. w.

Delph. Ghafes succ., giddiness. P.

Digit. p., obscurity of vision.

Dierit., giddiness. G.

Eben., giddiness. x. 40.

Embryopt. glut. fol., giddiness.

Embryopt. glut. sem., (obscurity of vision with giddiness. w.)

Bug. Jambol. fr., giddiness with or without obscurity of vision.

Euph. gummi, giddiness.

Fagon. Arab., obscurity of vision. P. S. Ferr. (I. T.) giddiness and obscurity of vision.

Fic. Car. sem., giddiness on rising in the morning.

Fic. Ind. fol., giddiness and intoxication (in the afternoon).

Fanic. sem., obscurity of vision with worms.

Fung. ign., obscurity of vision. P. Galena, giddiness with headache and fever.

Glin. dict. obscurity of vision. P.

Gourbooti, giddiness. P. G.

Granat. ac. rad. cort., obscurity of vision. P. G.

Grew, Asiat. (R.) giddiness.

Haroontootia, giddiness. P. G. N. with obscurity of vision, G.

Hermod. d., giddiness with heat, also with fever. (Giddiness with obscurity of vision. w.)

Hoya vir., obscurity of vision. P. G. N. Indigof. Anil, giddiness.

Ied., obscurity of vision. P.

Iprcac., giddiness with headache and vomiting.

Jalap. mir. sem., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P

Junip. bacc., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P. G. W.

Kali bichrem., obscurity of vision.

Kali hydroc., giddiness. G. N., with obscurity of vision and vomiting, G.

Kali hydroiod., obscurity of vision. r.

Kali Sals., giddiness with headache.

Keikeila, obscurity of vision. P. c. Giddiness. (In four cases, one failure.)

Lactucar., obscurity of vision on rising in the morning.

Lawson, in., giddiness and fever, r.

Leporin., obscurity of vision.

Leuc. cephal., giddiness. a. N.

Lithanthr., giddiness. G. N., with obscurity of vision. G.

Lupin. alb., giddiness. P.

Lycop. hb., giddiness. P. G. (With obscurity of vision. 4 times 12. N.)

Lycop. sem., giddiness in headache. P., with obscurity of vision and fever. o.

Macis, giddiness and nausea. P.

Mango fruct., eaten in large quantity, giddiness and obscurity of vision, (on rising in the morning) P.

Mango nucl., obscurity of vision. P.

Manna Hed. Alh., giddiness and obscurity of vision, P.

Marrub. alb. (K.) giddiness.

Meccan. bals., giddiness and headache.

12 times. (Giddiness and obscurity
of vision. N.)

Melil. sem., giddiness with obscurity of vision. Giddiness with subsultus of the stomach. a. N.

Melissa, v. Females-diseases of,

Menth. Pip. (K.) giddiness with obstructions in the nose.

Mercur. fulm., giddiness. Obscurity of vision.

Mercur. subl. corr., obscurity of vision, with pain in the side and knee.

Methon, glor., giddiness with a sensation of burning in the body. Obscurity of vision. r. Mimosa absterg., giddiness.

Mimos. Pudic. sem., giddiness. a. s. Moschata nux, giddiness and headache.

(in the afternoon) P.

Myrobal, citrin., giddiness. F.

Myrobal, nig., giddiness. G.

Nerium antidys., giddiness.

Nitric. acid., giddiness. P.

Nymph. alb. sem., giddiness with headache.

Ocim. alb., giddiness.

Ocim. sanct. rad., obscurity of vision on rising in the morning.

Ocim, sanct. sem., giddiness with fever at night; without fever. o. x.

Onosm, macroceph. fl, giddiness. r. c.
Obscurity of vision.

Onosm. macroceph rad., giddiness.r.a.s.
Obscurity of vision. o. x.

Op. pur., giddiness, similar to intoxication.

Oxal. acid., giddiness with violent perspiration. Obscurity of vision.

Pareira brava, obscurity of vision.

Pavia, giddiness.

Petrol., giddiness. G. N.

Phaseol. aconitifol., giddiness. P.

Phosph., giddiness. Obscur. of vision.

Physal. flex. sem., giddiness.

Polygon. linifol., giddiness, similar to intoxication, P.

Polygon. macrophyll., obscurity of vision. P. G. Giddiness.

Polypod, vulg., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P. G.

Prunella Cashm., giddiness.

Psyllii som., giddiness. Obscurity of vision.

Quere, glans, obscurity of vision.

Rapar, rad., giddiness, v.

Raph, sat, sem,, giddiness.

Ratanh., obscurity of vision, P.

Resin. pin., giddiness and obscurity of vision, r.



Rhus Kakrasinghes, giddiness. P. a. Rottlers tinet., giddiness. P. a.

Rumez Beejbund, giddiness. g. N. Sago, giddiness.

Sapii Ind. fruct. cort., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P.

Sapii Ind. fruct. sem., obscurity of vision with headache.

Scorpion., obscurity of vision with glittering before the eyes. P. G.

Selen., obscurity of vision. P.

Senec. Musuca, giddiness. P. G. Obscurity of vision.

Sep. os, giddiness.

Serpent. exav., obscurity of vision. Giddiness. G. W.

Sialikand, giddiness and obscurity of vision. M. and E.

Sida rad., obscurity of vision.

Silie., obscurity of vision. G. N. With catarrh. G. (With itching. N.)

Sisymbr. Irio, giddiness. P.

Sisymbr. Soph., giddiness with one-sided headache.

Smilax China, obscurity of vision. P. Solan. Jacqu. fruct., giddiness. P.

Sphæranth. Indic., giddiness and obscurity of vision.

Stinc. marin., obscurity of vision.

Storchas Arab., giddiness. P. G.

Strychn., giddiness and headache after immoderate drinking.

Strychn. faba St. Ign., giddiness with obscure and confused vision, subsultus of the stomach, and fever.

Strychn. nux vom., giddiness and obscurity of vision, with pain across the forehead.

Strychn. potat., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P. G.

Tale. alb., faintings with giddiness. F.
Tale. sig., giddiness with hardness of hearing.

Thuj. occ., (R.) obscurity of vision. Thym. sulg., giddiness.

Trianth. pentandr. mg., giddiness with burning heat of the head.

Tribul. terrestr., giddiness and headache
M. and E.

Valer. sylv., giddiness. Obscurity of vision. G. N.

Vanill. (R.) obscurity of vision.
Veratr. alb., giddiness.

Verbasci fol., obscurity of vision.

Viola rep., giddiness in sitting.

Viola tric., giddiness.

Viten Neg., giddiness. P. G. W.

Obscurity of vision.

Xanthoxyl. fruct., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P.

Zedoar. Zer., giddiness.

Zinc. sulph., obscurity of vision. P. G.

GLANDS—DISEASES OF, as: INFLAMMA-TION, SWELLINGS OR ENLARGEMENT OF THE—

AXILLARY (belonging to the arm-pit.)
CERVICAL (belonging to the neck.)

INGUINAL (belonging to the groin.)

PAROTID (belonging to the glands under and behind the ear.)

THYROID (covering the anterior inferior portion of the larynx) and Tonsila (Almonds of the throat, of the ear).

Bronchocele (goitre, Derbyshire neck).

Encysted tumors, nodes, scirrnus, &c.

Abr. prec. sem., encysted tumors (prepared with salt and lemon-juice) the application. B.

Absisth. hb., nodes. Node of the neck with fever. Inflamed glands.

Acac. fol., inflamed axillary glands.

Ajouain, v. Dot. prur.

Ajuga Deals., infl. cervical glands.

Ajuga dec., infl. cervical glands.

Alum. cr., encysted tumor (applied on

Alum. cr., encysted tumor (applied on the scarified part) R.

Amm. mur., v. Serp. eauv.

Angust. cort., node of the leg.

Areca Cat. nux, nodes. Swelling of glands and tonsils.

Areca Cat, nux, nodes in muscles. Q. (v. Mat. Med.)

Argem. Mex. sem., inflammation of the axillary glands. P.

Armor., inflammation of the cervical glands, or of the tonsils, with difficulty of swallowing, &c.

Arnica (R.) nodes.

Ars. scirrhus. The Hakims at Lahore recommend half an ounce of white Arsenic, in powder, to be worn in a amall silver or gold box, as an amulet on the neck in scrofula.

Aselli jec. ol., swelling of the thyroid (better thyrood) and scrofula. R.

Bov., painful cervical scirrhus.

Brom., enlargement of the thyroid gland, and scrofuls. n.

Calam. ar., bubo. r. (4 times 12.) in suppressed gonorrhea.

Calc, carb., encysted tumors.

Cann, Ind, Cashm. rad., scrofula. Swelling of the cervical glands.

Carbo. an., swelling of the parotid glands, Scirrhous swellings. Swellings of the cervical and parotid glands. (Ossa anguinea usta) M. & E.14.

Carvi sem., swellings of the parotid glands (internally and externally) Tone.

Cascar., boils, P.

Cass. al., inflammation of the inguinal glands, M. and E.

Cassia Kharn, N., inflammation of the cervical glands, or tonsils. P. G. Caust., swelling of the thyroid of a porter. Scrofula.

Cauter. act., it is a common Arabian practice to apply it behind the ears in scrofula.

Cetac. ol., boil, Q. 4 times 28. Scrofuls. Chaulmoogra odor, node and boil.

Chel. maj., tumor. Scrofula.

Cic., scrofulous sores.

Clem. erecta, induration of the inguinal glands.

Coccul., boil, with gonerrhees and fever. 4 times 12. Inflammation of the cervical glands, in Q. P.

Coloc. rad., pain of the thyroid gland. r. Con. mac., boils. Scirrhus. Scrofuls. Inflamed tonsils. M. and E.

Corch. frut., pain of the thyroid. r. Cost. Ar., boil, in Q. r.

Cost. n. Cashm., suppuration of glands. Suppurating scrofula.

Crat. Marmel., suppurating hoils.

Creos., encysted tumors (applied daily
with lint in the emptied cyst.) s.

Crot. Tigl., v. Zing.

Crust. Make roobe an, painful and scirrhous swellings of the cervical glands.

Curc. longa, enlarged cerv. glands. r.o. Cyn. Dub, scrofulous sores.

Daph. Sunnerkat, cervical nodes.

Datis. Cann. sem., cervical nodes. Dol. prur. A. Ajouain, scrofula.

Doodeea, boils, in Q. r. o.

Elat., bursting of a boil, r.

Euph. Cashm. Tshok, boils, Q.

Euph, verr., suppurating boils. Nodes. Scrofula.

Fanic. rad., boils. Inflammation of the axillary glands. F. c.

Fænogr. fol., v. Ric. fol.

Fuc, helm., scirrhus, E.

Gag grming, bronchocele, Bubo, Q. Geum el., enlarged cervical glands, s.





Glin. dict., nodes.

Gourbooti, boils, 4 times 12.

Graph., boils, 4 times 28. Encysted tumors.

Guil. Bond., v. Zing.

Harm. Ruts, bubo (application of the bruised herb.) z.

Helict. Isora, boils, Q.

Hemid. Ind., general tubercles.

Inflammation of the cervical and axillary glands. P. Boils, in Q. P.

Heracl. div., scrofulous swellings.

Enlargement of inguinal glands. Q. Encysted tumor on the wrist. P. Provoked the suppuration of an encysted tumor.

Holl. pill. sol., suppurating scrofula.

lod., boils. Encysted tumors. (lod. frictions are said to cause atrophy of the testicles.) v. Kali iod. and Zinci iod.

Ipom. cusp., inflammation of the axillary glands.

Jal., v. Merc. dulc.

Kali carb., inflammation of the parotid glands.

Kali iod., swelling of the prostate gland. (Applied) B. (v. Mercur. dulc.)

Kali sulph., inflammation of the cervical glands.

Lacce in gr., suppurating boil. Suppurating scrofula.

Led. pal., tubercles.

Lent. sat., scrofuls. Tonf.

Leon. Royl., nodes.

Lepor., scrofula. Suppurating cervical glands. Nodules and tubercles. P.

Leuc. ceph., goitre. Suppurating boil. m. and m. 14.

Lich. odorif., inflammation of the cervical glands.

Limi sem. (with honey). Boil. Q. Lupin. a., enlarged cervical glands,

with sore throat. P. Swelling of the parotid glands.

Lyc., v. Staph.

Malv. . Todree, boils, in gonorr-hoes. r.

Mang. carb., scrofula. Suppurating boils.

Manna Hed. All., the bursting of a painful boil. P.

Marrub. a., scrofula. Scirrhus.

Melandr. triste, tumors of the neck.

Merc. dulc., with Jalap., of each one to two grains, with a few grains of sugar (as a weekly dose) scrofula. R., or: Merc. dulc., 1 grain, Kali iod., one-sixth of a grain, sugar six grains, mixed (as a dose once a week) in scrofula and cervical tumours. R.

Merc. fulm., v. Ruku tinct.

Merc. viv., v. Sulph., also Serp. exuv.

Mezer., v. Sarsap.

Murin.? (the ashes of burnt mice in scrofula, being R.)

Myrob., v. Zinc.

Natr. mur., with goat's milk boiled to the consistence of pap, applied, and every twenty-four hours renewed, is said to disperse in a few days, swellings of the glands and bronchocele; also the oil-like fluid which is found in salt mines for resolving bronchocele. R. (Affghan medicine.)

Nel. spec. fl., swelling of the cervical glands.

Nitro-mur. ac., scrofula.

Nycter., swellings of the parotid and inguinal glands. w. 30.

Ocim. a., suppurating boil.

Op. pur., swelling of the tonsils with difficulty of swallowing. P.

Pareira br., node in the ham. -

Phall. esc., swelling of the parotid. Inflammation of glands. P.

VOL. II.

Pip. Betle fol., suppurating boil (application with butter.) n.

Pip. n., v. Zing.

Pis. sat., inflammation of the inguinal glands. P.

Pir. n., scrofula. Tony.

Plant. maj., enlargement of the cervical glands. Scrofulous ulcers. Inflammation of the parotid glands. r. Ran. lan. fol., tumors.

Rhus Toxic., scrofula. Inflammation of the glands. P.

Ric. fol., the young leaves with Fanugraci herba, applied luke-warm, is said to have dispersed swellings of glands.

Rottl. t., painful scirrhus of the nape. Swelling of the cervical glands, accelerating their bursting.

Ruku. t., A. Merc. fulm., tumor. Q. M.&E.
Salix, indurated glands, nodes, &c.,
the ashes of the willow-bark applied
with some water, R. (the part is
frequently moistened, and their application repeated every day; it excites a slight burning and a crawling like that of ants.) These ashes
with gum ammoniac (applied) are
said to soften the hardest nodes and
tumors, and are recommended specially for scrofula and encysted tumors.

Salix Aegypt. fol., inflammation of the parotid glands, in Q. P.

Surcoc., cervical tumors. Q. m. 40.

Sarsap., A. Mezer., tumors Q., with articular pain.

Senec. mus., suppurating boil. m. & z. 14. Seep. exus., (with sal-ammoniac) enlarged inguinal glands.

Sid. sem., enlarged cervical glands. Inflammation of the parotid glands r. Spong. mar. u., ulceration of the thyroid. M. and E. 60. Stann., swelling of the cervic, glands, r. Staph., suppurating boil.

A. Lycop., goitre.

Stine. mar., node of the ham, in Q. v. Strychu. n. vom., dissolved in water or vinegar (application).

Sulph., A. Merc. vir., incipient scrofula. Encysted tumors. 2.

Sunger Busree, enlarged cervical glands.

Tale, a. Ind., inflammation of the parotid glands,

Talc. n. Ind., scrofula. Swelling of the parotid glands, with discharge from the ear.

Tarax., scrofula.

Terebinthisem., enlarged cervical glands.
Thuja occ. (R.) inflammation of the cervical glands.

Thym. v., acute and chronic swellings of glands.

Trianth. pent. a., swell, of the thyroid.
Ultr., inflammation of the cervical
glands. p.

Urt. dioic. fl., swelling of the axillary glands.

Vacc., boils (resolving).

Val. sylv., scirrhus. Inflammation of the cervical and parotid glands.

Venæsectio, nodes in the muscles. n.

Vit. Neg., boils. P.

Vitio vinif., scrofula (the application of the ashes). R.

Warburgii tinctura antifebr., cervical tumors and enlarged tonsils.

Zinci chlor., scirrhus of the lips. n.

Zinci iod, amygd. d., swelling of the cervical glands and of the tonsils, with difficulty of swallowing.

Zinc., A. Myrob. n., swelling of the inguinal glands. Q.

Zing. off., Guil. Bond., Crot. T. and Pron., mixed in equal parts. A of a grain with a few grains of sugar.



M. and E. 14. produced the cicatrisation of a fistulous boil, of two months, after having been operated without success.

Zing. rec., accelerating the bursting of boils.

GLAMS (penis) -- INFLAMMATION OF THE,

Majorana, P. Strychn. nuz vom. P. Uva uroi, G.

GONORRHOLA.

Abelmosch. moscat. sem., gonorrhæs.

Acon. ferez, after gonorrhæs, pain in the pubis and groin.

Althea f., v. Silic.

Atthew fol., c. N., in recent Q gonorrhom. M. and E. c. Anomalous symptoms, after gonorrhom.

Anac. occident., lessening the pain of gonorrhora.

Angel. sem., gonorrhœa, Q. M. & E. 60.
Apii rad., G. N.

Argent. fulm., gonorrhoa. G. N. (v. Hemidesm. Ind.)

Argent. nitric. fus., injections of onequarter of a grain to one drachm, in one ounce of distilled water (acute and chronic) gonorrhœa. R.

Armorac., gonorrhea. a. n.

Arum Colocas., gonorrhœs. Q.

Arsen., gonorrhœa. G. N.

A. Thuja (R.) Gleet. G.

Arsen. pot., gonorrhoea with bloody urine. (v. Merc. sol.)

Asari rad., gonorrhœa. M. and E. 60.

Benzoic, ac., gleet.

Berber, Lyc. Res (dissolved in radish juice) gonorrhœa. R.

Bignon. Ind. sem., gonorrhea. M. 30.
Gleet, with discharge of blood from the urethra.

Bolus Armen., gonorrhœs. P. G.

Periodical monthly exacerbations, c. Butes frond. gummi., gonorrhosa. c. N. Cannab. Ind. sem., gonorrhosa. c. N., in acute cases. c. (v. Canthar.)

Canthar., gonorrhom with a sensation of internal burning. (Emulsion of almonds, poppy seed, hemp seed, camphor, and cantharides.) s.

Cariss. Carand. fruct., gleet, 4 times 28. Case. lign. fol., gonorrhea. Q.

Chinin. sulph., gonorrhos, with scalding of urine. M. and B.

Citrat. ferr., gonorrhœa. a.

Coccul., gleet. M. and B.

Colchic. autumn., renewing the discharge of a suppressed gonorrhosa, with chancre.

Corchor. frutic., gonorrhœa. G. N.

Cubebæ, v. Sarsaparilla

Cuscul. monogyn. sem., gleet. M. & E. 60.

Datisc. Cannab. rad. cort., gleet. o. N.

Delph. paucif., gonorrhæs. M. & E. 60.

Diosma cren., gonorrhæa, R.

Embryopt. glutinif., gonorrhœa.

Eryngium camp., gonorrhœa. u. (v. Mat. Med.)

Euphorb. longifol., M. and E. 60.

Geran. nodos. gonorrhœa with running of the eyes.

Geum elat., gonorrhoes. M. and B. 30.

Glin. dictamnoid., bleeding gonorrhæa.

Guiland. Bonducc., v. Piper nig.

Hemidesm. Ind., A. Argent. fulm., gonorrhœa.

Hyssop., gonorrhœa. G. N.

Ichthyocolla, gleet with seminal discharge.

Ipom. cuspid., gonorrhœa. G. N.

Jasp. a. ust. (R.) gonorrhæa.

Jugl. nuc. putam. succ. insp., gonorrhœa, Q.

Kunkolmirch, gonorrhæa.

Lacca in gran., gonorrhœa, Q.

Led. palustr., gonorrhœa. G. N. Luff, amar, extr., gleet M. and E. Majorana, gonorrhœa. G. N. Mastix, gonorrhœa. G. N. Mercur. sol. Hahn., A. Arsen. pot., gonorrhæa, Q. Mimosa Sirissa (one or two scruples pro dosi, with water, administered internally) gonorrhœa, R. Myrt. bacc., gonorrhœa. G. N. Natrum mur., gonorrhœa. G. N. Ocim, sanct, sem., gonorrhœa. Oxal. ac., gonorrhœa. G. N. Oxal, ammon, gonorrhæs. G. N. Oxal, cornic,, gonorrhœa. Pastinaca Secacul, bleeding gonorrhœa, also Q.

Pip. nig., gonorrhea. c. N. (T.) in comp. with Guiland. Bonducc. c. Portul. Olerac. sem., renewed the discharge of a chronic gonorrhea.

Prosop. spicig. siliqua, gonorrhoa. M.30. Prunella vulg., M. and E. 30.

Rapa Brass. (after gonorrhoea) dysury, burning sensation of the stomach,&c, Rhus Coriaria, mucilage of tragacanth and rose-water, used as injection (an Oriental remedy, in gonorrhoea.) R.

Ricini fol., gonorrhea, M, and E. 14.

Sarsap. (Two concentrated decoctions, the one of sarsaparilla, the other of Cubeba, are separately kept for three days, afterwards decanted; the clear liquids are mixed, and, over a gentle fire, evaporated to the consistence of a syrup) in gonorrhea. n.

Senega, acute gonorrhœa. M. and E. Sid. sem., gonorrhœa, Q.

Silic., A. Althow fl. Gonorrhoea. M. & E. Gonorrhoea, Q.

Sisymbr. Irio, gonorrhœa.

Strychn, nuz com., renewed the discharge of an arrested gonorrhess, Tale, alb., gonorrhoss. c. s.

Taraxac., gleet.

Thuja occid., gonorrhoss. c. s.

Tribul. terrestr., acute gonorrhoss.

4 times 28.

Uva Ursi, recent gonorrhom, G. N. Gleet.

Vanill., gonorrhen. G. N.

Verbena Lah., gonorrhoes. M. and 14 except Q. (4 times 12. N.)

Vespar. fav., genorrhes, Q. M. 30. Xanthyozyl. fruct., genorrhesa with scalding urine. M. and E. 30.

Zinc, chlorid. (as an injection), in cases of gleet, where no inflammation. 2

It is a common practice in the East, in cases of gonorrhea and mucous discharges from the genitalisgenerally, to put some rice husks on a hot brick, and then to urine upon it, so as to procure the contact of the warm vapor which rises. It is said, that if this plan be repeated three or four times, the disease will be removed. The French system of curing gonorrhea by the vapor of hot water is a similar proceeding-

GOUT, v. Pain, &c.

GRAVEL, v. Bladder-diseases of the, &c. GRIEF, v. Melancholy, &c.

GRIPES, v. Flatulency, &c.

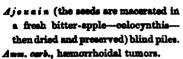
GROINS-PAINS IN THE, v. Perinaumpains of, &c.

HEMATENESIS, v. Blood-vomiting of, HEMATURIA, v. Urinary disorders, and Gonorrhoea.

HEMOPTYSIS, v. Blood—spitting of, &c. HEMORRHOIDS (PILES) AND DISEASED OF THE ANUS,

Acac, sem., blind piles.

Acon. Nap., promoting the bleeding of hamorrhoids. Pain of the anus. r.



Ant. cr., hæmorrhoidal tumors with crawling and lancinating pain. An antimonial suppository is said to cause the bleeding of hæmorrhoids. Arg. sitrie. fue., five to ten grains to

one ounce of fat, might be used in such cases of painful hæmorrhoidal tumors, where the common gall-nutcintment (which I myself used often with the addition of some opium or saffron) is of no use. In swellings or inflammations of internal piles, an injection of from ten to thirty grains of lunar caustic to one ounce of water, R.

Arsen., burning at the anus. Pain of the anus. P.

Arum Col., hæmorrhoidal nodes. M. and E. 60.

Bdell., v. Tabaskir

Berb. Lyc. Res (dissolved in juice of radishes, with or without Tabushir, administered in the form of pills) hæmorrhoids. R. (v. Tabashir).

With Reskkepur (in form of pills, internally administered) is an Indian remedy for hæmorrhoidal affections. The same compound, mixed with butter, is applied locally. Blum. aur., bleeding piles. G. N.

But. frond. gummi, piles with sensation

of heaviness in the abdomen. Campech. lign., hæmorrhoidal, anal

tumors. Reproduced hæmorrhoids. Cans. Ind. fol., blind piles. M. and E. 30. Cann. Ind. fl. Cashm., bleeding piles.

Cann. Ind. rad. cort. Cashm., pains of the anus.

Capr. fel, v. Cup. ac.

Cass. Abs. scm., bleeding piles. G. N.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, bleeding piles. M .--M. and B.

Cass. Ugw., piles. M. and E.

Case. lign. fol., piles.

Celestr. pas., hemorrhoidal bleeding. P. Cich. sem., blind piles.

Cleom. pent. sem., bleeding piles. G.

Coccul., hæmorrhoidal bleeding. P.

Colch. aut. (R. & trituration) piles. P. G.

Coloc. pulpa, blind piles.

Coloc. rad., piles, with Q.

Coloc. succ., V. Ajouain.

Commel. nud., itching, hæmorrhoidal, nodes.

Cost. Arai., bleeding and mucous piles. P. G. M.

Cotyl. lac., bleeding piles.

Crees., bleeding piles.

Cupr. ac., with goat's gall (applied). R.

Cusc. sem., bleeding piles. P. G. M. & B. 60.

Cyc. rev. sem., burning of the anus during the evacuations. P.

Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., crawling at the anus. P.

Deals. Root for fever, blind piles. Dol. prur. faba, pain of the anus during the evacuations.

Elater., itching of the anus with worms. Eryng. camp. sal., hæmorrhoids. R. (v. Mat. Med.)

Euph. long., miliary eruption about the anus.

Evolv., burning of the anus. P.

Galla, v. Argent.

Goss. sem., mucous and bleeding piles. Hæmorrhoidal, anal tumors. w. 30. Grisl. tom., blind piles. Hæmorrhoidal pains of the anus.

Gund. Zulm sem., blind piles.

Hern. rad. D., piles, with Q.

Hossen Jussif, piles with ulcerat. on the anus. Tumors about the anus.

Kali hydroc., nodes, with burning at the anus. r.

Kali Sals., bleeding piles.

Kunkolmirch, affections of the anus. Q.

Laws. in., pain of the anus. P.

Lep. sat. hb., bleeding piles. Abscess of the anus, or pain of the anus. P. Lepid. Taramira sem., inflammation of the anus. P.

Leporis. (?) The blood of the hare caused itching of the anus.

Locust., bleeding piles. M. and E. 60. Discharge from blind piles. P.

Lycop., hæmorrhoidal nodes.

Melandr. tr., bleeding piles.

Melil. sem., affections of the anus and the rectum. R.

Melon. Cuc. sem., transient hæmorrhoidal discharge. r.

Merc, prec. r., v. Nard.

Merc. sol., A. Chel. maj., or Vit. N., hæmorrhoids, with Q.

Myrob. Embl. fol., bleeding piles.

Myrob. Embl. fr., hæmorrhoids with inflamed nodes of the anus, and prolapse of the rectum.

Myrob. n., piles with Q., or with gonorrhea. Burning of the anus. r. Nard., A. Merc. pr. r., bleeding piles, with Q.

Ner. ant., pain of the anus. P. G.

Nitric. acid., hæmorrhoids. R.

Ocim. a., bleeding piles, with diabetes. (Strong doses) x. (A remedy of my earlier practice).

Ox. amm., hæmorrhoidal discharge. r. Phosph., burning sensation of the anus. Pistac. put., burning sensation of the

anus.

Plumb. Zeyl. rad., blind piles. Pain of the anus from hæmorrhoids with costiveness.

Plumb. ac., bleeding piles. (Injections) B.

Plumb, met., hæmorrhoidal, anal tu-

mors with prolapse (internally and locally). 2.

Polyg. linifol., pain of the anus with burning sensation, itching and prickling.

Reneum (?) frogs are employed by Eastern physicians in piles, whether bleeding or blind. With these they order a vegetable diet, and articles prepared with butter and milk.

Raph. sem., prickling of the anus. r.

Raph. succ., v. Berb. Lyc. Rheum Austr., hæmorrhoidal dis-

charge. P. O.

Rosmar., hæmorrhoids. R.

Rottl. t., hæmorrhoidal bleeding. r. Inflammation of anal tumors.

Sabina, bleeding piles.

Salv. off., itching of the anus with intestinal worms.

Noorp., pricking of the anns with thread-worms.

Senega, bleeding piles. w. and z. c. x. Serp. ex. (ol. R.) itching tumor of the anus.

Sisymbr. Irio, bleeding piles. x. 40.

Spong. m. u., pricking of the snus with discharge of worms.

Stann., burning sensation and pricking of the anus.

Staph., tumors of the anus. P.

Stront. n., itching and humid discharge from the anus. P.

Tabashir with Bdell. and Bert. Lyc. Res (in form of pills) hæmorrhoids. R.

Tereb., hemorrhoidal pain of the anus. r.

Torment., pain of the anus during stool. P.

Urtice flor. alb. sem., hæmorrhoids. s. Vit. Neg., itching and burning of the anus.

Vitri fel, nodes of the unus.

Warburgii tinctura antifebr., bleeding piles.

Xanthox. arom. sem., transient loss of blood. r.

Zinc., itching, burning and pricking with sensat. of soreness of the anus. Zinci sulph., bleeding piles. Blind piles. r.

HAIR — APPLICATIONS TO THE; TO BLACKEN IT, OR, TO STRENGTHEN ITS GROWTH; ALSO ENUMERATION OF SUBSTANCES WHICH PRODUCE THE LOSS OF HAIR.

Abr. prec. a. (with honey applied) baldness. a.

Acon. fer., loss of the eye-lashes with Lepra.

Alth., loss of the hair in catarrh.

Ambra gr., loss of the hair. (Internally and locally, applied with pomatum) R. (v. Cannab.)

Anac. or., to blacken the hair. R.

Arg. fulm., loss of the beard, with itching of the chin.

Arg. nitric. fue., falling out of the beard with itching of the chin.

Asa f., baldness.

Aur. nitro-mur., loss of hair.

Bar., baldness. R.

Bdell., falling out of the hair, M. 30.

Behen a. & r., as a stimulant to the hair. a.

Bism., as blackening the hair. R.

Cactus, v. Sesam. Or.

Calotr. gig., v. Melia Azed.

Cann. sem., as stimulating the growth of hair. R. Perhaps the hemp-oil, mixed with Ambra gr., Cantharides, &c., and internally or externally employed, might prove a useful combination.

Canth., is said to stimulate the growth

of hair. Burned Cantharides applied with oil make the hair grow. Tohr.

Take of bull's-marrow one ounce and a half; bees-wax two drachms; rose-oil, half an ounce; extract (watery) of blistering flies, twenty-four grains; volatile-oil of cloves, four drops; make these ingredients into a pomade; for stimulating the growth of hair. B.

Carbo an. (C. c. u.) falling out of the beard with itching of the chin.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, falling out of the beard with hæmorrhoids.

Catechu, v. Jugl. nux

Cervi c. u., v. Carbo an.

Coc. nuc. ol., applied, as a stimulant for the growth of hair. n.

Coff. Ar., stimulating the growth of hair. Raw coffee should be pounded, and, either roasted with fresh butter, strained, and mixed with some odoriferous substances (as ambergris, oil of cloves, &c.) used as a pomatum; or simply boiled with water, and the decoction used as a wash, every morning.

Corvineum (?) raven-gall one grain, mixed with a few grains of powdered sugar, used daily as a snuff, is said to prevent the hair from becoming grey.

Creos., loss of the hair.

Crot. T., blackening the hair. R.

Cucum. acut., falling out of the hair of the head.

Cup. sulph., v. Jugl. nux

Ferr., v. Papav. rh.

Fic. Ind., stimulating the growth of hair. R.

Indigofera Anil, v. Laws. in.

Iod., blackening the hair. R.

Jugl. nux, walnut-blossoms half a pound, bitter-oil (mustard-oil) one

pound, buried in horse dung in an iron vessel for three weeks, stirred once daily, and then sulphate of copper one scruple, and Catechu one drachm, added to the strained oil, to blacken the hair) s. The natives of the East also prepare different compounds for blackening the hair, from the juice of the green husks of walnuts.

Junip, bace, (applied with vinegar) baldness, Tour.

Laws, in., and Indigofera Anil (v. vol. i. p. 167.)

Leporineum (?) the blood of the hare for several diseases of the hair, as trichiasis, falling out or premature greyness of the hair, &c. s.

Lini sem., powdered and boiled with olive-oil; to stimulate the growth of hair. a.

Lycop., baldness.

Melia Azed., the buds pounded and mixed with old dark-green leaves of Calotr. gig., administered internally for seven days, is said to blacken even white hair. a.

Merc. v., half an ounce of quicksilver put into a sour pomegranate through a hole, then covered with its own seeds (extracted through the hole) and enveloped in paste, is suspended for six weeks in a warm place. Some of the so-prepared seeds, mixed with rose-oil and used externally, blacken the hair. R.

Nardost., baldness.

Papav. rhwad. fl., with iron filings and oriental sesamum-oil put into an vessel, set in a warm place, and stirred daily for three weeks; afterwards strained and kept for use. Before each application of this blackening dye, the hair should be washed with the decoction of the fruit of the Phyllanthus Emblic.

Phosph., falling out of the hair.

Ran, los. rad., falling out of the heard. Rath., loss of the hair of the head.

Rosmar., baldness, a.

Sense fol, the continued use, is said to preserve the blackness of the hair, s.

Serp. ex., burnt to ashes, and then mixed with vinegar and butter, against the loss of hair. u.

Sesam. Or. fol., stimulating the growth of hair (washed with its decoction). R.

Semina, macerated in the milky juice of Cactus Tor; from these seeds, when dried, the oil is pressed out, this, if applied to black hair, is said to make it grey.

Similar recipes are very numerous in Oriental manuscripts; but this is not a fitting place to cite them.

Talc. n., loss of hair from eruptions.

Uvæ ursi fol., strengthening and blackening the hair. n.

HANDS AND FEET, FEELING OF HEAVE-NESS IN, AT NOON.

Sisymbr. Irio

HANDS AND FINGERS—STIFFNESS AND SPASMODIC CONTRACTIONS OF, V. Palsy, &c.

HARDNESS OF HEARING, v. Ear - du-

HEADACHE IN GENERAL, AS ALSO HEL-VINESS OF THE HEAD, AND

> ENCEPHATITIS OR PHRENETIS (inflammation of the brain, or the cerebral membranes).

HEMICRANIA (hendache of one side)

Abelm, mosch, sem., hemierania with troubled sight,





Abr. prec., headache. G. N. Bellad. extr., headache. G. N. Acac. sem., headache. G. N. Berb. Lyc. Res, headache. Acac. succ., headache. r. G. x. Berthel, pains in the head and sto-Acon. Nap. extr., nervous pains in the mach. Heaviness of the head after temples and face. meals. Ajuga Deals., headache in the morn-Bign. Ind. sem., headache. P. G. W. ing, with cough. Catarrhal headache with running of the nose. Pains in the temples and eyes. P. All. sat., headache. g. w. Altern. sees. rad., chronic headache. Hemicrania. Bussing in the head. P. Alum. crud., chronic headache, with burning sensation in the eyes, and constipation. Anag. all., headache. s.w., with fever.c. Encephalitis. Angel. sem., headache. P. G. N. Angust. cort., headache, also hemicrania. G. N. Ant. met. (II.) pain in the forehead. Headache with fever. Arec. Cat. nux, hemicrania. Argem. Mex. rad., headache. Arg. fulm., headache. G. N. Arg. nitric. fus., headache. G. N. Arn. (H.) pain in the temples. Headache. G. N. Ars. pot., hemicrania. Pain in the temples and eye. P. Arum camp., headache. P. G. N. Aspar. Halioon sem., headache. o. n. Hemicrania. Aspl. radiat. fol., headache. P. G. N. Aur.nitro-mur., headache, in catarih. P. Bar. carb., headache. P. Bar. nitr., headache. (Hemicrania. n.) Bass. latif. fr., pain in the forehead with giddiness.

Blum. aur. sem., chronic headache, and heaviness of the head. Borax, headache. g. n. Bor. ac., headache. g. x. Bov., headache. P. G. N. Bryon., headache. P. G. N. But. fr. f., headache, also hemicrania. P. G. N. Calc. citr., burning sensation in the head. P. Calotr. gig. fol., headache. G. N. Calotr. gig. sem., hemicrania with affections of the eyes. M. 30. Calotr. gig. succ., headache with cataract. Campech. lign., headache. G. N. Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., headache. Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., headache, with affections of the eyes. Canth., pain in the temples. Headache. G. N. Carbo veg., pain in the forehead with giddiness. Carissa Car., headache. G. N. Cass. Fist. sem., headache. Hemicrania. Cass. Tora, headache. T. G. N. Cedrel. Toon a sem., headache. o. Cervi c. ras., headache. Cetac. ol., pain in the temples. ache. G. N. Cham. v., headache, during digestion. Chel. maj. (R.) headache. P. G. N. Chenop, a. sem., pain in the forehead. P. G. Hemicrania. Phrenitis. ('hin. cort., headache. P. G. Periodic headache, with affections of the eyes. o

Bdell., headache. P. G. N.

nia, lasting three days.

Bebeerine, periodic, nervous hemicra-

the temples. G. N.

Behen, headache. a. N.

Pain in

in in th

ples, w.

ract. P.

pain in the

e. P. G.

n the temples, eyes. Head-

che. R.

eadache with

. G. N.

th giddines .

Heaviness

an, headache.

he. P. G. N.

he P.

the forehead. all over the

ead and arms.

temples with

temple-

idache in the

e. a.

th stupor and

dache.

and hemirta.

ma. P. G. Pain in the forehead. Pain in the temples. Phrenitis.

D tor. Stram, lign., pounded, mixed with turmeric, and rolled in a piece of paper, lighted and burnt, as a pastille, is used by the Hindoo-Mahomedan doctors against hemierania.

Dater, Steen, rad., Leadache, nitis.

Deals. Root for Torkee, headache with affections of the eves.

Delphin, panciff., heaviness of the head.

Diorit., headache. Pain in the temples with giddiness.

Drac. sangu., catarrhal heaviness of the head.

Ehen., headache. G. N.

Elater., heaviness of the head, with heat in the forehead.

Eleann, ang., headache.

Euph. Agrar. (aff. spec.) headache. G.N.

Euphras, catarrhal pains in the temples.

Fiel Car, sem., pain of the temples with affections of the eyes. M. & F

The glow, fr., headache with fever. 12 times.

Fanic., sem., pains in the head and back, with intestinal worms.

Frit, circh., headache.

Galena, headache. Pain in the temples. G. N.

Galla T. v., Feadache with indigestion.

Gord, dum., headache. G. N.

Gentian, rad., headache and confused sight, with or without cough.

Geran, prat., heaviness of the head. Headache, o. N. Buzzing in the head, r.

Geum el., headache, P. G. N.

Glar dict., headache, G. N.

Goss. sem., chronic headache.

Gourbooti, headache. P. G. N.

Grat., headache with difficulty of hearing.

Guil. Bond., headache. o. n., in periodic headache, with buzzing in the head, aggravated by a gentle blowing of wind. c.

Gyps. Setselajit, pains in the head and chest.

Harm. Rut. fl., headache, also hemicrania. P.

Harm. Rut. hb., heaviness of the head, with thirst. Headache. c. n.

Helict. Isora, headache and pain in the temples. (Heaviness of the head. N.)

Heracl. div., headache with epiphora. Hemicrania. Heaviness of the head.

Holarrh. pub., headache. P. G. (Headache with cataract. N.)

Hossen Jussif, headache. P.

Hyosc. n., headache. P. G. N.

Hyss., headache. P. c. I'ain in the temples, with affections of the eyes. c. Phrenitis.

Inula Hel., headache. P. G. N.

Iod. amygd. ol., pains in the head and spine, after fever.

Ipsc., headache with giddiness, also with vomiting.

Ipom. car., headache. P.

Jal. Conv., headache. G. M. and E. Pain in the temples. G.

Jal. mir. rad., pain in the temples, with confused sight, in Q. M. and E. 60.

Jal. mir. sem., headache. P. G. N.

Jusm. A. headache from accumulation of mucus. Tohr.

Just. Nas. fl., headache.

Just. Nas. hb., headache with fever, 12 times.

Kaliakand, pains in the temples, with affections of the eyes.

Kali Sals., pain in the head. G. N., Habitual headache with vomiting. G. Pain in the temples. P.

Kali sulph., with or without Bell., pain in the temples, with or without fever.

Lacca in gr., pain in the head. P. G. W. Lactucar., pain in the head, with rumbling in the bowels.

Lamin. sacch., headache. M. and E.

Laur. bacc., heaviness of the head. P. Laws. in., headache. P. G. N.

Led. pal., headache. Hemicrania. Phrenitis.

Locust., pains in the temples, with affections of the eyes.

Lupul. Hum., headache. G. N.

Lyc. hb., headache with giddiness. c. Pain in the forehead. P.

Lyc. sem. (R.) pain in the temples, with fever.

Magn. carb., headache. G.

Magnet. lap., headache. P. G. N.

Major., v. Females-diseases of,

Malvac Karmekra, hemicrania. Headache. a. N.

Mameera Khutai, headache with affections of the eyes, also with vomiting.

Mangan. carb., headache with fever. M. and E.

Manna Cal., headache.

Marrub. a. (T.) headache with giddiness. M. and E.

Mastix, headache. P. G. N. Pains in the temples and forehead, with affections of the eyes.

Meccan. bals., headache. O. N.

Meliæ Azed. fol., hemicrania. P. G. N.

Melil. sem., headache, with giddiness and obscurity of vision.

Melissa, v. Females-diseases of,

Melong. sem., headache, P. G. Phrenitis.

Menisp. gl., headache and hemicrania r.

ie and hemi-

e temples, P. temples with

th fever.

P. G.

iche with epi-

. P.

pain- in the

che and pains

ily. Headache m of burning.

ternoon with and confusion.

on. P.

P. G.

head. 4 times.

Headache, P.

ead. P. G.

che with heat.

Pains in the

as of the eyes.

with vomiting.

he, sometimes

ples.

N.

(i) (p) . . . N.

chead, with or

the cyes. headache, c ...

2.

ng pams in the

s. Headache, r.

N.

ulph. ac., head-

the head, and

cerebral affection, as if from previous intoxication. Pain at the back part of the head (occiput).

Opop., headache. Pain in the fore-part of the head, r.

Orig. herael. (aff. spec.) headache, with affections of the eyes.

Ox, ac, pain in the temples. P.

Par. bravo, headache, with fever.

12 times.

Pastinger Secure 1, headache. G. N. Pavia, headache, with affections of

the liver. Pain in the temples. P.

Petrol., headache.

P. tros., headache. G. N.

Phar, radiat., headache.

Phen, gammi, pains in the head and joints. Q.

Phosph. Sed., headache. r.

Phosph. Tereb. ol., headache. 4 times 12.

Phrenitis.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad., headache. r.c.x.

Pip. long., headache. P. G. N.

Piscin., heaviness of the head, especially in children. r. o. 4 times 12.
Phrenitis.

Pis. sat., headache. r. g. x.

Polan. (R.) headache. G. 8

Polyg. linif., headache with fever.

Polyg. molle, headache. r. G. x.

Portul. Oler. sem , headache.

Pruncles enly, Cashm., headache. r.

Prunum, affections of the head. Тонг. v. Mat. Med.)

Pron. sylv. (R.) headache with cough during the night. Headache with fever. 6, N.

Pulsat., headache. G. N.

Run, bulb., hemierania. P. G.

Ran, lan. fol., rheumatic headache.

R.s. pini, headache. P

Rhoum Austr., headache,

Rhos Tox., headache with rigidity of the neck and nape. Ricini rad., pain in the back part of the head, P.

Rosar. r. sem., pain in the head and temples, with affections of the eyes. Rub. Munj., headache. F. G. N.

Ruku tinctor., headache. P. G. N.

Ruta grav., hemicrania. Catarrhal headache.

Salep, heaviness of the head. Headache. P.

Sanspour, heaviness of the head. r. Santal. a., heaviness of the head.

Santon. sem., headache with salivation. Sapind. em. fr., headache with fever.

Phrenitis.
Sapind. em. ligni cort., heaviness of

the head, P.

Sapit Ind. sem., headache. v. c. Pain in the back part of the head. 12 times. Heaviness of the head. 4 times 12.

Sarcoc., headache with affections of the eyes.

Sarsap., pain in the temples, with epiphora, Q.

Saxifraga Peshant, headache. P. G. N. Sebest., headache and sore throat. P.

Sol., headache. (I. sol.) Pain in the temples. P.

Senec. Mus., headache and heaviness of the head. P. G. N.

Sep. ossa, headache with tertian ague.

M. and E. Headache with scrofula.

Sep. succ., headache. G. N.

Serp. ex., heaviness of the head, with buzzing sound. Pains in the head. P. G. N.

Sid. sem., pains in the temples. P.

Sil., headache. G. N.

Sisymbr. Irio, headache. G. N.

Sisymbr. Soph., hemicrania with giddiness.

Smil. Chin. (worm-eaten powder of) headache. F. c. (Hemicrania. N.) Spig. anth. (R.) heaviness of the head, r. o. Pains in the h

Stalact., pains in the temples. Staph., headache. r., rheumst (Periodic headache, w.)

Strychn., pain in the f ache with giddiness, tion with wine.

Strych. n. pot., headache with epi Pains in the temples with co Strych. n. vom., catarrhal pain forehead, with pains in the eyes ears. Headache. P. G. N.

Styloph. Nep., headache with cor ness.

Succia., headache with fever. (I Sulph. (in combination) with Averc. ac., headache. r.

Sunger Busree, headache with giddiness. Pain in the back part of the head.

Tale, a., headache. r. g. N.

Tarax. hb., catarrhal headache. M. & R.
Tarax. rad., heaviness of the head.
4 times.

Terebinthi sem., headache. G. N.

Tereb. ol. coct., pains in the temples.

Thuj. occ. (R.) headache. P. o. N.

Thuj. or. sem., heaviness of the head, in the afternoon. P.

Thym. Serp., nervous headache; also headache produced by immoderate drinking.

Torment., headache. r., in periodic headache with vomiting. c.

Trapa bisp., headache. P. G. N.

Trianth. pent. n., headache with itching. r. o. Headache with giddiness and sensation of external burning.

Tribul. terr., headache. P. G. N.

Turp. Conv. a. int., headache, P., when periodic, chronic. G.

Uva ursi, headache. P. G. (Pain in the temples. N.) Verbase, Cashm. rad., headache with giddiness. 4 times 60. Headache and pain in the temples. P.

Verbase. Lah. fol., pain in the temples with cough and vomiting, after fever.

Verbena Lah., pain in the temples. G. N. Headache with prickings in the eyes. r.

Vill. nymph., periodic headache. G.

Viol. rep., sensation of distension of front and back parts of the head. Headache. p. o. N.

Vit. Neg., gouty and rheumatic headache. Pains of the temples. Sensation of cold in the head.

Warburgii tinctura antifebr., headache. g. N.

Xanthox.cort., headache. Catarrhal hemicrania. (Pains in the temples: N.)Zinci iod. amygd., headache. P.

Zing. off., hemicrania. P. G. Ginger with one fourth of saffron and fresh butter, applied to the nostrils, hemicrania. B. Tohp.

Zing. rec., headache and general pains.

HEART-BURN, v. Stomach—diseases of, HEART—DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS, v. Brain—disorders of, &c.

HEMICRANIA, v. Headache, &c.

HEPATITIS, v. Liver-diseases of,

HERNIA (rupture) and PROLATSUS (protrusion), as :

BUBONOCELE (rupture in the groin). Hydrocele (watery rupture of the testicles or their appendages).

Orcheocele (scrotal rupture).

Prolarsus and (protrusion of the rectum).

Acupunctura, hydrocele. R.

Ajouain, umbilical rupture (applied with egg). R.

Angel. sem., bubonocele.

Bell., strangulated hernin (injection).a. Bov. v. Ichthyocolla.

Cannab., v. Children-diseases of, Canth., bubonocele. P. G. N.

Carbo, an. (c. c. u.) painful bubonocele.

Cass. Kharn. N., bubanocele. r. Cass. Fist. pulpa, hernia.

Chloroform, strangulated hernia. z. Churrus, painful bubonocele. r.

Cicuta, chronic, painful bubonocele.

(Of the solution of the third trituration, a dose every eight days,
repeated 5 times, effected a cure
in 40 days.)

Cocc. Ind., strangulated hernia. Coloc. pulpa, painful bubonocele. 8 times 24.

Comp. Zerbabri, prolapsus ani. M. and m. 30.

Crust. Mahee roobean, prolapsus ani Cucurbitulas imponere, strangulated hernia. n.

Dat. Stram. fol., bubonocele.

Eug. Jambol. nucl., bubonocele, with gonorrhea (recently produced by a fall). The kernel of the ripe fruit pickled in vinegar, relieved another case of painful bubonocele, which did not arise from external violence.

Evole., painful bubonocele. x. and z. Ferri sulph. Ind., prolapsus ani (application of one grain, dissolved in one ounce of water). z.

Frigidorum applicatio, hernia and prolapsus.

Gal. electro-magnet., hernia and prolapsus. n.

Guil. Bond., bubonocele, r.

Gyps. Setsetajit, prolapsus ani.
M. and E.

Heliotr. Eur., scrotal hernia, M. & E. 60. Ichthyoc., with Bov. and vinegar (applied) hernia, R.

108 Iod., scrotal hernia. Just. Nas., umbilical rupture. Karanjue pakares, (thornyhusk) prolapsus ani. m. and m. 14. Lacce in gr., bubonocele. Lepor., painful bubonocele with gonorrhoes. P. Magnes. corb., scrotal hernia. (v. Oliber.) Manna Cal., bubonocele. Merc. viv., prolapsus ani. Mics forruginess, vineger of roses, mastich, turpentine, and pinus maritima bark, made into a plaster, is said to be a nostrum in hernia.

Miss. Pud. sem., hernia. N. and N. 60. Myrob. Embl., prolapsus ani. c. Nessea, strangulated hernia.

(v. Vomitus)

Nop. salv. hb., scrotal hernia.

Olib. Ind. with Magnes. carb., prolapse of the testicles. P.

Oxal. amm., prolapsus ani. P. G. Phimbi ac., strangulated hernia.

Raphan. sat. sem., bubonocale on the right side. P.

Rottl. tinctor., scrotal hernia.

Sahansebed, painful scrotal hernia, with fever.

Sereap., bubonocele.

Saxifr. Peshant, soothing the pain of hernia.

Sobert., (application of the fruit, boiled in oil, and afterwards triturated) prolapsus ani. R.

Senecill. Jacquemont., bubonocele.

Sid. rad., prolapsus ani. m. and m. 60.

Stor. cal., prolapsus.

Strych. nux vom., scrotal rupture, with a sensation of pulling, as if of a cord, on the right side; reproduced at the same time a discharge of a chronic suppressed gonorrhoss.

Strycia. pet., buboaccele. r. with pain in the right side. c. Sulph. cc., severe profresion of a buboaccele. R.

Tab. fol., strangulated hernia. n.

Vomitus vol Nesses, strangulated, inflamed hernia.

Zyzypi. Juj., bubonocele.

HERPES, v. Skin diseases.

HICCOUGH, v. Spasms, &c.

HOARSENESS, v. Affections of the throat, &c.

Hoofing-cough, v. Asthma, &c.

HYDROCEPHALUS, v. Children—diseases of.

Hydrophobia, v. Bites.

HYDROTHORAX, v. Swellings.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS, v. Melancholy, &c. HYSTERIA, v. Females—diseases of,

ICHOR, v. Ulcers, &c.

IMPOTENCY, v. Debility, &c.

INDIGESTION, v. Stomach—diseases of,

INFECTION, v. Poisoning, and Fevers.

Inflammation in general, v. Fever, acute, &c.

INFLAMMATION OF INDIVIDUAL ORGANS

-AS EYES, LUNGS, LIVER, &c., r. their respective heads; also Ulcers.

INFLUENZA, v. Catarrh, cough, &c.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, v. Fever-intermittent.

INTOXICATION, v. Brain, disorders of, ITCH, v. Skin diseases.

JAUNDICE, AND YELLOWNESS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA (mucous membrane of the eye).

Agar. alb., jaundice.

Ajouain, jaundice.

Aurum, jaundice.

Berb. Lyc., jaundice. Tour.

Bor., yellowness of the conjunctiva. P. Carbo an. (Brin. u.) jaundice (half a drachm daily). Tour. R.

Fagon, Arab., yellow conjunctiva. P. G.

junctiva. P. G. netiva. P.

utai, jaundice. idice. P. f the conjunc-

ice. Tohf. conjunctiva. ohf. iya. f. g. , black jaunast as well as

ars, in a yel-

, v. Urinary

nd spasmodic)

OF, FROM THE NTALLY SWAL-

ss, &c. s—liseases of,

Affections of

AS HEPATITIS liver—(v. nlso the,) &c.

he liver and rse of 12 hours times.) Acon. nap. extr., pain of the liver. a.
Goses rising from the region of the
liver. P.

Agar, a., pain of the liver and stomach.
Diseases of the liver, s.

Aloes perfol. fol., hepatic pain. P. Ammon. mur., disorders of the liver. In

Amygd. am., enlargement of the liver. Apium gr., enlargem. of the liver. Tour.

Arg. fulm., enlargement of the liver.

Aristol. longa, pain of the liver.

Noxious to the liver. Tohr. Arist. rot., is the antidote to the preceding. Tohr.

Arum camp., stabbing pain in the liver. P.

Asa f., disease of the liver. n.

Aterni, pain in the region of the liver. P.

Aurant. cort., ('R.) pains in the region of the liver and of the stomach.

Bdell., pain of the liver. Enlargements of the liver and stomach.

Beckerine, pain of the liver. P. Benzoic. ac., enlargement of the liver.

Berb. Lyc. Res, pain of the liver, after a blow.

Berb, vulg., strengthening the liver. Tour.

Bez. amin. lap., diseases of the livet, and bile. Tour.

Bomb. hept. gummi, pain of the liver (after external violence).

Borac, ac., disease of the liver,

Bov., pain in the liver. Enlargement of the liver. G. N.

Calam. ar., enlargement of the liver. Hepatic pain. Tour.

Canth., pain in the region of the liver, and on the side of the chest.

Cardam, maj. & min., diseases of the

Carissa Car., pain of the liver, and of the head. 4 times.



105

Carpobals., congest. of the liver. Tohr.

Cass, lign. fol., pain in the liver.

Cass. Tora, periodic hepatic pain, with headache.

Colastr. pan., caused the bursting of a large, chronic abscess of the liver.

Cholid. maj., pain in the hepatic region. P. G. Fistulous ulcer in the hepatic region.

Chenop. a. sem., affections of the liver. Cichor. sem., enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Cinnam., enlargement of the liver. TOHF.
Clemat. erect., pain in the liver and
spine. Pain in the liver and testicles.
Clerod. inf., painful congestion of the
liver.

Coccul. men., enlargement of the liver. Concha flur., pain in the hepatic region. r.

Cop. bals., pain in the posterior part of the liver. P.

Cubeba, enlargement of the liver. Tohf.

Cucum, util., diseases of the liver. Tohf.

Cucurb. Lag., irritation of the liver

(sub-acute hepatitis). Tohf.

Cup. mur., pain in the region of the liver, in cholera-morbus. r.

Curc. longa, enlargement of the liver.
Tohr.

Curc. Zed., pain in the liver. P. G.
Cuscut. sem., enlargement of the liver.
Cyc. revol. cort., enlargement of the

liver, with dropsy.

Datur. Stram. sem., chronic disease of the liver. m. and E.

Deals. Root for ferer, pain in the hepatic region.

Delph. Ghafes fl., enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Delphin. paucif., pain in the liver. r. Fumar., enlargement of the liver. Galena, enlargement of the liver.

Galvanism., chronic diseases of the liver. R.

Granat. ac. rad. cort., hepatic pain. P. Guil. Bond., hepatic pain. P. G.

Harm. Ruta, diseases of the liver.

Indigof. Anil, hepatitis. Pain of the liver. P.

Iod., diseases of the liver.

Ipom. car. sem., rumbling and pains in the region of the liver. P. Enlargement of the liver. Tohr.

Junip. bacc., enlargement of the liver. Kali oxym., enlargement of the liver.

Karanjue pah. (spinous husks) periodic pain of the liver.

Kris, pain in the region of the liver, and in the groins.

Lanrocer., diseases of the liver. R.

Laws. in., pain in the region of the liver, both before and behind. P.

Led. pal. (**K**.) obstruction of the liver with fever.

Lepid. sat., engorgement of the liver. Leuc.ceph., is noxious to the liver. Tohe. Lich. od., is strengthening to the liver. Tohe.

Macis, pain of the liver.

Manna Cal., enlargement of the liver. (Caused bilious purging.)

Marrub. a., pain of the liver. P.

Mastiz, enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Meliæ Azed. cort., enlargement of the
liver. Tour.

Melia semp. sem., enlargement of the liver. Tohr.

Melil., pain of the liver. TOHF.

Menisp. gl. fæc., affections of the liver.

Merc. fulm., affections of the liver.

Mimosa abst., pain of the liver. P.

Momord. Gugervel, chronic pain of the liver. Abscess of the liver, during the summer.

Mosch, nux, strengthening the liver.

liver, Tonr. Rub, Munjista, enlargement of the liver. F. pain of the Soutal, a., enlargement of the liver. Stach, Arab., atonic enlargement of the liver. Tour. n. G. N. hepatitis. Storax liqu, enlargement of the liver. Strychn, f. St. Ign., acute hepatitis. of the liver and M. and E. Pain of the liver and f the liver and groin, r G. Stry hin, ii, com., pain of the liver and s in the heparic joints. Pain of the liver. P. Tale, a., pain of the liver. Induration of the liver, P. the posterior egion. P. Torar,, chronic disease of the liver. pain in the Trapa nat., pain in the hepatic region. 4 times 12. a the region of Trianth, pent. n., pain of the liver. Unguis ador, pain of the liver and enlargement of stomach. Ven ursi, pain in the region of the ent of the liver liver, both before and behind, c. Nanthox, cort., pain in the hepatic t of the liver. region. Vanthur, fr., affections of the liver. TOHE. er, G. N. the liver. Tour. Zingib. off., strengthening the liver. er, r. Soften-Tour. in Toni. he liv En-L. CK-JAW, r. Spisms, &c. LONGINGS, r. Cichexia r. Loosusies, r. Bowels, irregular action on of the liver. of the liver. theliver. Tont. LUMBAGO, r. Pains, &c. liver and gall. LUNAR-AFFECTIONS, Ir. Spasins, &c. 1.) and Females diseases of.

Alamina ent of the liver. a, enlargement ent of the liver.

Lamonia

pain of the liver nocturnal pair.

ffection the

Castus Arab. Melia Scarp som Silne LUXATION - SPONTANEOUS OF tuton, r. Pains, &c. MADNESS, c. Mental disorders.

107

MADNESS OF DRUNKARDS, v. Brain-disorders of, and Poisoning.

MANIA, v. Mental disorders.

MEASLES, v. Fever-acute, &c.

MELANCHOLY, AS WEEPING, DISTRESS,

MYPOCHONDRIASIS, &c.

Antim. tart., melancholic disposition. P.
Argent. nitric. fus., hypochoudriasis
with dread at night. Hypochondrissis, from smoking Churrus.
Arsen. pot., hypochond. with dyspnces.
Arum camp., hypochondriasis with
indigestion.

Asari rad, melancholic temperament.

Moroseness. Stupor. Intense irritability of the nerves.

Assum, diagust of life. Hypochondriac temperament. Timidity in speaking. (I. R. sol.) M. and E. (v. Nigella sat.)

Calotrop. gig. sem. (R.) hypochondriasis with forgetfulness and confusion of intellect.

Cannab. Ind. herba (taken as beverage) laughing or fear. P.

Capill. Ven., melancholy. Timidity. Languor.

Carniol ust., meluncholy.

Carpes. racem., hypochondrissis.

Celustr., melancholy, timidity with horrid, frightful dreams.

C'era citr., hypochondriasis. P. G.

Cherayta, hypochondriasis.

Chin. cort., melancholy.

Costus Arab., melancholy. r.

Creos., moroscness. Ill-humor.

Croc. sat., laughing. P.

Daron., hypochondriasis and melancholy. R.

Datisc. Cannab. rad. cort., moroseness.P.

Diosma cren., hypochondriasis. R.

Gent. rad., melancholy, produced by the hemp plant.

Haroostootia, melancholy with burning pain of the head, and restlessness. M. and E.

Heracl. diversifol., melancholy with languor. P.

Herniar. rad. D., hypochondriasis. Kunkolmirch, hypochondriasis.

Lacca in gran., melancholy.

Lactuc. vir., hypochondriasis.

Laus. inerm., dread. P.

Lentes, melancholy. P. Tour.

Lupul. Humul., hypochondriasis with restlessness.

Magnes. carb., moroseness. Frightful dreams with general pains.

Marrub. alb., hypochondriasis.

Melongen, sem., melancholy. P.

Mezereum, v. Mental disorders.

Moschus, hypochondriasis. Tohr.

Nardost., hypochondriasis. Tohr.

Nigella, A. Aurum, disgust of life.

Pastinaca Secacul, hypochondriasis.

Picrorrhiza kurrooa, hypochondriasis with dread. M. and B.

Platina, mental disorder from grief, terror, &c.

Rheum, melancholy.

Ros. rubr. fl., melancholy.

Rosmarin., hypochondriasis.

Salic. Aegypt. A., hypochondriusis. Tohr.

Santal. alb., melancholy.

Suphirus, hypochondriasis. R.

(v. Mat. Mcd.)

Scammon., grief, remorse, &c. Tour.

Smilax China, melancholy. Tone.

Stann., hypochondriasis with pain in the bowels.

Staphisagr., longing for death.

Stachas Arab., diseases of the brain, occasioned by black bile. Tour.

Stront., hypochondriasis. Moroseness with vehemence, rage, &c.

Tamarind., hypochondriasis. Tour.

Thuja occid., melancholy. Affliction after a severe loss by death.

Urtic. maj. fl., delirium. v.

Viol. rep., melancholy. Grief. Hypochondriac disposition, with weeping.
a. Hypochondriasis caused by irritation. Tour.

Vitex Neg., weeping, distress, and their consequences.

Xanthoxyli arom, sem., hypochondriasis. Tonr,

MENTAL DISORDERS OF A HIGHER DEGREE, AS: MANIA, RAYING MAD-NESS, SUICIDAL MANIA, &c.

Ambr. gr. (**T**.) one drop M. and E., administered on a piece of sugar (the cold douche should be applied).

Anag.car., mental disorder of a woman, cured on the reappearance of a latent (concealed) Q (?) at the same time, as in all cases of madness, cold douche-baths were used.

(v. Vol. I. p. 151.)

Ant. t., suicidal mania. s. (v. Op. p.)

Arg. nitrie, fus. v. Churrus

Ars., suicidal mania.

Aur., suicidal mania. R. o., (R. of the trituration) M. & E. (v. Melancholy. Nig. sat.)

Bol. Arm., periodic mania.

Bryon, somnambulism. R.

But. fr. ft, monthly periodic mental disorders. M. and n.

Calote. gig., v. Memory-loss of, &c.

Camph., mental disorder. P.

Chaulmoogra od., fatuity. P.

Chernyto, mania

Churrus fatuity (smoking), r. He laughed, talked nonsense, tore his clothes, and walked about naked. Relief was produced by Arg. nitric. fivs.

Cuse, mental disorder with Q. The improvement occurred on a critical eruption.

Dat, Stram, fol. (one drachm smoked) calmed the paroxysm of madness s.

Dat. Stram. sem., (solution after their trituration) removed a mental disorder, where the patient abused, bit, and struck those around him. + tiess.

Dig. purp., mania

Euph. long., mania

Hed, terr., mental disorder. a.

Hell, n., mania

Mezer., desire for death.

Ocim, a., mania

Op. pur., madness produced by excessive drinking of spirituous liques.
A. Ant. tart., mania

Ox. ac., mania

Sep. succ., mania

Strychnine, mental disorders with giddiness and headache, after excessive drinking of spirituous liquors. 6.

Strychn, f. St. Ign., foolishness. v.

Thuja occ., v. Melancholy.

Urt. dioica, v. Melancholy.

MEMORY—LOSS OF (FORGETFULNES) AND ABOLITION OF THE SENSED (DT-SAESTHESIA), &C.

Anac. Orient., forgetfulness. Tour.

Asa. fat., forgetfulness. Tong.

Asari rad., heaviness of mind, or stapidity. (v. Melancholy.)

Calotrop. gig., weakness of the memory.

Loss of memory, and delirium, in fever. r.

Calotrop. gig. sem. (R.) loss of memory.
with hypochondriasis, and heaviness
of the head.

Capsio., forgetfulness, Tonp.

Cinnam., forgetfulness. Tour.

Creos., forgetruiness.



Cyper long., forgotfulness. Tonr.

Hermals Ruts, forgotfulness.

Iod., imbecility with a fixed gase and pics (longings for unnatural things).

Myrobal. Rubl., forgotfulness. Tonr.

Myrobal. sig., forgotfulness. Tonr.

Varatr. sib., loss of memory, with sensation of burning in the chest.

Zingib. of., loss of memory. Tonr.

MEROURIAL DISEASES, (v. also Syphilis — the merourial complications with—)

Absynth., mercurial disease.

Ameranth. Jountsha., mercurial diseases.

Ant. t., (with an abundance of warm drink) mercurial salivation. R.

Arg. fulm, mercurial ptyslism (an effusion of spittle).

Arg. nitric. f., mercurial ptyalism. Aur., mercurial disease.

Carbo c., ptyalism, with sore throat.
(v. Staph.)

Dat. Stram., v. Spasms.

Dulcam., mercurial discuse.

Fanic., mercurial disease.

Geran. prat., mercurial salivation. (The decoction as a gargle.) R.

Heliotr. Eur., mercurial pains.

Kali chlor., mercurial ptyalism.

Kak sulph., mercurial disease.

Lyc. hb., mercurial disease.

Marrub, a., chronic mercurial saliva-

Opium, with ipecacuanha &c., and a blister. (r. Vol. I. p. 50.)

Portul. sem., mercurial disease.

Ran. lan. fol., mercurial disease, as swellings, nodes, pain, &c.

Raph. sem., mercurial disease.

Sussafras, mercurial disease.

Solan. n., mercurial disease.

Steph. A. Carbo. v., mercurial poisoning.

Sulph., mercurial disease.

Vesicat., v. Opium

MIASMA, v. its respective denominations, ex. Cholera-morbus, Fever, Catarrh., &c.

MILIARIA, v. Fever, and Skin-diseases.

MILK, MEANS OF PROMOTING OR SUPPRESSING SECRETION OF, v. Females—diseases of,

Mozas, v. Skin-diseases.

MORTALITY IN INFANCY, v. Children—diseases of,

MORTIFICATION, GANGRENE, AND CARBUNCLE.

Bellad., mortification, or gangrene. u. Calc.cklorat.,mortification (application)

Carota, mortification (as a poultice). R.
Creos., mortification (application). R.
Euphorb., mortification. R.

Nitrum, mortification. (Saltpetre, in a pulverized state, applied with a bandage to the upper part of an arm, which was ordered to be amputated, is said to have saved and cured it. The mortification having been stopped, the application of the powdered saltpetre was then gradually applied to the whole of the affected part.) a.

Ranunculac., mortification (?)

Rhus Toxic., carbuncle.

Silic., carbuncle.

Terebinth. ol., incipient mortification (application.) R.

MOTHER-MARKS, r. Skin-diseases.

MOUTH—DISORDERS OR DRYNESS OF, r. Affections of the throat, &c.

MUMPS, r. Glands—diseases of, MUSCLES—AFFECTIONS OF,

Meccan, bals., Tour.

muscles, and are too stiff.

iseases of, ctions of the, the umbilical

he navel, with

abilical region. n in the umbi-

umbilical re-

a., pain in the nd E. 14.

bilical region.

umbilical re-

in the umbi-

n in the umbi-

oilical region.

the umbilical

the umbilical ment of the

i in the umbilculous affec-

hard, above

on in the um-

region of the kidneys, with Kunkolmirch, pain in the umbilical region, with irregularity of evacuations; likewise with distrihoe, or constipation.

Lucca in gr., pain in the umbilical region. c. w.

Merc., pain in the umbilical region, in Q. r.

Olib. Ind., wandering pain in the umbilical region in calculous discuss.

M. and E.

Opop., pains in the umbilical region. p.c.
Ox. ac., pain in the umbilical region.
M. and F.

Persic. nucl. sem., pain in the umbilical region. 12 times.

Petrol., pain in the umbilical region, in Q. M. and E.

Phosph. ol., pain in the umbilical region. P.

Phys. flex. sem., pain in the umbilical region.

Plat., gripings in the umbilical region.
Plumb. Zeyl., affections of the navel.
Tour

Prunella Cashm., periodic affections of the navel (the so-called umbilical displacement) with indigestion and vomiting.

Sence, Mus., affections in the umbilical region.

Sol. Jacqu., swelling above the umbilicus, with intense heat, and painful stitching. M. and E.

Nront. n., pain in the umbilical region and in the kidneys. M. and E.

Veratr. a., pain in the umbilical region and bowels, with or without diarrhora.

Ferbusci rad., pain in the umbilical region. P. G.

Zinc., chronic and periodic pains in the umbilical region, occasionally with fever. M. 30. NECK - PAINS OF THE, WITH STIFF-NESS, NUMBNESS, &c.

Arnic. (R.) pain in the nape of the neck and shoulders.

Asarum, stiffness of the neck, with thirst in the morning.

Bar., stiff neck with pricking.

Basella r., pain in the nape of the neck. P.

Calebr. opp, pain in the nape of the neck.

Camph., v. Cannab.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Cannab. Ind. sem. (with camphor as an emulsion.) Rheumatic pain of the neck.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Cass. Kharn. N., pain of the neck, with headache. M. and E.

Conr. arg., pain in the nape of the neck and chest, with fever. P.

Cost. Ar., stiff neck with dry throat, and vomiting of blood.

Cycl. Eur., muscles of the neck as if paralysed.

Dactyl. nucl. sem., affections of the neck.

Daph. Sunnerkat, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Eleagn. ang., pains in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Euphr., pains in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Fici glom. (R.) stiff neck.

Harm. Ruta, rheumatism in the nape of the neck.

Hollow. pill. sol., rheumatic pain in the nape of the neck.

Jalap. mir. rad., pain in the nape of the neck, with expectoration of blood.

Lepid. sat. rad., pain in the nape of the neck. P.

Lupin. a., pain in the nape of the neck.

Meliæ semp. sem., stitching in the nape
of the neck.

Menisp. gl. fee., rheumatic stiffness of the neck and shoulders (from a cold).

Mimos. Pud. sem., pain in the nape of the neck.

Mutella Ant., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Myrob. Embl., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Narc. bulb., pain in the nape of the neck. P.

Nep. salv. hb., pain of neck, with an eruptive patch on the nape of the neck.

Ocim. Basil. Cashm., pain in the nape of the neck, with stiffness of the back. Stiff neck with general, chronic, pains.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) rigidity of the nape of the neck.

Phys. flex. rad, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Polyg. macr., pain in the nape of the neck. r.

Rhus Tox., rigidity of the neck, and nape of the neck, with headache. 4 times 12.

Storax., pain in the nape of the neck, and head.

Strych. n. pot., pain in the nape of the neck. r.

Terebinthi sem., pain in the nape of the neck.

Tetranthera apet., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Veratr. a., pain in the nape of the neck.

Vinc. min. fol., pain in the nape of the neck, and chest.

Viol. conf., rheumatic pain in the nape of the neck, chest, and shoulders. NERVES-DISORDERS OF THE, v. Braindisorders of, &c.

NETTLE-HASH, v. Fever & Skin-diseases. NIGHTMARE, v. Spasms, &c.

Nose—Affections of the, such as: coryza (running from the nose); epistaxis (bleeding from the nose); rhinophonia (speaking through the nose); tumors, obstruction, excessive energing, mucus, scabs, ulcers, glanders, &c.

Acanth. Ootungun, ulcers under the nose. P.

Acon, Nap., disposition, but with inability to sneeze, with stitches in the side.

Agar. a., nasal catarrh. Offensive smell of the nose, with running from the eyes.

Ajuga Deals., excessive sneezing. 6.
Alcanna, ulcers of the nose and mouth.
Running from the nose and ears.

Ambra gr., nasal obstruction. Coryza and pain of the nose, r. Dryness of the nose, o. N.

Ammon. gummi, swelling of the nose. Coryza. Nasal ulcers.

Anae, or., nasal catarrh with sneezing.

Angust, cort., nasal ulcers, P.
Antim. cr., cracked, scurfy nostrils.

Argent. fulm., blackness of the nose and of the palms of the hands.

Argent, n. f., nasal obstruction.

Armor., nasal inflammation, &c.

Arn. (Tr.) nasal ulcers (internal and external). Fistula of the nose. Trickling from the nose.

Ars., sensation of burning of the nose with cold. (v. Dulcam.)

Asar., nasal obstruction. P. G. Coryza, and running from the eyes. P.

Asparag. asc., masal bleeding scabs. r.

Aur., nasal cancer. Enlargement of the bridge of the nose.

Auripigm. r., nasal bleeding scales (when hereditary, but palliative).

Bar, ac., nasal inflammation; also excessive sneezing. P.

Bdell., nasal obstruction with epistaxis.

Bebeerine, dryness and itching of the nose. F.

Bell. extr., nasal obstruction with rhinophonia. Spasmodic sneezing, with cough in children.

Blum, aur. sem., nasal and general pains. r.

Calc., nasal cancer.

Calebr. opp., sneezing with coryze.

Offensive coryza (after a serpent's bite).

Campech, lign., nasal ulcers.

Casp. sem., nasal obstruction. P.

Carbo an., pains in the nasal bones, and cartilages,

Cardam, min., nasal ulcers. P.

Carpes. rac., tendency to sneezing, without ability to sneeze.

Cascar., ulcers of nose and mouth. P. Cass. Abs. sem., catarrhal sneezing. P.

Cass. Fist. sem., dryness of the nose. Bleeding scabs within the nose. r. s.

Celast. pan., catarrhal obstruction of one nostril. Ulcers of the nose and fauces. o. N.

Cetac. ol., sneezing, excessive. o. v.

Chaulmoogra od., nasal obstruction with leprosy. a.

Chel. maj., tendency to sneezing, without ability to do so, with catarrh.

Chin. sulph., nasal bleeding scabs, in erysipelas.

Clemat, sneezing with catarrh,

Concha fluv., profuse sneezing and nasal catarrh. r.

Conium, coryza, and running from eyes.



113

Corch. frut, voryza and catarrhal cough. r.

Cost. n. Cashm., obstruction of the nose. Masal ulcers. r.

Crat. Marm., nasal obstructions. r. Cross., snessing with catarrhal nasal obstruction. Glanders.

Cubebe, nasal ulcers. r.

nose and throat. P.

Curcul. orch., nasal flux, from that side on which the patient lies, in periodic arthritic headache.

Deals. Root for feetile, catarrhal obstruction of the nose and ears.

Delphis. pancif., nasal obstruction.

Diorit., nasal bleeding scale. P.

Dule, A. Are., glanders. M. and E. Embryopt. glut. sem., ulcers of the

Euph. long., ulceration of the nose with pimples.

Fig. Car. sem., catarrhal sneezing. P.

Graph., nasal bleeding scabs.

Harm. Ruta, profuse sneezing.

Helict. Isora, inability to sneeze. P.

Helleb. n., nasal catarrh. P.

Hemid. Ind., obstruction of the nose.

Nasal bleeding scabs. G. M. (v. Smil. Chin.)

Heracl. dev., dryness of the nose.

Hoya vir., catarrhal nasal affections. Snessing, P.

Ichthyoc., dryness of the nose, mouth, and tongue (at night). P.

Iod., sneezing. P.

Ipom. cusp., catarrhal obstruction of the nose.

Ipom. dasysp., nasal bleeding scabs. c.n. Jalap. mir. rad., nasal bleeding scabs. Jasps. n., profuse sneezing. P.

(v. Papav. a. sem.)

Jatropha Curc., catarrhal sneezing with nasal catarrh.

Junip. bacc., offensive nasal ulceration.

Kali bichrom., nasal ulceration. P.

Kali cerb., nasal obstruction. Enlargement of the bridge of the nose.

Kali hydriod., catarrhal sneesing with running from the nose.

Kino gummi, nasal ulcers. P.

Lacca in gr., profuse sneesing. P.

Laur. bacc., nasal obstruction. P.

Led. pal., a sensation of burning of the nose, painful on touching it.

Lepid. eat. Ab., nasal catarrh with running of the eyes.

Lim. Laur., profuse sneezing.

Lithanthr., nasal ulceration. P.

Lup. Hum. sem., nasal bleeding scabs, with subsequent bleedings.

Lyo. Ab., nasal ulceration,

Major., the bridge of the nose depressed (as if driven in).

Marrub. a., sneezing with running from the nose.

Menth. pip. (K.) nasal obstruction, with giddiness and rhinophonia.

Merc. v., nasal cancer. Nasal bleeding scabs.

Methon, glor., nasal bleeding scabs, with leprosy.

Millefol., obstruction of the nose.

Mimosæ Pud. sem., nasal ulceration, with flattening of the bridge.

Moring. Soh. sem., nasal ulcers. P.

Narcies. bulb., rhinophonia, with catarrh, and internal pricking pains.

Natr. sulph., sneezing and coryza.

Nitr. ac., nasal obstruction. P.

Numul. Shudnuj, dryness of the nose and throat, as also ulcers of the nose and corners of the mouth. F.

Onosm. macr. A., catarrhal sneezing. G.

Onosm. macr. rad., nasal ulcer, with bleedings and internal burning seusation.

Opium, excessive sneezing (habitual use discontinued). P.

Oz. ac., dryness of the nose and mouth with epistaxis.

Ox. corn., offensive nasal ulcers.

Papav. a. sem., excessive sneezing from Jaspis

Pastinaca Secacul, nasal scabs, with or without bleeding. (Polypi. N.)

Phosph., nasal offensive smell.

Piscin., profuse sneezing with nasal discharge. P.

Pis. sat., nasal bloody scabs.

Plectranth. ar., running from the nose, with catarrhal running from the eye, with or without fever. M. and E.

Plumbago, obstruction of the nose.

Paonia corall., soreness of the nose and mouth.

Portul. Oler., nasal catarrh. P.
Puls., purulent nasal discharge.

Pyrethr., bleeding nasal scabs. P.

Raph. sem., excessive sneezing.

Rosa r., (bath) excessive sneezing. c. Rubia Munj., catarrhal sneezing. c.

Sahansebed, catarrhal sneezing, also with thoracic (chest) affections. (Chronic, periodic sneezing. N.) Nasal ulcer. P.

Salvia off., sneezing. P.

Santon. sem., coryza with burning sensation, frequent rubbing, and pricking of the nose.

Sapind. em. lig. cort., nasal inflammat. Sapind. em. fr., sneezing. P.

Saxifraga Peshant, nasal obstruction, P.

Sil., pain on touching the nasal bone. Incipient mucous nasal polype. o. s. with nasal obstruction. c. Excessive sneezing, or inability to sneeze. (I. **R**. sol. every other day.)

Smil. China, running from the nose. r. (Worm-caten powder of.) Nasal ulcers. A. Hemid. Ind., offensive nasal ulcer. Q.

Solan, Jacqu. rad., nasal ulceration.

Spong. u., coryza, with much speaking.

Squilla, swelling of the nose. a.

4 times 12.

Stenact. bellid. rad., soreness of the nose and throat. P.

Stach. Ar., irritation of the nose. P. Stach. Cashm., nasal ulcers. P.

Stront. n., excessive sneezing. Nami

Styloph. Nep., nasal obstruction.

Sulph., nasal cancer. Nasal obstruction.

Sulph. ac., dripping from the non, with partial obstruction.

Talc. a., nasal ulcers.

Trianth. pent., sensation of burning in the nose. r.

Tuber cib., nasal dryness and obstration. r.

Uva ursi, dryness of the nose said mouth. P.

Valer. sylv., dryness of the nose, with thirst and lientery.

Veratr. a., depressed bridge of the sea.
Verbena Lah., nasal inflammation. r.s.
Rheumatic inflammation of the sea,
with toothache.

Vinc. min. fol., nasal ulcers. P.

Vit. Neg., ozœna.

Zinc., inflammatory swelling of the nose, external and internal, with loss of smell. m. 7.

Zing.b., mucous discharge (snot). F.
Zyz. Juj. fr., dryness of the nose.

Zyz. Juj. gummi, dryness and obstrattion of the nose. P.

Nose—Bleeding from the (LPM-TAXIS).

Alcanna, epistaxis. P.
Anag. cær., epistaxis. P. G.
Angust. cort., epistaxis. P.

Arn. (R.) epistaxis, with escape of worms from the nose. Asparag. asc., epistaxis. P. G. Aparag. Hul. sem., epistaxis. M. and E. Basella. r., epistaxis. Behen. a. r., epistaxis. G. N. Bell. extr., epistaxis. P. G. N. Bov., epistaxis. But. fr. gummi, epistaxis. G. N. Calotr. gig. rad. cort., epistaxis. Cann. Ind. sem., epistaxis. P. Canth., epistaxis. P. G. N. Carth. t. sem., epistaxis. P. G. N. Cascar., epistaxis. P. Cassia Kharn. N., epistaxis. r. Cervi c. ras., epistaxis. P. Cetac. ol., epistaxis. P. Chin. cort., epistaxis. P. Cleom. pent., epistaxis. Conv. arg., epistaxis. G. N. Creos., epistaxis. P. Crot. T., epistaxis. P. Crust. Djinge, epistaxis. P. Cuscut. mon. sem., epistaxis. P. Cyn. Dub, epistaxis. P. Dat. Stram. fol., sensation of approaching epistaxis. M. Digit. p., epistaxis. P. O. M. and B. Diorit., epistaxis. Drac. sangu., epistaxis. P. Euph. gummi, epistaxis. P. Euph. ten., epistaxis. P. Evole., epistaxis. Fænic. rad., epistaxis. P. G. Gagerming, epistaxis. Galanga, epistaxis. P. Galla Turc., epistaxis. P. Geum el., epistaxis with sensation of burning. P. G. Goolcheen, epistaxis. P. Guil. Bond. epistaxis. r. Hemid. Ind., epistaxis. r. Hoya rir., epistaxis. P. Hyosc. n. sem., epistaxis. r.

Ipom. cusp., epistaxis. G. N. Ipom. dasysp., epistaxis. P. G. Kali hydriod., v. Sarsap. Keikeila, epistaxis, P. Kris, epistaxis. P. Kunkolmirch, epistaxis of one side. r. Lacca in gr., epistaxis. P. Lactucar., epistaxis. g. Lactuc. succ., epistaxis. P. Led. pal., epistaxis. P. G. N. Lepor. sangv., epistaxis. G. N. Leuc, ceph., epistaxis. Lich. od., epistaxis. P. Lini sem., epistaxis. P. G. Lippia nod., epistaxis. P. Lupul. Hum., epistaxis. P. G. N. Lyc. sem. (R.) epistaxis. P. Macis, a return of epistaxis. P. Manna Hed. Alh., epistaxis (of one side, with tropical itch). Meliæ semp. sem., epistaxis (application). Tour. Menisp. gl, epistaxis. P. G. Methon, glor., epistaxis. o. Myrob. Embl., epistaxis. P. Myrob. nig., epistaxis. Natr. m., epistaxis. P. Onosm. macr. fl. & rad., epistaxis. o. N. Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) epistaxis. P. Ox. ac., epistaxis with obscurity of vision (also that produced by a blow) chronic. G. N. Pastinaca Secacul, epistaxis. P. Phas. aconitifol., epistaxis. P. Phosph. mel, epistaxis. P. Pis. sat., epistaxis with discharge of small coagulated lumps. 4 times 28. Polan. rad., epistaxis with stitches in the side. Polygon, linifol., epistaxis. g. Polyg. molle, epistaxis. P. Prun. sylv. (R.) epistaxis. Rub. Munj., epistaxis. G. N. Sursap, A. Hydriod, pot., epistaxis. r.

Senec. Mus., epistaxis with fever.

Sep. succ., epistaxis. c. n.

Serp. ex., epistaxis. p. g. n.

Sid. rad., epistaxis. g.

Smil. China, epistaxis. p.

Spinac. tetr. hb., epistaxis. p.

Stront. n., epistaxis. g. n.

Terebinthi sem., epistaxis, with Q.

Thym. Serp., epistaxis.

Torment., epistaxis.

Trianth. pent. hb. & rad., epistaxis. p.

Urt. dioica, epistaxis.

Uva Passa. eating of them. good fo

Uva Passa, eating of them, good for those, who are subject to bleeding at the nose. n.

Veron. Becc., the Cashmereans bind the speedwell on the forehead, when they bleed at the nose.

Viol. conf., critical epistaxis of one side. P.

 $Warburgii\ tinctura\ antifebr., epistaxis. \texttt{p.}$

Obstructions in general, v. Bowels—obstruction of the, as also: under the respective organs affected, as lungs, stomach, spleen, liver, &c.
Old age—Diseases of,

Ars. sod., ▼ Urinary disorders.

Bar., v. Urinary disorders.

Creos., v. Skin-diseases.

Malic. ac., v. Urinary disorders.

Opium, in old age. R.

OPHTHALMIA, v. Eyes—diseases of,
PAIN FROM BLOWS, CONCUSSION AND
FALLS, v. Violence, &c.
PAINS IN GENERAL: GOUTY, NERVOUS,
RHEUMATIC, AND SYPHILITIC, as:
ARTHRITIS (gout in the joints).
CHIRAGRA (gout in the hands).
GONAGRA (gout in the knee).
LUMBAGO (rheumatic pain in the loins).

NEURALGIA (nervous pain).

PADAGRA (gout in the feet).

SCIATICA (hip-gout).

SPONTANEOUS LUXATION (incintary limping), and also:

CARDIAC OR ETHEASTRIC (beinging to the heart or stomach); CRURAL (thigh); HUMERAL (oppoarm); LUMBAR (loine); RESAL
(kidney); and TIBIAL (abb)

PAIMS, &c.

Abrus prec. sem., pains of the am, shoulders and chest. M. 4 time. (Wandering rheumatic pains. N.)

Absynth., pain of the shoulders. c. Pain of the spine. Pain. Q.

Acac. cort., rheumatic pain of the shoulders, with catarrh. Arthris, with burning and pricking pains. Sensation of burning and pricking in the renal region. Pain of the kidneys and spleen. P.

Acac. sem., pain of the head and knee, with catarrhal fever. Chronic pain in the knee, when sitting. M. and L. Pain of the spine and knee. S. E.

Acanthac. Ootungun, pain of the arms and feet. Pains of the feet, with catarrh.

Achyr. asp. sem., pains in the region of the shoulder-joint, shoulders, sides, and liver.

Acon. fer., general pain with a fetid nasal ulceration (ozona). Facial pain and running from one nostril. r.

Acon. Nap. extr., pain of the temples and face, with running from the cyes. Arthritis. Sciatica. Burning pains, Q.

Acupuncturatio, chronic, rheumatic, pains and neuralgia, without inflammation. R.

.1garic. o., pain of the arm, also with



117

inability to raise it. Pain in the renal region. Rheumatic pains in the limbs during repose. Pain in the thigh and the cardiac region. r. Ajousia, general pains, with or without swellings.

Ajuga dec., rheumatic pains of the arms, shoulders, spine, and feet.

Arthritis. Spinal pain. c. x.

Alconna, pains of the joints of the feet, with expectoration of mucus, &c. Pain of the arm, or general pains with internal burnings. r.

Allium sat., stiffness of the back. P.

Alor perf., pains of the joints. c. n. Pains of the feet. r.

Alth. fol., pain of the hands, abdomen, feet, knee, and tibize, with rigidity of the limbs. Erratic pains.

(v. Females—diseases of)

Akh. sem., pain of the knee. P. G.

Amaranth. cr. sem., pains in the joints.

Amaranth. Jountsha, sensation of heaviness of the arm. Spinal pain, even Q. 12 times.

Ambra gr., pains of the calves. P. o.

Pain on the left side, extending downwards.

Amman., lumbago, and painful inflammatory swelling of the tibia. r.

Ammon. gummi, pains of the chest, shoulders, abdomen, groins, and thighs, with stoppage of urine and bowels.

Ammon. carb., pain of the wrist, from a sprain. R.

Ammon. mur., neuralgia. Pain from external violence.

Anac. occ., rheumatic, fixed, pain with catarrh.

Anac. Or., pain in the head of the thigh, extending to the groin. r. c.

Pains of the joints. Pains in the

hands and feet, also Q. G. W. Facial pain. P.

Anagall. coer., pains of the back and hips. G. M. and M. 30. Pains of the joints. Erratic pains of shoulders. P. Angust. cort., pain of the knee. P. G. Arthritis. Rheumatism. Pain of

Ant. sulph. n., pains in the head, arms, and stomach with giddiness. M. & B.

the thigh, with nodes.

Ast. t., rheumatic or gouty pains in the sides of the chest, in the spine and joints, with or without swellings. Pains of the head, the stomach and abdomen, with fever. Pains of the shoulder-joint. c. s.

Apii rad., facial pain. P.

Aqua, the gout is said to be cured by drinking a glassfull of warm water every half hour for a fortnight.
(? Daniel Elix)

Araneum, chronic sciatica.

Areca Cat. nux a., pain of the knee.

Argem. Mex. sem., rheumatic, wandering pains.

Argent. fulm., pain of the spine and calves. Fixed, rheumatic and burning pains. Spinal pains and arthritis. c. m.

Argent. nitric. f., lumbago. Burning and pricking pains in the perineum in calculous affections. Painful uneasiness from thread worms. Pains of the joints. Pain of the calves. Crural pain. c. N. In chronic gout as a liniment. R.

Arist. longa, chronic pain in the renal region, with subsultus. Pain of the joints. Spinal pain, with or without sciatica.

Armor., chronic, fixed rheumatism. Spinal pain and arthritis. G. N.

Arnica, pains in the nape of the

neck, shoulders, and loins. Podagra during the winter (R.) M. & E.
Pains from blows. Pains in the joints. a. N. Pains of the testicles in gonorrhœa, also in spermatorr. P.
Arsen., chronic rheumatism, pain of the shoulders and knees. (v. Digit.

& Ledum)

Ars. pot., rheumatic, gouty, and \$\varphi\$.

pains.

Ars. sod., pains, Q. G. N. Pain of the shoulders and kidneys. P.

Artem. rad., gout and rheumatism, even Q.

Arum campan., pains of the head, spine and joints. Pains of the feet with numbness.

Arum Coloc., pains and weakness in the feet. P.

Asa f., numbness of the arms. (v. Zingib.)

Asarum, pains of the sides and the abdomen. Painful arthritis, with or without Q. G. N. Pains of the spine, knees and joints. r.

Asel, jec., rheumatism. R.

Asparag. Hal. sem., pain in the joints. r.
Asparag. asc., wandering pains. Pains
in the chest, spine and knee. Pains
of the joints. r. c. n. In pains of
the joints and knees. c. 4 times 28.

Asphalt. L., relieving pains of the arms, spine, knee, and joints, by producing expectoration of mucus. Spasmodic pains in the feet by night. Inflammatory swelling of the ankles from over-walking. 4times 28. Internal pains, from external violence. M.

Aspl. jol., pains, Q. Pains of the shoulders and hips. r.

Atternee, pains of the spine and knee. Pain of the joints. a. s. Aurum, crural pain. Gouty nodes.
Aur. n. mur., pain in the soles of the feet. p.

Aur. n. amm. mnr., rheumatic pains of the left side, arm, spine and foot, after a cold, which lasted three months. M. and E.

Auripigm., pains of the humerus, shoulders and chest. (R. sol.)

Balaust., acute pain in the head of the femur. r. c. 12 times 36. Crural pain.

Balneum, cold baths for gout and rheumatism are R.

Balota lan., rheumatism and gout. Baryta ac., rheumatic pain. P.

Bar. carb., pain of the head, humerus and fingers with sensation of burning and pricking. Pain of the spine and knee. c. N.

Bar, nitr., pain of the shoulders.

Basella r., nervous pain of the face and forehead. Rheumatic pain of the arm. Spinal pain. P. G. N.

Bassia lat. fr., pains of the humerus.

Bdell., pain of the face and teeth. Pain of the temples. Pain of the knee.

Behen a., rheumatism. Crural pain, when walking. Pains of the chest and shoulders, as also wandering pains, and pains in the joints, o. s. Behen r., pain of the arms and chest.

Behen r., pain of the arms and chest. Bellad, extr., pains of the feet.

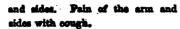
Bellad, fol., pain of the feet. Pains of the joints with itching, redness, &c (v. Kali sulph.)

Berber. Lyc., facial pain. General pains with fever, also with spermatorrhoea.

Berb. Lyc. Res, pain of the spine and thigh. Q.

Berthol., pain of the head, stomach





Bignon. Ind. sem., partial pains.
Bistoria, pains of the kidneys, and those
from stone in the bladder.

Bhom. our. som., pains of the joints, & Q. nasal and general pains. P.

Bal. Asm., A. with Sulph. Chin., muscular pain, Q. Pain of the joints, Q. Bombac. Aspt. gummi, pain of the arms and knee. Spinal pains. P. G. N.

Bor., spinal pain extending to the feet.

Pains of the calves. r. c. x.

Bov., spinal pains. G. N.

Cased. Kl., pain of the knee. Pain of the arms, shoulders and spine. s. n. The decoction in rheumatism. s.

Cact. To r succ., pain of left kidney. r. Cojap. ol., rheumatism; as an ointment. R.

Calam. ar., pain of the knee, Q. M. 30.
Calc. carb., spinal pains. r. c. Pains of the shoulders with fever. In gout the external application of lime is recommended in the following combination: mix half-a-pound of unslaked lime, and three ounces of sal ammoniac, with a sufficient quantity of water for a bath; and afterwards an ointment made of three ounces of lime and three ounces of camphor, mixed with half-a-pound of sweet oil. R.

Calcor. opp., pain of the left kidney. Facial pain, after a serpent's bite.

Calotr. gig. fol., pain of the chest and the feet. Lancinating pain in the chest. Lancinating pain in the joints. Pricking & burning pains, Q. Inflammation of the knee. Rheumatism. In gout the application. R. Calotr. gig. rad. cort., rheumatism.

RP. Pul. rad. Calotr. gig. gr. xxxvj. Extr. hyosc. n. gr. xviii. m. f. l. a. pill. sign. Two such pills. M. and m. in gout. m.

Calotr. gig. sem., spinal pains. P. G. N. Calomb. rad., rheumatism.

Cample, in rheumatism, as a vapour bath. R. With hemp seed, as an emulsion, in rheumatic fever. Periodical pain in the feet.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. A., facial pain. Wandering, rheumatic, pains, also Q.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., pain of the shoulders. Arthritis with general pains.

Can'h., rheumatic pain of the shoulders and kidneys. Spontaneous laxation. Burning and pricking pains,

Capill. Ven., general pains with hypochondriasis. Sciatica. M. and E.

Capp. spin. rad., pains, Q. Spontaneous laxation.

Caps. sem., renal pain with calculous affections. Pain of the joints Q.G.N. Sciatica. P.

Carbo an. (C. c. u.) gout. Pain of the humerus and hands, with burning in the spleen. (R.) Sciatica. Q.M. & E. Take black-burned hartshorn two drachms; ginger and sugar, each a drachm; add a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum-traganth to constitute a paste, of which twelve pastills may be made. One piece to be taken every day in the mouth. At the same time, every evening, a mixture of sugar of lead, opium, and vinegar should be externally applied; by this means a podagra was cured (?) in four weeks. This is a remedy of my earlier practice; when I used also sometimes a combination of black-burned hartshorn with root of sweet flag and henbane seed, in gout and rheumatism, apparently with much success.

Carbo veg., pains with fever and burning. Pains of the joints and the trunk.

Cardam, min., pain of the joints. P.G. N. Cariss. Car. fol., pains. ♥ ♀.

Cariss, Car. fr., spinal pains, r. o. Pain of the knee.

Carpes. rac., lumbago.

Carth. L, general pains.

Caryoph. ar., spinal pains. G.

Cascar., pain of the joints. c. Pain of the arms. Facial pain. P.

Cass. Abs. sem., spinal pain with hæmorrhoids.

Cass. al., renal pains. P. G. N.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, pain of the nape of the neck and the shoulders, with spermatorrhoa. Pain of the feet with hæmorrhoids. Alleviating arthritis.

Cass. Fist. sem., pains of the spine, knee and ankles. P. G. Pains of the joints.

Cass. Kharn. N., pains in the renal region. P. G. Wandering pains. Podagra.

Cass, lign., rheumatism. Pain in the joints.

Cass. lign. fol., pleuritic pain. Pain in the kidneys and spleen. Pain of the feet, as if from blows.

Cass. Tora, pains of the joints. Pain after a fall.

Caust., in acute and chronic gout, the corrossive ley. n.

Cepa, pain of the shoulders and the abdomen. P.

Cera citr., pains of the feet.

Cerelaum, in gout. B.

Cetac. ol., pain of the joints. Arthritis.
Pain of the shoulders. Pain of the feet. Pain from external violence.
Stiffness of the spine. Spinal pain. 6. N.

Cham., v. Sarsup.

Chelid, maj. (R.) pains, Q. Both in the muscles and joints.

Chenop, a., sciatica. Spontaneous luxation.

Cherayta, sciatica after a fall. Renal affections. Tour, In uterme affections, the application of vapour obtained from its infusion. s.

Chinæ cort., acute rheumatism.

Chin. sulph., fixed, acute and chronic rheumatism. Chronic pains in humerus. Pain of the shoulders. Pain of the shoulders and chest, o. N., as also sciatica and spinal pain. Pain of the kidneys with sciatica. P. General pains. P. o. N.

Cich. fol., gout and rheumatism. Tour. Cich. rad., pains of the calves. p.

Cich, sem., pains of the joints, a, s, Cic., pains of the knees, with and without swelling.

Cinnam. cort., rheumatic pain of the shoulders and side, with catarri. 12 times. Renal pain. Pain of the knees, P. G. Pain of the muscles of the feet.

Cinnam. fl., general pains. Spinsl pains. o.

Citri succus, in acute rheumatism. E.

Clemat er., rheumatic pains with catarrh. Pain of the loins and thighs. Spinal pains. Doses every second day, 15. Pain of the testicles. M. Acute pain of the kidneys. ('R. sol.) 3 times 9.

Cleon. pent. hb., pain of the shoulders.

Pain of the chest, and side of the chest. Pain of the chest with salivation.

Cleom. pent. sem., pains of the knee. r. Clerod. inf., rheumatic pains with fever, and those aggravated by cold, m. & n. Sciatica and pain of the shoulders.

Coc. nuc, wandering pains. Pains of

the humerus, arms and shoulders. Pain of the arm in constipation. P. (Fibres of the external shell). Pain of the kidneys. Pains of the feet and ankle. General pains. G. N. Spinal pains. P. G. N.

Coff. Ar., wandering, rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints; especially those produced from the influence of cold. Arthritis. M. and E. Common strong coffee, drunk several mornings, on an empty stomach, without sugar, in nervous facial pain. R.

Colch. aut., rheumatic acute and wandering pains. Arthritis. General pains. P.

Coloc. pulpa, pain of the calves. Spontaneous luxation. (v. Zingib.)

Commel. nudif., pains of the hip, spine, and knees.

Compos. Poker mool, pain of the joints. Psins resembling those from blows, with febrile rigors.

Comp. Zerbabri, fixed pains, also Q, with pricking. Pain of the joints. c. N., with pains of the bones and contractions. c.

Concha fue., pain of the face and eyes Con., rheumatism. Neuralgia. Pain of the joints of the arm.

Conv. arg., crawling sensation of the calves (R. sol.) Pains of the joints, also Q. G. N.

Cop. bals., wandering pains in the joints. r. σ., fixed, σ. Ν., with cough. σ. м. and ε.

Corall. r., worn on the naked body, serves as a palliative remedy in chiragra and podagra. Tohr.

Corchor. frut., wandering pains of the spine and knec. Pain with gonorrhora or with urinary disorders; periodical pains of the spine and joints. c. N. Pain in the thighs. P. Coriand., pain in the joints. P., with dysentery. c. 12 times.

Cornu c. ras., pain of the knee. P.

Cost. Ar., pain of the joints. Pain of the inside of the thighs. P.

Cost. n. Cashm., rheumatic pain of the spine. Pains of the kidneys and groins. General pains. r.

Cotyl. lac., pain in the spine and thigh. Spontaneous luxation. Pain in the arm with numbness. P.

Cress., neuralgia. Gout. Lumbago. Inability to raise the arm. Pain of the soles of the feet. Pain in the joints, stitching and burning.

Croc. sat., pain of the knee.

Crot. T., pain of the knee. Pain of the feet, extending from above downwards. 4 times 28. Spinal pains. G. N. Gout. Tohp. (v. Mercur.)

Crust. Djings, general pains. Pain in the knee. Spinal pains. G. N.

C'ubebæ, pain of the soles of the feet, in gonorrhœa. Pain of the joints. G.N. C'ucum. Madr., pain of the knees. G.N.

Cucum. sat. sal. succ. (R.) pain of the shoulders. G. Pains of the knees, calves and joints. Transient pains of the muscles, arms and feet. P. Pain of the feet. P. G. N.

Cucurb. Citrull., taken in large quantities, pain of the joints. P.

Cucurb. Citr. sem., pain of the joints.
Arthritis. Hepatic and renal pains. r.
Spinal pains. r. a. n. The seeds
prepared with their rind. n. & E. 60.
Cucurb. Lag., pain of the knee.

Cup. ac., pain of the arm. Pain of the shoulders from a blow. Spinal pains. P. O. N. he shin. r. a.

nto the groin.

hips and groin,

and e.

ins, with affec
Pains of the

andering pain

f both cheeks.

calves.

Q.

(Q. Ş. n.) with catarrhal

at after blows, n the joints of nd. P. the feet with

Pains of the

rt., rheumatic eth, humerus, feet. General tomach. Pains of the knee. g. pains of the al pains, g. N.

ndering, spinal

tent pains of n of the knee, tin. g. N. n nervous pain oses) R.

oses) R. onic rheumat-

pared from the

butter over a gentle fire; in rheumatic pains externally. R.

Deals. Root for fever, general pains. Pains in the shoulder.

Deals. Root for fistula, pains in the shoulders and spine. Pain in the ears, after a blow. Acute sciatics. 4 times 12. Rheumatic pains, with pectoral mucous catarrh. Pains in the kidneys and feet.

Deals. Root for Sersum, pain in the face, and a sensation, as of having received a blow. P.

Deals, Root for Torkee, pain in the shoulder and chest. Pains, of a rheumatic character. P.

Delph. Ghafes fl., pain in the shoulder. Pain in joints. Pains, Q. Delphin, paucifl., general pains; also

shifting pains in the joints. Digit. p., chronic sciatica.

Digit, p. A. Ars., spinal pain. Spontaneous luxation. P.

Diorit., pain in the knee. P. G. Pain in the chest. Pains in the joints, G.S.

Diose, sat., arthritis. 4 times 28. Spinal pains. G. N.
Doodeea, pain in the face and eyes.

Partial pain in the face and threat. r.

Drac. sangu., rheumatic pains with
catarrhal fever.

Dulcam., pain in the joints after taking cold. Pains after a fall. Spinal pain. c. n. Pain in the knee. r.

Eleagn. ang., general pains. Pains in the neck and shoulder.

Embryopt. glut. fr., spinal pains. r. a. Eug. Jambol. cort. succ. (R.) rheumatic shifting pains with catarrh. Spinal pains. Pains in the spine and calves.

pains. Pains in the spine and calves. Eug. Jambol. fr., pain in the spine and knee. r.

Euph. Agrar. (aff. spec.) spinal pains, a.

Euph. epith., pain in the spine with sciation. Spinal pains alone. c. N.

Euph. gummi, rheumatic pains with catarrh. General pains. Chronic sciatica. Pains in the joints, Q. G.N.

Euph. long., pains in the feet. P. G.
Pain in the knee. Spinal pains. G.N.
Pain in the left kidney. P.

Buph. seriifol., pain in the joints, gouty or otherwise. Tour.

Buph. serr., pain and numbness of hands and feet.

Buph. ton., spinal pains. r. c. produced by a blow. Pain in the knee. General pains with catarrh.

Buphr., pain in the neck. Pain in the knee.

Evolv., pain in the joints. P.

Fagon. Ar., lumbago.

Ferr. carb., (precipitated from green vitriol by carbonate of soda), neuralgia.

Ferr. met., pains in the joints. P.

Fic. Car. fr., pain in the chest, shoulder, and arm. r.

Fic. Car. sem., pain in the face and temples.

Fic. glom. (R.) general pains. Pain in the knee. Sciatica. P.

Fic. Ind., pain in the head, spine, and feet. r.

Fanic. rad., arthritis. Pain in the knee. 4 times 12. Pain in the joints. P. C. N. Pain in the arm. Panic. sem., v. Zingib.

Fanugrac. sem., pain in the arm. P. O.
Partial pain in arm and foot. In
rheumatism and gout (internally
and externally). R.

Fritill. cirrh., spinal pain, transient, P.G.
Funar., pain in the chest and shoulder,
with cough. Spinal pains. G. N.
Fung. ign., pains in the joints. P.
Gagerming, pain in shoulder, P.G.

Humeral pain. Pain in the arm. c. Pain in the knee. c. Pain in the calves. Gout. Rheumatic pain in the muscles or in the joints. (Q. N.) Galanga, pains, Q.

Galesa, pains in the head, arm, and stomach, with giddiness. m. and m.

Garden. dum., pain in one side, with cough so violent as to produce vomiting. M. and M. Pain in the joints. c. M.; in such cases as are produced by cold. c. Lumbago. P.

Geran. prat., general, chronic, rheumatic pains.

Goum el., pain extending from the spine to the knee. 12 times. Pain in the arm. P.

Glin. dict., pain in the joints. r.

Gmel. As., pain in the joints. Spinal pains. c. N.

Goolcheen, pain.

Goss. sem., pains in the joints. G. N. Pain in the testicles. P.

Gourbooti, pains, §. Q. m. & ε. 30. (Pains, Q. m.)

Grat., arthritis.

Grew. As. fr., lancinating pains, Q.

Gout in the hand. Pain in the joints, after a cold. Pains in the joints Q., with or without swellings.

Nucl. cont. (**R**.) o. N.

Grisl. tom., alleviates pain from blind piles.

Guja Khutai, application; in all pains. R.

Guil. Bond., spinal pains and pains in the fect. P. G. Pain in the joints, gouty or otherwise. Pain in the right kidney. P. (v. Smil. China.) Gund. Zulm sem., pains.

Gyps. Setselajit, pain in the joints. P.

Gyps. Zernik goudenti, lancinating pains in the knee. r. Harm. Ruto, pain in the joints. Lumbago. Rheumatic crural pain. General pains. 4 times 60. Spinal pains. 0. No., with pains in the thighs and feet. 0. No. and E. 60.

Haroontootia, flying gout. Pain in the feet, as if from a blow. Pain in the arm. r.

Helleb. n., spinal pain. P.

Hemid. Ind., pain in the shoulder.

Heracl. div., pains, Q. Pains in the joints. Pain in the hip joint.

Hermod, am., acute rheumatism. Pain in the joints. General pains. Renal pains, spinal pains, and sciatica. Pains in the feet. P. O. N.

Hermod. dulc., acute rheumatism. Pain in the kidneys. Pain in the joints. (K. sol.) Spinal pains. 6, N. (v. Phys. flex. rad.)

Hibisc. Trion., gouty pains in the feet. Hoya vir., pains.

Hyosc. n. sem., spinal pain with spermatorrhoa. (v. Carbo an.)

Hyper., pain in the shoulder. Shifting pains.

Hyssop., fixed, catarrhal and rheumatic pains. c.

liez aquifol., gout. R.

Indig., pain in a finger and knee. Pains of the spine, hip and knee.

Indigof. Anil, shifting pains. c. Prickings in the joints, Q. Spinal pains, c. N.

Inula Hel., pains in the joints. Pains in the shoulder, 4 times 28. Pain in the arm (so that the patient cannot raise it). Gout. G. N. With affection of the head, and costiveness. G. M. and E. 60.

lod. amygd. ol. sol., spinal pain. Pain in the arm. M. and E. R. (v. Merc.) lod. h., v. Kali hydriod.

tod. Zinc., v. Zinc. iod.

Ipon, cer., pain in the joints, goaty or otherwise. Tour.

Ipom, Cusp., general pains. Pain extending from the spine downwards. Ipom. dasysp., shifting pain in the

shoulder. Spinal pain, Pain in the joints, c. N.

Jalap. Conv., spinal pains. P. G. N.

Jalap, mir. rad., sciatica. Pain in the joints, with a sensation of barming and prickling. Pain in the hands and knees. P.

Julap. mir. sem., pain in the foot with contraction. Rheumatic pains in the thighs and feet. r.

Jaspis a. ust., spinal pain. Spontaneous luxation. (Every other day a dose, 15.) Pain in the joints. u. s.

Jaspis n. u., spinal pains. nt. and r. Pain in the joints, with contractions, ♀.

Jugl, reg. nuc. cort., pains, Q. Periodic pains in the feet. Pains in the feet, with fever.

Jugl. reg. succ., gout, &c. E. (v. Mal. Med.)

Junip. bace., gout, and fixed pains of every description in the joints. 4-(Shifting pains. N.)

Just, Nas, fl., spinal pain.

Kali carb., spinal pain.

Kali hydriod., lancinating pain in the hip, with lameness. Pain in the joints, with a sensation of burning and prickling. P. G.

Kali hydrochlor., pains in the legs.

Kali hydroc., rheumatic pains, with burning sensation in the head and hands. Nervous facial pain. Acute pain about the ribs and loins. Spinal pain and sciatica, Sciatica on both sides. Spontaneous luxation. Pain in the thigh.

Kali nitr., rheumatism. a.



Kati Sals. At., pains in the joints, Q.

Pain in the shoulder. Facial pain
with catarrh. Rheumatic pains,
without fever. Spinal pains, and
pains in the joints. c. s. General
pains. P.

Kali sulph., pains in the feet with cough. Podagra. Renal pain. Pain in the knee. Sciatica. c. N. A. Bellad., facial pain. Gouty swellings of joints.

Keikeila, pain in the shoulder. Pain in the arms and thigh. r.

Kine gummi, pain in the hip joint.

Periodic pain in the kidneys with
calculous disease. Spinal pain. P. o. N.

Kris, creeping pains. Pain in the
knee. P.

Lacca in gr., lumbago. P. c. Pain in the knee, with stiffness and cracking noise. M. and E. Sciatica. P. O. N. Lancinating pain in the bones generally, and especially in the knees. P.

Lactucar., rheumatic pain in the arm, with catarrh. Pain in the joints. P.G. M. and E. 14. (Arthritis. M. and E. 14. M.) Pain in the spine and feet. P. Lamin. sacch., rheumatic pains. (R.) 4 times. Spinal pains. G. M. Pain in the knee. P.

Laur. bacc., spinal pain.

Less. is., pain in the knees and ankles, extending into the hams. M. and E. Pain in the calves.

Led. pal. (R.) spinal pain. P. G. Pain in the joints. P.

Led. A. Ars., inflammatory swelling of the knee, Q. m and E.

Lest. sat., pains in the joints. r. (palliative. M. and B. 30.)

Leon. Royl., pains in one side.

Lepid. sat. hb., renal pain with calculous affections. M. and E. 60. Pain

in the knee with spermatorrhoss. Pains Q. s. w.

Lopid. sat. rad., spinal pains. r.

Lepid. set. sem., rheumatic pains with catarrh. Spinal pains. P. S. M.

Lepid. Teramire ol., administered in strong doses, pain in the joints. P.

Lepor. sangu., shifting pains. P. c.
Pain in the shoulder, with or without spinal pain. Arthritis. PodagraPain and swelling after a serpent's
bite. Pains in the joints and
spine. c. x. (v. females—diseases
of,)

Louch. ceph., pain in the arm, humerus, and shoulder. M. and E. Pain in the knee. P. O. M.

Lichen. od., general pains. c. Spinal pain. Pain in the knee. Pain in the feet, with cramp. Relieving the pain in gonorrhea. Pain in the shoulder, also pain in the joints. c. N., in spinal pains and sciatica (from using the medicine) the pains became shifting.

Lim. Laur., rheumatism. Chronic pains in the joints.

Lini sem., pains in the arm, humerus, and shoulder. Rheumatism. c. N. Facial pain. r.

Lippia nod., spinal pains. Pains in the knees. P. G.

Liquir. rad., inflammation of the kidneys. R.

Lithanthr., pain in the neck. R. Rheumatic pain in the neck. c. Pain in chest. Pain in the knee. Smarting pains. Pain in the joints. c. N.

Locust., spinal pains.

Lupin. a., pain in the spine, kidneys, and joints. Cephalic and general pains, with rigidity. P.

Lupul. Hum., shifting, rheumatic, gouty pains. Pain in the knee. r. c. Spinal

the hum. knee.

fall. S he knee. P. l pains with pain with uxation. Pair. n.

in the foot, G. he knees, toes and podagra. nal pains, G.N.

eral pains G.N. . P.

acute pain in ip and knee. Renal pains. umatic pain in ng the pain of

occiput (when

n a finger pain in one in in the feet. G. N. Spinal

in the spine, Rheumatic. numbne of

n in the knee. night.

al pains, and in in the knee. G. N. Pain in

ie calves.

in the joints, Pain in the

ints. Q., with

Mercan, beir, pain in the spine and knee. Pain in the kidneys and icet. P.

Meconops. rad., general pains. Pain in the joints. Spinal pain. G. N.

Melia Azed. cort., rheumatic, shifting pains

Melie Azed, foi, shifting pain in the shoulders and sides. Lumbago. Pain in the spine and feet. Pain in the knee. P. G. Pain in the leg (every other day a dose, 15. Pain in the joints, with cough. Pain in the bones. 2.

Melia semp. sem., arthritis. M. & E. 60. Chiragra. Gonagra.

Spinal pains, G. N.

Pain in the joints. Tong.

Melil. sem., rheumatic pain in the face and teeth. Pain at the head of the hip. r.

Melong. sem., pain in the joints.

Meniand., gouty affections. R.

Menisp. gl., pain in the shoulder. P. S. Menisp. gl. forc., rheumatic stiff neck, from cold. Pain in the joints. Pain in the feet, with catarrh.

Menisp. hirs., pain in the right kidney. P.

Merc. dulc., A. lod. amygd. ol., lancinating pain, Q

Merc. sol., v. Strych. pot.

Merc. subl. corr., pain in the keec. A. Iod. pain in the joints, Q.

Mercur. subl. corr. Ind., pain in the joints, Q.

Merc. viv. & Croton T. (in combination; pains in the joints. in Q. P. G. (, , , , ,) M. and E.

Methon. glor., pain in the ankles.

Mezer., facial pain. Spinal pains. G. N.

Pain in the knee. r. (v. Sarsap.)

Millefol., pain in the arm. r. g. in the joint of the arm. r. Pain in the arm and face, with contractions of the facial muscles.

Mimosa abst., general pains. G. 12 times. Spinal pains.

Mimos. Pud. sem., pains in the joints. Pains, Q.

Momord. Gugervel, general pains. c. Arthritis, Q. with contractions. (Pains in the joints, Q. N.) Toothache and sciatica. P.

Moring. Soh. rad., pain in the joints. Shifting sciatica. Pain in the spine, knee and foot.

Moring. Soh. sem., pain in the face, temples and teeth. Spinal pain. g.w. Morph., rheumatism. Sciatica. Lumbago. Morph. acid., gout and neuralgin. R-

Mor. a. fr. (R.) rigidity of the shoulder. Pains in the stomach, abdomen, hands, and feet. p.

Mosch. nux, pains in the joints. P. G. N. (v. Zingib.)

Mulged. rap. fol., pains in the feet, with fever. Relieving pain in the thigh, by producing a general cruption.

Mulged. rap. rad. cort., general, transient pains. P.

Muriat. ac., pain in the right thigh, with itching at the anus, &c.

Myrob. Beller., palliative in pain of the joints. Pain in the knee in the morning, and pain in the calves. P.

Myrob. citr., sciatica by night (aggravated, when at rest). 12 times.

Myrob. Embl., general pains. Pain in the arm. Creeping sensation in the calves. P.

Myrob. Embl. fol., pains in the feet, in hamorrhoids. P.

Myrob. n., sensation as if the body had been beaten. Pain in the arm and chest. Spinal pain. g.

Myrrh., gout in hand and joints. Tour.

Myrt. bacc., pain in the joints. Pain in the throat, chest, and stomach. P. Narc. bulb., pain in the joints. P. G.

Nard., spinal pains. P. G. M. and E. Pain in the spine and feet. Pain in the spine, knee, and foot. Pain in foot without spinal pains. G. M. Injurious to the kidneys. Tour.

Natr. m., spinal pain.

Nep. salv. hb., spinal pain.

Nep. salv. rad., pain in the loins and kidneys.

Ner. ant., pain in spine and groin. P. G. (v. Females—diseases of,)

Ner. Odor. fol., general pains, in fever. r.

Ner. Odor. rad. mont., rheumatic pains with fever.

Nigell. sem., general pains. Pain in the knee.

Nitric, ac., v. Sarsap. & Sulph.

Numul. Shudnuj, general pain. Pains in the feet, with spermatorrhœa. M. and E. 30. Alleviating pain in calculous diseases.

Nyster., spinal pain. Pain in the kidneys and feet.

Ocim. a., arthritis, Q. P. G. M. & E. 30.

Spinal pains. Pain in the knee.

Pain in the feet, as if beaten.

Shifting rheumatic pains, with swellings.

Ocim. Basil. fol., spinal pain. Stiffness of the neck, with chronic general pains.

Ocim. Basil. sem., pain in the kidneys. Ocim. pil., pain in the ankles.

Ocim. sanct. rad., chiragra with asthma and cough. Pain in the shoulder. c. N. With cough and pain in the chest, c. (Spinal pain. N.)

Olib. Ind., general pains. r. c. Shifting pain in the umbilical region and abdomen. Pain in the groin, c. Pain in the knee. Pain over the os pubis. P.

Onosm. macr. f., shifting pain in the joints. M. and E. 60. Pain in the joints with catarrhal running from the eyes, copious discharge of urine, pain in the shoulder and spine. Sciatica. Pain in the feet.

Onosm. macr. rad., spinal pain. P. G. Pain in the thigh, in fever. P.

Op. mur. uc., pain in the arm. P.

Op. nitric, ac., with magnesia, pains in the foot: P.

Op. pur., shifting pain in the hepatic and splenic region, with spermatorrhea. Pain in the joints, ♀.

Op. sulph, sod., spinal pain.

Opop., sensation as of having been beaten. Pain from external violence. Arthritis. o. N. Pains in the feet. P. Ovor. ol., its inunction in stiffness from gout. R.

Ox, ac., arthritis, G. N.

Ox. amm., removing pain in gonorrhoxa. Pain in the arm, in cough. r. Panic. pil., pains in the feet.

Par. brava, pain in the arms and sides.
Pain in the chest and sides.

Pastinaca Secacul, pain in the face and teeth; pain in the chest, liver, and spleen. Inflammatory swelling of the knee. Pains in the calves, with extension into the hams. M. & E. Pain from external violence. Pains in the joints, also Q. r. g. n. Spinal pains. v. n. Pain in the head & teeth. r. Pavia, chiragra. Pain in the knee. Gonorrhœal pain. Facial pain. r. Rheumatism (externally). R.

Pers. nucl., renal and inguinal pain.

M. and E. Pain in the joints. r.

Petrol., general pains. r.o., rheum. & Q.

Petros. sem., sciatica. r. o. N.

Phull. esc., pain in the shoulder. r.

Phas. acon., acute pains in the joints with fever. Pain in the head of the thighbone.

Phell. aqu., rheumatic pain in the joints, a.

Phosph., pain in the hip-joint. Pain in the foot.

Phosph. tereb. spir., pain in the joints and knees with swelling of the feet. Phys. Alkekengi, podagra. Injurious to the kidneys. Tonr.

Phys. flex. rad., pain in the joints. Pain in the nape of the neck, shoulder, groin and knee. (Arthritis, x.)

Phys. flex. rad., s. Hermod. d., pain in the joints.

Phys. flex. sem., pain in the knee. a. Pain in the foot. (4 times 12.) u. s. Pierorrh. kurrooa, gout. Fixed, rheumatic pains, with cough. Periodic, spinal pains with hypochrondriasis. In chronic sciatica, a relapse. p. o. (an acute form). M. and E. 14. Pains in the humerus, shoulder and ankle. Pains in the joints, also Q. a. s. General pains. p. (Shifting pains s.) Injurious to the kidneys. Toap.

Pip. a., pains in foot (the trituration.) w.
Pain in the penis, in gleet. P.

Pip. long. stip., sciatica.

Piscin., general pains, also in the stomach, with heaviness of the head. Pains in the spine and knee. Pistac. put., spinal pain with feves. 4 times.

Pis. sat., pain in the feet, as if produced by blows. Pain, with lack of perspiration in the feet.

Plant, maj., spinal pain. r.

Plat., sensation of pain, extending from the spine to the groin. Pain from a bruise.

Plumbag, Zeyl, rad., pains in the joints, in fever, v., in acute fever, u.





Plumb., pain in the joints. Pain in the spine, and in the thigh and calf, of one side.

Paonis corall., shifting pains. Pain in the shoulder. Relieving pains in gonorrhose.

Polanis. Ab., pain in the thighs (worse at night, when in bed). P.

Polonie, red., pains, Q. M. and B. 30.

Polog. lin., pains in the spine and feet.

4 times 12. Pain in the kidneys with
gravel. Pain in the calves with

calculous affections. Pain in the spine and joints. c. w. (Pain in the spine and foot. 4 times w.)

Pobys. macr., shifting psins on the side of the chest, in the spine and hip. General pains, as also in the shoulder and knee. Pain in the foot. P. G. N.

Polyg. molls, pain in the joints. Pain in the knee with gonorrheea. Numbness of the arm. r.

Polyp., pain in the arm with cough. Injurious to the kidneys; but o. for arthritis. Torr.

Portul. sem., pain in the humeral joint.

Crural pain. Pain in the heel on
exertion. M. and E.

Prunella, arthritis.

Prus. sylv. (R.) renal pain. Painful weakness in the feet. Pain in the joints of the arms and hands. P.

Psyll. com., thoracic pain in gonorrhosa. Pain in the arm, spine and foot (like rheumatic). r.

Puls., gout with indigestion. Pain in the shins (worse at night). Facial pain. Lumbago, palliative.

Pyrethr., pain in the joints, r. c.

Nervous facial pain (a piece to be
taken into the mouth, to produce
salivation) a. Transient pain in the
thighs. r.

Querc. rob. gl., shifting pains.

Ranunc. lan. A., pain in the feet.

Ran. lan. fol., general pains, also those on one side. Pains, §. Pains in the shoulder. Spinal pains.

Ran. lan. rad., rheumatic and gouty pains, with swellings and contractions. Pains in the shoulder, spine, knee and ankles.

Ran. scell., pains of a burning sensation.

Rapar. sem., pain of the forehead and in the face. P.

Raph. sat., spinal pains (eaten profusely). r.

Raph. sat. sem., pain in the arms. Pain in the joints of the arms. Pain, extending from the groin to the humerus. Pain in the knee.

Raph. sat. succ. cum Berb. Lyc. Res (solution) pains in spine and knee. Rath., rigidity of the spine. M. & E. 60. Rhoum, acute rheumatism, after a cold. General pain with trembling. Rhoum Austr., lumbago.

Rhus Cor., a smarting fistulous sore through the loins and kidney (administered internally and locally).

Rhus Kakr., pain in a finger-joint. r.
Rhus Tox., acute and chronic rheumatism. Pain from the spine downwards with imperfect palsy. Spontaneous luxation. Pain in the joints,
Q. with scalding urine.

A. Merc. viv., inflammatory swellings of the joints. Sciatica with hæmorrhoids.

Ricini fol., pain in the hip-joint. General pains with stiffness.

Ricini rad. cort., pain in spine & knee.

Rosar. r., gout with affections of the
stomach. (Instead of coffee, the
leaves of roses to be taken as tea). R.

Rosmar., rheumatism.

Rottl. t., shifting pains. Sensation as

ten. General
nds and feet.
Crural pain. r.
e shoulder and
te arms, humeifting pains in
rms. Pain in
. Pain in the
heumatic pain
k z. Chiragra.

kidneys and one side. rial pain, with hoa.

neuralgia. tism. Podagra. e.

ts. c. n. Spi-

in the joints.

Pain in the deulous affec-

pinal pain (inications).

nkles. Pains, g. Pain in the

n in the foot.
headache and
ever. Pain in
he foot. r.
if bruised, in

Pain in the

e joints, Q. by in, removing. out and rheuA. Mezer, pains, Q. and NQ, ever with nodes, M. and E.

A. Nitric. ac., pains, Q. M. & E. 60 (v. Smil. China).

Sarifraga Peakant, general paint. Pains in the knee, P.

Scamm., pains in the chest, stomach, and bowels. Pain in the knee, in constipation. P.

Scorp., pains in the neck, shoulders, arm-joints, spine, and knees, s. Pains in the joints and spine. a. s. Pain in the testicle, in Q. r.

Sebest, fr. imm., pain in the head, throat and arm. P.

Sec. c., pain in the foot, r. a. Pain in the foot with burning sensation and itchings. 4 times 28. Spinal pains. c. N.

Sel., rheumatic pains. Pains in the foot with spermatorrhora. Pains in the joints (I. R.) M. and R. P. 6. X. Pains, Q. G. N. Pains of the calves. ankles, and toes. P.

Senec, Jacquem., arthritis. Pains of see side. Spinal pains. G. N.

Senec. mus., pains in the humerus, shoulders, arm and spine. Pains, Q. General pain. P. G. N., when with headache. G.

Senega, shifting pains. Pains of the feet with accumulation of phlegu on the chest.

Sep. os, spinal pains. General pains with fever.

Sep. succ., pain of the spine and calves.

Pain of the calves (before or after gonorrhoxa) R. M., or every other day.

Serp. exuv., catarrhal, rheumatic pains with fever. General pains. Spinsl pains, also in Q. P. a. Pain of the side of the chest and the joints, Q., also with inflammatory swellings. Burning pains in the testicles, in calculous affections. Burning pains extending, upwards, to the hip; after a dog's bite. M.

Sielikend, diminishing pains, Q; by enlarging the chancre.

Sid. fol., spinal pain.

Sid. sem., pains of the spine and feet.

Pains of the hip joint. Spinal
pain. c. w. General pains. r.

Sil., arthritis, Q. Spinal pain. Pains of the feet with abdominal pain. Pain in the knee. c. w.

Sinap, plac. (R.) sciatica.

Sisymb. Irio, general or renal pains, with fever. Spinal pains. e. s.

with fever. Spinal pains. 6. M.

Smalt., pains of the head and joints. r.

Smil. China, pain of the calves, with
a burning sensation, or with gonorrhoes. (The sol.) M. Arthritis. Rheumatic or gouty pains in the hands
and feet. Spinal pains. 6. M. Pains
of the head, shoulders, and testicles. r. (Pains of the joints. N.)
(Wormcaten-powder of) facial pain.

A. Guil. Bond., pains, Q. M. and E.

A. Sorsop., general pain with caries.

Solan Jacqu. fr., pains of joints. c. N. Sol. Jacqu. rad., painful internal sensation of burning. F. c. (v. Burning (internal)—sensation of).

M. and M.

ing (internal)—sensation of).

Sol. n., General pains with fever. Pain of the kidneys, spine and joints. r.

Spharanth. Ind., general pains with fever. (Doses every hour and ahalf, 8.) Pains in joints, also Q. g. N.

Spig. snth. (R.) pains of the head, face and joints. Periodical pain affecting the whole body or only one side. Pain at the root of the penis. Pain of the feet in fever.

Spong. u., renal and crural pain (worse at night, during repose). 1.

Squills m., rheumatism. Pains, aggravated by exercise; diminished by rest.

Staph., pain of the bone of the arm.

Pain of the abdomen, spine, and
feet, with urinary disorders. Pain
of calves. Pain of shoulders. P. G. N.

Pain of the left kidney, which extended to the shoulder. P.

Stock. Ar., gout, and podagra. Tour. Stock. Cashm., spinal pain and sciatica.

Pain of the feet. Sensation in the feet, as if bruised, when walking.

Storaz cal., diminishing pain. Tour.

Stront. n., facial pain. P.

Stryckn., neuralgia.

Strych. f. St. Ign., acute rheumatism. Rheumatic, shifting pains. Spinal pains. r. o. Pains, in Q. r. o. Pain in the knee. Inflammatory swelling of the knee. Pain in the joints. o.n. General pains, as also pain of the thigh. r.

Nerych. n. pot., spinal pain, as also general pains. r.

A. Merc. sol., pains, Q.

Strych. n. vom., pain in the head of the thigh, after cold. M. and M. Pain of the joints. Pains after excessive drinking spirits.

Sulph. ac., sciatica.

Nulph. Auliasar, A. Nüric, ac., pain of the knee. In general pains, headache. P.

Sulph. citr., pain in the joints. Rheumatism.

Tabashir, pain of the shoulders. P.
Tak. a., spinal pains. o. N. Facial
and general pains. P.

Talc. n., wandering pains. Spinal pains. c. Pain of the fingers. r.
Tarax. fol., rheumatism.

Tarax, rad., pain of the arm. Pain of

the late with the holists.

Time was it, main of the feet The six his properly mine w.

u. v. General pains with the Fac. re., pain of the bond, she and seem.

> Fair out, thousands pairs in med shoulders and chest in No., shifting pains. Pa

Pair of the mives, a. Pain trees, r. c. s. Spinal pains. Einnersi pain. t.

Film fiel, pain in the museles. In mattery swallings of the joint Forburgii tiert, entifière, pain sides. Pain of the shoulders.

Xeather, not, general pains, catamb. v. Xenther. fr., general pains, v., fever. c. Chronic arthritis, a

Pain of the joints. Pain i humerus, arms and shoulders. Pains, or chiragra and podage Zed, Zer., arthritis. Sciation, v. with Pierorsh, kurroon, and I

in arthritis. n. Zinc., pains in the umbilical

t bines to pair in the Date of the

pair of the

mort, pain of tic pains. The glass penis, in Diminishing

e in discharges in in the inside pium-ester). P. knee. General two months'

the shoulders.

alking. d pain.

and in the feet; periodical chronic affections, sometimes with fever. Spontaneous luxation. Pains of the joints, Q. c. x.

Zinc. iod. amygd. d. ol. comp., pains, Q. Sciatica. c. Pains of the joints. r. Zinc. More., sciatica. General pains with fever.

Zinc. sulph., pain of the arms. Pain of the arms and feet. Pain of both ankles.

Zingiö. c., scintica. Take: assafætida, and nutmeg, each one scruple; madder two scruples; white ginger and sugar, each half an ounce: powder and mix them together. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm (every m. and m.), with a little water. For some time this was a favorite but hazardous remedy of mine, which I no longer recommend; preferring simple medicaments, administered in smaller doses.

Zingiò. rec., headache and general pains.

Zingiò. rec., combined with Colocynth. red., arthritis. m. and m. 60.

Zingib. rec. with Fanic. sem., and honey, sciatica.

honey, sciatica.

Zys. Juj., general shifting pains, Q.

Zyz. Juj. gummi, facial pain.
Zys. vul., pain of the joints with fever.
Pain of the kidneys and bladder.

PALM, WHITE OR BLACK, v. Skin-dis-

PALPITATION, v. Subsultus tendinum, &c.
PALSY (PARALYSIS) as:

MEMIFLEGIA (poley of one side);

FARAPLEGIA (poley of the lower
peris); and CONTORTIONS, CONTRACTIONS, STIFFHESS, RIGIDITY
AND BUMBHESS OF LIMES, &c.

Abr. proc. r., paralysis of speech, with stuttering and contractions. M. 40.

Acanthac. Ootungun, contortion of the facial muscles.

Ajuga dec., palsy of the arm.

Allium sat., stiffness of the spine. r.

Amarauth. Jountcha, sensation of heaviness of the arm, with impotency.

Ambra gr., palsy with spasms and trembling. Contortion of the facial muscles. Insensibility of portions of the skin. g. N.

Arg. nit. f., palsies.

Armor., palsy.

Arnica, painful palsy, from a fall.

Ars., paraplegia. P.

Ars. pot., palsy with arthritis and contraction, 4 times.

Ars. sod., v. Skin-diseases. Insensibility of portions of the skin.

Asa f., palsy of the arm.

Aternee, paraplegia. Stiffness of the feet.

Bar. ac., rigidity with insensibility. o. N.
Bell. extr., palsy. P. o., in paralysis of
speech, and hemiplegia. R.

Bign. Ind. sem., closure of the eyelid. P. Blum. aur., v. Skin-diseases: insensibility of the skin.

Bol. arm., v. Spaams, &c.

Bomb. hept. gummi, palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)

Calc., v. Spasms, &c.

Calumba, v. Spasms, &c.

Carbo an. (C. c. u.) palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (r. Urinary disorders.)

Cass. Fist. sem., sequels of palsy after a fall.

Castor., palsy.

Celastr. pan., palsy of speech, and of one side. G., where at the same time friction with its oil was made externally.

Eight ung fie bertag igna. Cinions, R. ematikan masiles, a 4 ms &c. Fallicia erro Ferniglizzia, w & miplegi x : imitations of the little fin ariter : the in For an Milly Skin-liseases, ed with Fr I to Tirk galay of the winit 🥙 lete palsy of the side. essis essa a contractions. word if a stillhing in the c ower part of the n Skindleriers G. G. Com. T. Skin-liseases. Green, As vi. v. Skin-diseases, t ons : insensibility sensibility it some parts of th the skin. r.

mount

KC/9

of the

the per -

effect paralysis of tegument, in tripleal itch. Harm, Roya, a intractions, M. an v. Spasi . Av. Heliotr, E . . , palsy with gout, § Hemid, Ind., v. Skin-diseases. 28 eslysis if the Hyose, n., palsy of the speech. Indig. nit. stuttering. r. Inula Hel., contractions with art! NWINED - it the S. S. Iod. Strychn., paraplegia, u. Mixed ٠٠. Ipom. dasysp., v. Skin-diseases.

help painful contraction.

I ramira-oil, with

set administered every da

to desce, is said to have a

to flegia, but it was followe

present the joints, which I sup

was awing to the too strong de

Jalapa, palsy of the sphineter of

Contemedy, the services, contraction with Cours, 4 times 28. Palsies 2 (r. 8 coscases, insensibility of the skill tripidity, &c. p.

185

Lup. Hum., pain of the right side, from the neck to the foot. P.
Lyc. Ab., stiffness of the neck.

Malon mont., contractions of the hands.
(v. Spasms, &c.)

Manna Hed. Alk., contractions. (v. Spasms, &c.)

Manna Teeghul, palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (Incontinence of urine.)

Mant. ov. nid., pains of one side, with insensibility. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Mar. Syr., v. Spasma, &c.

Melandr. tr., palsy of speech.

Melie semp. sem., v. Spaama, &c.

Melissa, palsy. R.

Merc. subl. corr., facial paralysis.

Methon. glor., v. Skin-diseases.

Millefol. (R.) contortion of the facial muscles.

Momord. Gugervel, v. Spasma, &c. Moring. Soh. gummi, v. Skin-diseases. Mori a. fr. n. (R.) rigidity of the shoulder.

Myrob. n., v. Skin diseases.

Narc. bulb., v. Skin-diseases: insensibility of the skin, in tropical itch.

Nard., palsy with gout, Q.

Ner. Oleand., paraplegia. (v. Skindiseases.)

Nigella sat., v. 8kin-diseases.

Ocim. a., insensibility of the arm, with scirrhus of the nape of the neck.

Ocim. sanct. sem., palsy of an arm, and of both feet after delivery.

Oleum anim., palsies.

Oncem. macr., v. Skin-discases.

Op. pur., contortion of the facial muscles.

Panic. pil., v. Skin-diseases.

Pastinaca Secacul, dragging pain in the ham.

Pavia, hemiplegia. Imperfect palsy of speech. P. (r. Skin-diseases.)

Pelecan., its fat, externally applied, is used in Asia in palsies, contractions, and rigidity of limbs.

Petrol, palsy (internally and externally, n.) Rigidity of limbs. r. c. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Petros. sem., v. Skin-diseases: tropical itch with insensibility.

Phosph. ac., palsy, v. Skin-discases.

Phys. Alkekengi, hemiplegia. m. 60. m. and m. 60.

Phys. fex. sem., impairment of the voice. (v. Affections of the throat, &c.)

Pip. a., imperfect hemiplegia. Palsy of the creetile muscles of the penis. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Pis. sat., contortion of the facial muscles, with difficulty of hearing.

Plat., contortion of the mouth.

(v. Skin-diseases.)

Plumb., palsy, after spasms.

Ranar. ol. coct., it is said, that frictions with it have cured paraplegia.

Ran. lanug., v. Spasms, &c.

Raph. sat. sem., palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)
Rheum Austr., palsy.

Rhodod., against sensation of numbness, like that from paralysis. R.

Rhus Tox., palsies.

Rottl. t., hemiplegia. 4 times 60.

(v. Skin-diseases.)

Rub. t., palsy. Tonp.

Salep, v. Spasms, &c.

Scamm., v. Spasms, &c.

Sec. c., paraplegia. Palsy of the aphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)

Senega, in distortion of the eyelids. R.

Sep. succ., palay.

Sil., paraplegia, with Q. (v. Spasms.) Sinap., palsy. Tohr.

Solan, Jacqu., palsies. Spang, u., insensibility of the lower part of the body. a. Stann., paraplegia. Shiph., palsy. Stock. Arab., facial paralysis, after a fall. Palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.) Styrch. f. St. Ign., v. Spasms, &c. Strych, n. rom., v. Skin-diseases. Sulph, calz, palsies. B. Tale, a., v. Spasms, &c., Terebinthi sem., paraplegia. Thuja occ., palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.) Insensibility of the toes. Paraplegia, Urt. dioica, palsies. Vill. nymph., v. Skin-diseases, &c. Vil. Neg., painful paraplegia. Zine., rigidity. Zinci sulph., hemiplegia. Zingib., palsies and contractions. (v. Colocynth.)

PAROTITIS, v. Glands—diseases of,
PARTURITION, v. Females—diseases of,
PENIS—FAIN OF THE, v. Perinæum, &c.
PERINÆUM (the triangular interspace
situated between the anus and organa
genitalia, and divided by a medial
line); INGUINAL (GROIN); PUBIS (a
bone completing in front the arch of the
pelvis); and PENIS (membrum virile)—
PAIN IN THE,

Aloë succ., abdominal, and inguinal pains.

Amaranth. cr. sem., inguinal pain, and strangury in gonorrhœa, p.

Arg. fulm., inguinal pain. p. g. N.

Arnica, inguinal pain, p.

Behen, inguinal pain, g. N.

Caps. sem., inguinal pain.

Capr., pain in the groins and hips, with contraction, M. and E. Cuscula Lah., inguinal pain, P. G. N. Deals. Root for fever, inguinal pain, and hematuria in passing urine. Euphr., inguinal pain. P. Gmel, Asiat., inguinal pain, with dysury. Granat, ac, rad, cort., inguinal pain, and suppression of urine. P. Gund, Zulm sem., inguinal pain. Hyper. perf., inguinal pain. Iod. ol. sol., articular (joints) and inguinal pains, when cold (v. Zisc.) Kris, inguinal pain in the groins, and right side of the abdomen (Eight doses in 12 hours). Lepor. sange., inguinal pains. o. M. &T. 14. Leuc. ceph., inguinal pain. P. Lupin. a., pain of the pubis. Itching of the pubis. P. Lup, Hum., pain of the groins and hip-Major., inguinal pain. P. G. M. Melong. sem., inguinal pain. P. G. Ner. ant., inguinal pain. P. O. N. Olib. Ind., inguinal pain with spermatorrhea. Op. pur., inguinal pain. Phys. flex. rad., articular and inguinal pain. Pierorrh, kurrooa, inguinal pain. Pis, sat., inguinal swellings. r. Polyg, linifol., inguinal pain with colic, retention of urine, and stoppage of bowels.

Carlo, on, soreness and humid excre-

Cardo veg., soreness and humid excre-

Case. Fist, pulps, inguinal pain. P. S. Case. E h a r s. N., inguinal pain. P. S.

Chelid, maj., inguinal pain. c. N. Chin. sulph., inguinal pain.

Coloc, pulpa, inguinal pain. P. G.

tion on the perimeum.

tion on the perimeum.

4 times 12.



Polyp. Sokour, itching and pricking in the groins.

Raph. sat. sem., inguinal pain, extending to the humerus.

Salv. off., inguinal pain. P.

Santal. r., inguinal pain. r.

Sapind. emarg., inguinal pain. r.

Sazifr. Peshant, inguinal pain.

Scorp., lancinating pain from the left groin to the region of the umbilicus, and spleen. 7 times. Pain in the perinseum. r.

Smil. China, inguinal. P.

Spong. u., inguinal pain.

Storax cal., inguinal pain.

Strych. f. St. Ign., inguinal pain.
Sulph. ac., inguinal pain.

Tereb., inguinal pain, as if hernia

threatened.

Umb. Butazeri, inguinal pain.

4 times 12.

Zinc. iod., pain of the groin and hip.

Perspiration—suppressed or excessive; offensive odor of the skin, diaphoretics or sudorifics (remedies, stimulating perspiration) &c.

Acon. Nap. extr., diaphoretic.

Agar. a., perspiration of hectic patients.

Ajouain, diaphoretic.

Amm. mur., v. Serp. ex.

Anac. occ., diaphoretic.

Anac. or., promoting perspiration at night.

Anguis (Aspis Naja) virus, perspiration of the feet. P.

Ant. t., perspiration and granular eruption. P.

Arnica, sweating and shivering at night, in catarrh r.

Arsen., v. Kali hydriod.

Arum camp., diaphoretic.

Balausta, offensive perspiration of the axilla.

Bebeerine, sudorific.

Berb. Lyc. Res, promoting and repressing perspiration.

Bov., perspiration of hands and feet. Continued debilitating perspiration, with leprosy.

But. fr. gummi, perspiration of the head, even in winter.

Cacal. Kl., excessive perspiration, with latent Q.

Calam. ar., perspiration of the head. r.
Calotr. gig. rad. cort., as disphoretic
and diuretic. R.

Campech. ligni extr., sweating of phthisics. R.

Cariss. Car. fol., local sweating. P.

Cass. lign. fol., sudorific. Offensive perspiration of the axilla.

Cass. Tora, absence of perspiration in some portions of the skin, with burning, &c.

Celastr. pan., fetid perspiration.

Cepa, diaphoretic.

Chelid. maj., diaphoretic.

Chin. sulph., sudorific. Sometimes cold perspiration.

Colch., augmented perspiration.

Conr. arg., perspiration of the face. P.

Cost. n. Cashm., diaphoretic.

Croc. sat., offensive perspiration. Profuse and fetid perspiration.

Cucum. acutaug. P., sweating-sickness. Cucurb. Lag, diaphoretic. Tohr.

Cupr. sulph., increased perspiration, with thirst.

Cuscut. sem., perspiration of the forehead, with heat.

Daron., excessive sweating with internal heat, so that no covering can be endured.

Dealsing's Root for fever, diaphoretic.

VOI.. 11.

horetic. Tour.

ransient pers-

transient pers-

rate sweating,

by night. P.

on of perspiransation. Pers-

ng heat, when

of perspiration cutaneous sur-

n with burning of the sun. rspiration and

c. Tone.

c.

romoting pers-

rspiration with gravated by the

spiration. g. n. perspiration. perspiration in

osy. In partial cal application e decoction of

n with itching

ed perspiration

se perspiration

of perspiration

in some parts, with a burning heat, and loss of sensation, &c.

Melissa, diaphoretic. Merc. v., diaphoretic.

Myrob. n., perspiration at night. P.

Ocim. a., transient perspiration. P.

Oleum, frictions with sweet oil, in profuse perspiration. R.

Onosm. macr. rad., much perspiration with insensibility in some parts.

Pareira br., perspiration of the head.

Pastinaca Secacul, suppressing perspiration.

Persic. fol., offensive perspiration of the axilla; (application) s.

Petrol., diaphoretic, in leprosy.

Phosph., frequent perspiration. Offer-

sive perspiration. Diaphoretic.

Pip. a., diaphoretic.

Pip. Betle fol., partial sweating, after suppressed perspiration.

Plectr. arom., perspiration and giddiness. P.

Plumb. ac., hectic perspiration.

Paonia corall., perspiration. P.
Pyrethr., diaphoretic. Tone.

Ran. scell., sweating of the feet.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, cold perpiration, with fever.

Rhus Toxic., diaphoretic.

Rosmar., sudorific.

Rub. Munj., perspiration of the forehead. P

Sabina, diaphoretic.

Salv. off., night-sweating producing debility.

Samb. n., strong perspiration.

Samb. n. cort. int. ('R.) colliquative perspiration, with emaciation. s.

Sassafr., diaphoretic. n.

Senec, Jacquem., perspiration (in some insensible parts of the skin). r.

Sep. succ., sweating-sickness.

Serp. ex., diaphoretic.

Serp. ex. cum ammon, mur. comp., profuse perspiration.

Sida, diaphoretic.

Silic., profuse perspiration with burning and pricking pains. Perspiration of the feet, of a sour odor. (Offensive perspiration of the arm-pit, w.) Solan. Jacqu. fr., sudorific.

Stann., profuse perspiration, causing weakness.

Stine. mar., sudorific.

Thym. Serp., perspiration and warmth in feet, previously cold. P.

Zinc., feeble perspiration.

PESTILENCE, v. Fever, &c.

PETECHIE, v. Fever, &c.

PHRENITIS, v. Headache, &c.

PHTHISIS, r. Emaciation, &c.

PILES, v. Hæmorrhoids, &c.

PLAGUE, v. Fever, &c.

PREUMONIA and PERIPREUMONIA (inflammation of the lungs, chest, sides of

the chest-hypochondriac region-\$c.)

PLEURISY (inflammation with lancinating pain of the pleura).

PLEUBODYNIA (rheumatic pain in the sides; simulating pleurisy).

THORACIC (belonging to the chest).

BRONCHIAL (affecting the bronchi, or

branches of the windpipe) PAIN, ULCERS, &c.

Abr. prec. a., pains of the chest, arms and shoulders. M. and E. 4 times.

Acac, succ., acute pleurisy.

Acanthac. O o t u n g u n, pleuritic pain in the left side.

Achyr. asp. sem., pleurodynia. P. G. Doses every half-hour. 8 times.

Acon. Nap., pneumonia and peripneumonia. G. N.

Ajuga dec., thoracic pain. P. G. N.

Allium sat., thoracic pain.

Alor succ., pain in the right side. P.

Allern. sess. red., thoracic pain with headache.

Alth. fl. fol. & rad., pneumonia and peripneumonia. Acute thoracic pain. M. and B.

Ambra gr., ulcers of lungs. M. & B. 14.

Anac. or., pneumonia and peripneumonia. P. G.

Anagall. cer., sensation of soreness of the chest, with fever.

Antim. tart.. pneumonia (strong doses). R.

Araneum, pain in the left side.

Arg. nitric. f., painful tightness in the chest, with eructation. (L. R.) x. or every third day a dose.

Arist, rot., acute pleurisy.

Arum camp., pneumonia. w. and w. 4 times (one dose every hour) G. N.

Asa f., pneumonia and peripneumonia. 12 times.

Asar., pain in the hypochondr. region. P. Asparag. asc., rheumatic thoracic pain with inflammation. Acute pain in the hypochondriac region.

Asphalt., thoracic pain.

Asplen. fol, acute thoracic pain. Pulmonary catarrh. P.

Auripigm. r., pleuritic pain.

Balausta, pleuritic pain. P. Thoracic

pain with cough. G.

Basella r., periodical pain of the side. Pain in the hypochondriac region. P. Bdell., pain of the side. P. Thoracic

Behen a., pain in the hypochondriac region. Thoracic pain. G. N.

Belemn., thoracic pain. P.

pain. G.

Benzoic. ac., pain in the left side. P.

Berthol., pain in the hypochondriac region. G. N.

Bor., thoracic pain. G. N.

Bor., thoracic pain. P. G.

But. fr. f., pain in the left side. r.

But. fr. yummi, tightness of chest. P. Cacalia Kl., pectoral irritation with cough and hourseness.

Calam. ar., periodical, pleuritic pain.
M. and E.

Calebr. opp., pain of the left side.

4 times 12. 12 times.

Campech. lig., pain of the side. r. when from external violence. c.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., pulmonic and pleuritic pain.

Cannab. Ind. Lah. fol., congestion of the lungs. r.

Cannab. Ind. Lah. sem., pain in the hypochondriae region with cough. N. and E.

Canth , thoracic pain. G. N.

Cap. Ven., thoracie pain.

Corota (indigestion from carrots) pain in the right side. P.

Cass. al., pleurisy.

Cass. Kharn. N., thoracie pain, with expectoration of mucus. M. and E. Pain of the hypochondriac region. 12 times.

Cass. lign., pneumonia. Pleurisy.

Cass, lign. fol., acute pleurisy of the left sac. 12 times.

Catechu, pain of the side.

Cedrela Toona, oppression on the chest. v.

Cepa, thoracic pain.

Cetac. ol., sub-acute pleurisy, r. Pulmonary catarrh, g. Pulmonary consumption.

Chel. maj., pneumonia. g. N.

Chenop. a. sem., chronic pain of the side.

Cherayta, thoracic pain.

Chin, cort., lancinating pain under the ribs, extending to the spine.

Churrus, pneumonia and peripneumonia. Cichor, sem., pain in the chest, and hypochondriae region.

Cinnam. cort., thoracle pain.

Cleom, pent. Ab., thoracic pain.

Coccul. men., sub-acute pleurisy. r. s. 8 times 24.

Colocynth, pulpa, pneumonia, c. N.
Comp. Zerbubri, thoracic pain. r. s.
Conv. arg., oppression of the chest.
Thoracic pain. r.

Cop, bals., thoracic pain, G. K.

Cornn c. u. a., pleurodynia from cold. Cost. Ar., pain in chest and shoulders. Cost. n. Cashm., thoracic pain. o. s.

Creos., painful sensation of burning and lancinating in the chest. Sensation of tightness of the chest.

Croc. sat., chronic pulmonary catara.

M. 40. Oppression of the chest,
after eating. Pain in the hypochondriac region. r.

Crust. Djinge, oppression of the chest. r.

Cubeb., pain of the side (in the morning). P.

Cumini sem., thoracic pain. r. s. 4 times 24.

Cup. amm., catarrhal, thoracic pain Curcul. orch., periodical pain of the side.

Cyc. rev. sem., sensation of soreness of the chest. r.

Daron., thoracie pain.

Datisc, Cann., sem., pleurodynia.

Datur. Stram. sem., transient pleuris; of the left sac. P.

Deals. Root for fever, pain in the right side of the chest, and of the hepatic region.

Deals. Root for Sersum, thorneis pain, and pleurodynia, r.

Deals. Root for Tarkes, thoracic pain. o.

Digit. p., expectoration of blood, or



mucus. Pleurodynia. Oppression of the chest. P.

Diorit., thoracic pain. e.

Djendaloo, pain of the chest and throat.

Dolick, pr., thoracic pain, P.

Drac, sange., pleuritic pain in the left eide.

Dulosm. fol., thoracic pain. G. N. Duk. stip., thoracic pain, after a fall.

Emb. Rib., pain in the hypochondriac region. P.

Embryopt. ghd., pain in the hypochondriec region.

Bush, spith., pleurisy.

Buph, gummi, catarrhal thoracic pain, with or without Q.

Eupă. ten., pneumonia. P.

Euph. thym., pneumonia. M. and E.

Ferri sulph. Ind., pleuritic pain. P. G. N. Thoracic pain. P.

Fumar., pneumonia. G. N.

Gard. dum., paralytic debility of the lungs. Thoracic pain. G. N.

Geum el., pleurodynia. P. G. Thoracic pain with cough. Pain in the hypochondriac region. P. G. N.

Goolcheen, thoracic pain.

Gourbooti, pain of the chest, Q.

Guil. Bond., pain in the hypochondriac region. Thoracic pain. G. N.

Gund. Zulm sem., pleurodynia.

Harm. Rute f., thoracic pain. P.

Haroontootia, thoracic pain. P. G. Hemid. Ind., oppression of the chest, from catarrh.

Hollow. pill. sol., pain in the hypochondriac region and throat.

Hyorr. fol., pneumonia, and peripneumonia.

Indigof. Anil, flying pain in the sides and the spine.

Indig., acute thoracic pain. Oppression of the chest. r.

Iod., pneumonia. Pain in the left side. Ipom. corr. sem., thoracic pain. P.

Ipom. cusp. Jol., pain in the right side, P. G.

Kali bickrom., thoracic pain.

Kali carb., pain of the chest and spine.

Kali hydroc., pain in the hypochondrisc region (I. R.) M. and E.

Kino gummi, thoracic pain.

Kris, pain in the sides and arms.

Lacca in gr., pleuritic pain. P. G.

Led. pal., thoracic pain, with expectoration of blood and mucus. M. & E.

Lent. sat., sensation of tightness of the chest, after expectoration of blood.

Leon. Royl., pleurodynia.

Lich. Isl., thoracic pain. P.

Lini sem. (with or without honey) pleurodynia.

Lithanthr., thoracic pain. G. N.

Lup. Hum., pneumonia. G. M.

Lyc. hb., pain of the chest and shoulders (after a fall). Thoracic pain. P.

Pneumonia, c. N.

Magn. carb., pain of the sides and the knee.

Mang. carb., bronchial irritation. P. Manna Cal., pneumonia. Acute tho-

Mastix, bronchial irritation. P.

Meccan. bals., ulcers of the lungs.

Melandr. tr., pleurisy.

racie pain.

Meliæ Azed. fol., shifting pains in the shoulder and side.

Meliæ semp. fol., thoracic pain after fever.

Melil. sem., pain of the hypochondriac region and the abdomen.

Menth. p. (R.) pain in the left side of the chest. P.

Merc. subl. corr., pneumonia. Pain of the chest and spleen.

Mesua ferr., pain in the left side of the chest (after a scrpent's bite).

in Polypoi., noxious to the chest. Tont Portulisemi, pulmonic expectoration, B. wi Pyrethr., bronchial irritation. Oppresirit... paint, it. sion of the thest, with accumulation of macus. (, 200, R) thoracic pain, with vomit-11. 2. Real by B., the racie pain, with coughes Pheumonia, 6 N. I: m. Jan. H. coc., pleurisy. 33 --:_i.. $R \sim 1/m_e red$, rec_{ee} rheumatic pain in ie O:the chest. I in sec 7., pneumonia, G. N. (f ... -s · 1 Rivaga Austra, sensation of soreness of the chest. P. Lies Kakrasinghea, sub-acute G. p pneum mi t. Res (r, r, s, n), acute pain of the sides. in I still, t, theracic pain. P. c. Rubbi Munf., thoracie pain. P. o. S. tr i E. lat., peripucumonia. 8 State line, pleuritie pain, p. Saparet, con, pneumonia. et i ilijaina Thoracie pain. Picurodynia. an . Some relieving thoracie pain, by T principling expectoration of noices. and the state of the population to & pleurodyma (18 $S^{(r)}(s)$ a plannitie pairs in the lens ad π D Sol, pledritic pain, P. o. W Seed. Most, pain in the hypochondibie region, p. 6, x. att. So in a sensation of sufficat, in lungs, ry Stars an plearisty, r. o. Society, pain in the hypochondriac in region, ?. Pleurisy, p. San et al. part in the hypochondrae ā. region. P. there pain, Sid, some, pain in the hypochondriac region, with fever. pa.n. 1. 9. Se', pain in the hypochondr, region, r. Smil. Cliber worm-eaten powder of ii. tside, Shifting pairs in the chest. P. G. ideno region. Sociality plearate pain in left side, r

Nolan. Jarqu. fr., oppression of the chest.

Spher. Ind., chronic, thoracic pain. w. and w.

Spig. anth., thoracic pain. r.

Stenact. bellid. rad., lancinating pain in the hypochondriac region.

Stech. Ar., pneumonia. 12 times.

Spasmodic movement of the chest, in respiration.

Strych. f. St. Ign., pleuritic pain in the left side. 12 times.

Strych. n. vom., thoracic pain. P.

Strych. pot., pain in the right side.

Talc. a., pain in the left side.

Tamarind., are noxious to the chest.
Tohr.

Terebinthi sem., catarrhal oppression of the chest. Pain from pulmonary ulceration. Sensation of burning in the chest.

Tetranthera apet., pleurodynia. r.
Thuja occ., pleurodynia. r. o. (R.)
12 times. 4 times 12.

Turp. Conr. a. int., acute pleurisy. 4 times.

l'Itram., pleuritic pain. P.

Umb. Butazeri, pain of the sides and shoulders.

Urt. dioica, diseases of the lungs. n.
Urt. dioica fl., pain of the sides and shoulders.

Valer. sylv., thoracic pains. r. s. m. & E.

Verbasci Cashm. rad., pains of the chest and shoulders. Thoracic pain, with offensive expectoration.

Verbasci Lah. f. l., thoracic pain and pleurisy. o. N.

Verben. Lah. hb., thoracic pain, Q. 4 times 28.

Verhen. Lah. sem., thoracic pain P. G. | Vinc. min. fol., pleurisy. P. O. (acute, 4 times 28. sub-acute, M. and E. 14.) Viol. rep., pleurodynia. Bronchial irritation with catarrh.

Viol. conf., acute, rheumatic pain, of the chest and neck.

Vit. Neg., pleuritic pain in the left side. g. Thoracic pain. r. g. w.

Xanthox. cort., lancinating pain in the hypochondriac region. r.

Zingib. off., thoracic pain.

Podagra, v. Pains, &c.

Poisoning by mineral or vegetable substances, and evils resulting thereprom, as: deunkenness, numbress, pains, &c.

Abrus prec. sem., its antidote is coriander. Tour.

Acon. Ferox, its antidote is Delphin. paucif. Tohr.

Æther & Chloroform-inhalations (evils of) electricity. R.

.1 jouain, to opium-eaters, who will give up the enjoyment of opium. Tohr.

Alexipharm. rad. Pundet's, cured (by inducing vomiting) a case of poisoning by opium.

Alor succotr., is poisonous to dogs, wolves, and other animals of that genus.

Antimonialia, as an antidote, tannin. R.

Antim. tartar., for arsenic (in large doses). R.

Arsen., the stomach-pump may be generally used in the beginning; and where it is not at hand, emetics which operate quickly, as preparations of copper or zinc. a. In cases of poisoning with this mineral, draughts of milk, the white of egg, or soap and water with sugar, may be used. Carbonate of magnesia,

with and without poppy-juice, administered in doses of one drachm at short intervals, is a well-known remedy; but it is only of late years that the oxyhydrate of iron has been found to be an important anti-dote to this poison, one of the most terrible known. (v. Zinc. iod.)

Bellad., is an antidote to oxide of zinc. Camphora, especially with oil, warmed and used as a liniment, is an antidote for opium and strychnine. R.

Cantharides-poisoning. It is advised to cut a lemon into two parts, to spread salt over the one half, and sugar over the other; and, when dissolved, to squeeze out the juice of both, and to administer the mixed liquor: this is said to relieve by inducing a discharge of blood and mucus.

Melongen. sem. removed dysury from cantharides. Also opium is a. Carbo veg., against corrosive-sublimate. n.

Chloroform-inhalations (evils of) v. Æther.

Churrus, the smoking of it caused dyspnoea, subsultus of the stomach, and sensation of burning in the stomach and the body, which Gard. dumet. removed.

Clerodendr. infort., is recommended to those who would give up indulging in opium.

Coccul., is an antidote of many poisons.

Tour.

Coriander, boiled in milk, and sweetened, is the antidote in disorders from the Cratava Marmelos, Tohr. (v. Abrus prec.)

Cupri acet., Antidote: Cocculus and sugar.

Cuprum ammon., antidote of opium.

Datura Stram., Antidote: Melongene (prepared with water). R. Frictions with warm oil. R.

Delph. Ghafes succ., removed heat of head, produced by the immoderate enjoyment of opium. 4 times 28.

Garden. dumet., as an antidote for opium. R.

Gentian, rad., removed the mischiel caused by an electuary of hemp, which probably contained the seeds of Datura Stramonium.

Gourbooti, poisonings. n. Also recommended to opium-eaters, who would relinquish the practice.

Gossyp. sem., is one of the best antidotes for opium; perhaps also the cottonseed-oil, used as an external application, may be useful? The seeds are recommended to those who would relinquish the enjoyment of opium.

Hydrocyan. ac., antidote, Ammonia, 18 to 20 drops, with water. R.

Kali hydriod., sickness from arsenic.

Luffa amara, antidote of Churrus.

Magnesia, antidote of copper salts. a.

(v. Arsen.)

Melong Sol., caused inflammation of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, which Argent, fuls. removed. (v. Canth. & Datura).

Mercur, subl. corr. (v. Curbo reg.) the white of an egg, lime, and sulphures of potash, are as antidotes. s.

Natrum mur. (clysters of) stuper from spirits. R. (The recovery produced, by evacuations).

Nitric. ac., caused sore-throat, which was removed by Buten frond. gummi; probably because it contains much tannic acid (tannin).

Opium, in oriental manuscripts numerous antidotes are mentioned against



145

the abuse of this, one of our chief medicinal agents, which from an evil custom has become one of the most indispensable substances in the daily wants of the natives of the East. I will mention here the following remedies, besides those already given in the first volume of this work, for the evils arising from opium:—

Cold douches over the head. Spir. Corns cervi, one drop placed in the external corner of the eye, and rubbed in over the syelids. To hold the feet in warm water, and if there is consciousness, to administer an emetic, especially sem. Sinepis, n. Radish-seeds taken with ginger and vinegar. R. Ricini rad. cort., administered with water. R.

v. Delph. Ghafes & Cupr. ammon.

Among the remedies, recommended to those who would relinquish the enjoyment of opium, the following seems one of the best composition:

Take, Nuz vomica, roasted in warm cinders, peeled and powdered, two drachms; gum-resin of Euphorbium and white pepper, one drachm of each, pewdered, add so much of purified honey, as to give it a proper consistence. The dose should at first equal in quantity that of the opium previously taken; and be decreased daily by one sixteenth, or less of that quantity. In this way recovery may be ensured in from two to four weeks. (v. Vol. I. p. 157.) Petrosel., is a poison to parrots and other birds; perhaps also useful as a remedy for their diseases? Phellandr. aquat., a poison to horses,

which might be tried in many diseases afflicting them.

Serpent. exer., opium-eaters, who will

give up the use of poppy-juice. R. m. and B. 60.

Sinap. sem., as an emetic in narcotic stupor, s. (v. Opium).

Smilaz Chin. decost., antidote to opium. n.

Strychnin. Antidote Tannin.

Strychn. fabs St. Ign., antidote to opium.

Zinc. iod., proved so very useful in sickness from arsenic, that I have the highest hope, that it may prove preferable to oxyhydrate of iron in acute poisonings. In a case of long duration. m. and m. 60.

POLYFI, v. The organs, where they exist.

PRICKING AND PRICKLING IN THE SKIN,
v. Skin-diseases.

PROLAPSE, v. Hernia, &c.

PUBES—AFFECTIONS OF, v. Perinæum, &c.
PULSATION, ANOMALOUS, v. Subsultus
tendinum, &c.

PUSTULES, v. Skin-diseases.

Acon. Nap., crawling.

QUINSEY, v. Affections of the throat, &c.
RAPHANIA AND FORMICATION (crawling or creeping sensation in the skin).

Ajuga Deals., crawling pains.

Areca Cat. nux n., crawling pains.

Arg. fulm., formication. P.

Arum camp., crawling pains. P.

Asparag. asc., crawling. P.

Bar. nitr., crawling spinal pain.

Blum. aur. sem., sensation like formication. P.

But. f. gummi, crawling pains of the feet, with restlessness.

feet, with restlessness.

Cale. carb., crawling pains with fever.

Calotr. gig., crawling.

Capsic., crawling.

Cascar., crawling pains in the calves.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, crawling.

sensation in an

crawling pains.

ains. P.

8. P.

e formication.

ins with fever.

Crawling pains

e formication,

sensation like

(R.) crawling

g pains with

.

sensation like tlessness. P.

**

awling pains,

with burning.

ns of the body

wling pains in

pain of the

P.

. P.

g.,

P. G.

Piscin, crawling pains.

Prunella Cashm., crawling pains. P.

Prun. sylv. (R.) crawling pains.
Raph. sat. sem., crawling pains.

Rubia Munjista, crawling pains.

Salv. off., crawling.

Santal. a., crawling pains. P. Sapind, liqui cort., crawling sensa-

tion on the chest. P.

Sec. e., formication.

Siliqu. radish, sensation as of formication, in Q. r.

Solan, n., (internally and externally) formication.

Stach, Arab., crawling. P.

Tabashir, crawling.

Ultram., crawling pains.

Verbasc. Lah., crawling pains. P.

Zinc., crawling pains, Q.
Zyz. Juj., crawling pains. P.

RAVING, v. Mental disorders, &c., RESTLESSNESS, LETHARGY, DRESWINGS, &c.

Acac. Farn. fol., restlessness.

Ajuga D., drowsiness. P.

Ant. t., restlessness, with affections of the brain.

Arist. rot., lethargy.

Arnica, restlessness with dysury.

Arsen., restlessness, with burning wesation in ulcers, M. and B.

Asa f., lethargy.

Baryt., excessive drowsiness. G. N.

Bdell., restlessness. F., with cough. o. Berb. Lyc. Res, restlessness with

cough,

Bign. Ind. sem., drowsiness, with closure of the eyelids. P.

But, frond, fl., restlessness, p. with

But, frond, gummi, restlessness. II. 8.

Caloph inoph nuc cort, restlessness v

147

Cannab. Ind., powdered, prepared with goat's-milk, and applied as a cataplasm to the soles of the feet, is said to provoke agreeable sleep.

Carp. rac., sleep. P.

Catecha, restlessness, with accumulation of mucus.

Colestr. pen., restlessness, with cough and fever. M. and S. Sleep, disturbed by many and unpleasant dreams, with hypochondriasis.

Ceps, troubled sleep, with fantastic dreams.

Cham. v., restlessness with fever and dyspness.

Chenop. a., restlessness. r.

Chin. sulph., restlessness with erysipelas.

Com., restlessness. P., with headache, G. (doses every two hours).

Conv. arg., sleep. P.

Corch. fr., sleep. P.

Coriandr., sleep. P.

Corn. c. w. c., restlessness with cough.

Crees., restlessness and drowsiness,
with much yawning. Sleep troubled
by dreams.

Croc. set., restlessness with fever.

Great drowsiness during the day;
especially after dinner.

Cucurb. Citrull. sem., restlessness with itching.

Cucurb. Lag., restlessness from nervous heat of the brain (the oil of the seed is rubbed on the head). Tour.

Cup. sulph., alocplessness, with asthma and cough.

Curc., v. Pip. n.

Cyc. rev. sem., restlessness. P.

Deals. Root for Sersum, drowsiness. P.

Djendaloo, drowsiness with cough.
4 times 12.

Gossyp. sem., good sleep (by exciting perspiration). r.

Granat. ac. rad, cort., restlessness. r., with itching. c.

Guil. Bond., restlessness, in Q. gonorrhose. P.

Gyps. Setsels jit, drowsiness by day.

Harm. Ruta, drowniness. P. Restlessness. c. N.

Heroentoctia, restlessness with palsy, gout, and Q.

Hossen Jussif, drowsiness.

Iod., v. Zinc.

Jelop. mir. rad., alcep. P.

Luctuc. sem., aleep. P.

Lapid, sat. hb., restlessness. G. M.

Lini sem., restlessness.

Lup. Hum., restlessness. G. N.

Macis, drowsiness. P. (Restlessness. F.)

Magn. carb., dreadful dreams, with pain.

Merc. fulm., excessive sleep.

Moschus, lethargy.

Myrob. Beller., restlessness with accumulation of mucus. c.

Myrob. n., restlessness with cough. Sleep. P.

Natr. m., v. Pip. n.

Ner. ant., restlessness. P.

Nigell. sem., restlessness. G. N.

Nycter. (ol. R.) sleep and appetite. P.

Nymph. lot. f., much sleep, with catarrh.

Ocim. alb, restlessness. G. N.

Ocim. Basil. Cashm. fol., restlessness with general pains.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) restlessness with emsciation.

Papav. a. sem., v. Uva Passa

Physal. Alkokongi, sleep. P.

Pip. s., with turmeric and common salt in equal parts, sleep. P. R.

Polanis., restlessness and internal burning heat. r.

Polygon, macr., restlessness with expectoration of mucus.

Polypod., restlessness with dyspnæa and cough. M. and B.

Pulsat., lethargy. G. N.

Punic, lap., lethargy with internal burning.

Raph, sem., sleep. P.

Rubia Munj., restlessness with chronic pricking pains. M.

Sagap., produced such deep sleep, that the patient was scarcely able to arouse himself.

Sanspour, restlessness.

Source, Mus., restlessness with pains. Q.

Serp. ex., sleep. P.

Sialikand, restlessness with expectoration of mucus.

Strych, f. St. Ign., restlessness.

Tabae., its endermic application produces sleep. Surely nicotine will do this in a much higher degree.

Tabashir, restlessness with cough.
Tonj. (K.) restlessness. v. N.

Uva Passa maj., with white poppyseed (taken once every day) removed in a week habitual restlessness.

Vinc. min. fol., restlessness. F. Xanthox, sem., restlessness with cough. Zinc., lethargy.

Zinc. iod. amygd. ol., restlessness with fever. p.

Some Eastern preparations promoting sleep, are the following:

Opium and white poppy-seed; or opium, henbane leaves, and white sesamum seed, of each equal parts. The three latter, or the two first, are mixed, with the juice of the willow, into a mass, from which one grain pills are prepared. The dose of either preparation is from one to two pills. R.

RHADADES, v. Skin-diseases:
RHEUMATISM, v. Pains.
ROUGHNESS AND GRACKS OF THE SKIS,
v. Skin-diseases.
RUPTURES, v. Hernin.
Salivation and PTYALISM.

Absynth., salivation. P. G. N., salivation at night, with indigestion. G. Acac. cort., salivation. Achyr. aspera sem., salivation. G. Agaric. alb., salivation. G. S.

Agaric. alb., salivation. G. S.

Alcanna, salivation. F. G. N.

Althoa, salivation. F. G. N.

Alum, cr., salivation.

Ammoniac. gummt, salivation. p. 6, x. Anac. Orient., salivation. p. 6, x. Antim. tart., mercurial ptyalism.

Araneum, salivation.

excessive thirst.

Argent. Mexic, sem. G. N.
Argent, fulm., mercurial ptyalism.
Argent. nitric. f., salivation.
Arsen., salivation when asleep, with

Arum Coloc., salivation. r.
Aternee, salivation. g. s.
Aurant, dule. flav., salivation with
nasal catarrh.

Aurum nitro-muriat., salivation, w ptyalism. 6.

Basella rubra, salivation. r. a. x. Bassiæ latifol. fruct., salivation by night. r.

Bellad, extr., salivation. G. N.
Bertholot., salivation. r.
Bolus Armen., salivation. Q.
Calumb. rad., salivation. p.
Campech. lign., salivation. c. N.
Canthar., salivation. r. c.
Carbo veg., salivation or ptyalism.
Caryoph. arom., salivation.
Cassia Kharn. N., salivation. r. 6.8.
Cassia lign. fol., salivation. c.
Cassia Tora, salivation. r.



149

Celastr., salivation, P. G. Chinin, sulph., salivation. Cichor, red., salivation. P. Cinnam, for., salivation. G. Cleom. pentaph. Ab., salivation. G. M. Cleom, peniaph, sem., salivation. Conii macul. extr., salivation. c. Corchor, frutic. salivation. G. M. Costus mig. Cashm., salivation, with or without fever. Selivation by night. g. M. and E. 14. Creos., salivation, Q. Cueum. acutang. P., salivation. Cucum, sat, sal, succ. (R.) salivation. P. Cumini som., salivation. P. G. M. Cup. sulph., salivation. P. G. M. Cycad. revol. sem., salivation, Q. Daphne Sunnerkat, salivation. Dat. Stram. flor. & rad., salivat. G. N. Deals. Root for fever, salivation. G. N. Deals. Root for Sersum, salivation. P. G. N., with fever. G. Deals. Root for Torkes, salivation. P. G. M. and B. 14. Delph. Ghafes flor., salivation. Dulcam., salivation. Elater., salivation. Bleagn, angustifol., salivation. Embryopt, glutinif., salivation. P. Euphorb. Agrar. (aff. spec.) salivation. Euphorb. thymifol., salivation. Fic. Caric. sem., salivation. P. G. M.&E. Fic. glom, salivation P. G. N. Fumar., salivation. G. x. Graphit., salivation. Guiland. Bonducc., salivation. P. G. Hermodact. amar., salivation. Hyssop., salivation. (Q. N.) Indig. nitric. acid., salivation. Ipom. cerul., salivation. P. Ipum. cuspid. for., salivation. Jelapa mirab. rad., salivation. G. N. Jasp., salivation or ptyalism. P.

tion. Kali bishromet., calivation. Kali oxymer., salivation. (§. Q.) Keikeila, salivation or ptyalism. Kunkolmirch, salivation. c. n. Lacca in gran., salivation. G. H. Leonur. Royl., salivation. Leperia., salivation. G. M. Licken odorif., salivation or ptyalism. P. G. Lycopod. sem. (R.) salivation. P. G. Macis, salivation, c. very c. (with or without honey). Major., salivation. c. n. Manna Toeghul, salivation. P. Marrub. alb., salivation, &. Meccan. bals., salivation. G. N. Melia Azed. fol., salivation. r. Menisperm. glabr. fec., salivation. Mercur. dulc., salivation or ptyalism. g. N. Mercur. solub. Hahn .. salivation. Mercur. sublim. corros., salivation. P. G. Mercur. viv., salivation. G. N. Moring. Soh. gummi, salivation. Mutella Antiquens., salivation. Myrobal. Beller., salivation. P. G. Myrobal. Embl., salivation. P. G. M. Myrobal nig., salivation. G. N. Nelumb. spec. flor., salivation. Nepeta Catar., salivation. P. G. Nitric. acid., salivation. Ocim. sanct. rad., salivation. r. Onosm. macroceph. flor., salivation, with mucous expectoration. Opium pur., salivation. G. N. Pastinaca Secacul, salivation. Persic. sucl., salivation with catarrh. Petrosel., salivation. G. N. Phaseol. aconitifol., salivation. Picrorrhiza kurrooa, salivation. 9. N. Piper long., salivation. Plantago maj., salivation.

Jugi. reg. putam. succ. inspiss., saliva-

CONTRACTOR SELFINGERS OF SOME The mean distance.

EE0...

ir .

ori, umada

3

'n

. 6

ife

. 3

wit .

4) 1

.en

al

n with in it.

wind of Va

.... in rummt, dilater: th: In The Party Season. · Lus. Burms. we.

La maria Torrigado حند.: in is—ilseuses : 42 in in i Skin-Lise er er er in ning, see.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. THE ALTERNATION OF STREET Aside Aside Villa idi

. 427 **:** . . + . Seaucs in sometales, in Ulders, &

MAIN-DISCASSES. & CUTAMEOUS Table-CHR2+ L. Ve condition make in table rathers. ·4. · 4. Birthistick owers, see 5

SHOAT BELLETS. . ASLETIA, Se.

. . - off 4 21 / ISATAASTIIN IF THE EPI and controlling them STERNEL

ir CLEFE ANT-LES, IT BAASADOES £201 of the attended a kind of I - turba permar i da Eust eration are non of frechies). Fig. No. 21 Selfs-a proper

> . - . . HIBEE STOP : CIRCINAL (

> A. T. CAUSTACEA with a cr

LABIALIS con the lip); MAD MARINE : PREPUTIALIS (OR fore-skin); PUSTULOSUS (p

are: SCROTAL (on the cute Surveye of the testes); Sural

25 form of scales)

Airka-

151



LEPRA INDICA (leprosy of the joints

LEPEA ALPHOIDES OF Lepra

LEPRA MIGRICANS OF Lepra

LICHEN TROPICUS (prickly-heat+).

MILIARIA (small vesicular eruption).

PEMPEIGUS (eruption of large vesi-

PRURIGO (sensation of severe itching).

PRORIASIS TROPICUS (tropic itch+).

PSORA, OR SCABIBS (itch).

NEVUS (mether-marks, or moles).

PAPULA (little pimples).

cles, or bulla).

maculosa-Vitiligo-nigra, (leprous eruption of black patches).

eruption of white patches).

maculoea-Vitiligo-alba (leprous

Arabs, or Hindoos).

or elephantiasis of the Jews, Greeks,

rsoriform experion (crupilen similar to itch). PUSTULES (supporating pimples).

RHAGADES (dry fissures).

SQUAME (scales on the epidermis).

TIMEA CAPITIS (scald head) as also:

ERUPTION OF PATCHES,‡ WARTS,

Absim. sem., acne. Lichen tropicus.

Abrus pr. sem., herpes preputialis. r.

The white seed prepared with oil of sesam, applied in the evening, and washed off in the morning, for

Absynth., scables. P. G. M. & B. Lichen tropicus.

on the head.

lepra alphoides. R. Bleeding wen

Acac. cort., herpes with itching, sensation of burning and pricking.

*Prickly heat(Lichen tropious) is a weil-known createneous affection in the East, affecting, more or less, both natives and foreigners during the summer, irrespective of differences in the colour of the skin. It is not dangerous, appears only locally as a reddish eruption of small vesicles, attended with itching, burning, and a sensation of pricking like that of needles. The vesicles discharge a serous fluid when scratched. The cruption generally disappears at intervals during the day, respecting at once upon the slightest causes, as perspiration, excitement, &c. The parts especially attacked by it are, the cheet, nack, shoulders, and the inside of the arms.

† Tropical itch (Psoriasis tropicus) is peculiar to the East, though less common than the preceding. Though not actually attended with danger to life, it is a very severe disease. It is common in Lahore, where the natives regard it as a form of leprosy; and indeed, in its general appearance, it would seem more akin to that class of disease than to scables. It differs, however, from leprosy, by being neither contagions nor hereditary, and by confining itself to the lymphatic system of the skin and the urinary organs, instead of attacking also the beaus and disfiguring the face, as does leprosy; by which the patient may be recognised at distance, by his peculiar features, as a leper.

In my experience I found, in Lahore, more men than women suffering from the tropical itch, and particularly soldiers, beggars, fuqueen and villagers: those indeed most exposed to the scorching rays of an Eastern sun, rather than females, persons comfortably circumstanced, and inhabitants of towns.

The symptoms of this disease consist of burning, itching and pricking of the skin, with desquamation of the cuticle, redness, and the eruption of itching, painful. herpetic patches. The eruption will often disappear, to return again from the blowing of the wind, or after a bath. Other general symptoms are, inflation of the body, subsultus of the stomach, with sensation of internal burning, redness and scalding of the urine. Moreover, the skin infames and swells wherever scratched; but otherwise is dry and cracked; and rhagades and fiscures especially occur on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The rays of the sun, even in winter, are insupportable to patients afflicted with this malady, and produce oppression. In some rare instances blisters and nicers form mostly about the nails, or the soles of the feet. A characteristic feature of this disease is, ansesthesia, or insensibility of portions of the skin, either at any part of the surface, or, as is usually the case, on the arms and feet. I have been surprised that none of the English writers on tropical diseases have mentioned this last leading symptom. Is it indeed that this malady, like that known as serpent-love, mentioned in Vol. I. p. 140., is peculiar to the Punjab? That such may be the case, has induced me to enter into a particular description of the two.

t "Eruption of patches" is a cutaneous disorder peculiar to the East, and in its characters appears as a milder form of tropical itch. Acac, Cabul. fl. & fol., sensation of burning. P.

Acac. sem., acne. M. 7. Sensation of burning and pricking. g. Psoriasis tropicus. g. N.

Acanthac. Ootungun, boils. G. N. Achyr. asp. rad., miliaria.

Achyr. asp. sem., ephelis. Periodical eruption of patches. r. c. Lepra nigricans. Herpes and itching, after a serpent's bite. Periodical pemphigus, after a serpent's bite. Dryness of the skin, prurigo and squamo. r.

Acon. Fer., furunculi on the gluteal region, (breech) Q.

Acon. Nap. extr., sensat. of burning Q. Agar. a., ephelis. M. Lancinating pain in the chest, with sensation of burning in the stomach. Boils. P.

Ajouain, herpes labialis.

Ajuga Deals., boils, P. G.

Ajuga dec., herpes labialis. P. G.

Alcanna, psoriasis tropicus, perfectly formed. Herpes labialis.

Allium sat., applied on an herpetic ulcer, caused a white patch, like lepra alphoides. (v. Arg. nit. f., Ars., Cup., Ran., Laus. in. § Ruta) Lancinating pain. r.

Alth. fl., tinea capitis.

Ambra gr., desquamation of the epidermis, and rhagades.

Amman., boils. r. o.

Ammon., v. Ars. amm.

Amygd. am., psora. (The distilled water of bitter almonds as a lotion). Tohr. Lepra nigricans (application). R.

Anac. or., cured papulæ of the head and face, by producing itching. M. and E. 30. Itching pustule on the head. Humid boil, Q. Wens, warts, &c. Anagallis car., scabies, with Q. Perriasis tropicus.

Antimonialia, chronic miliaria.

Ant. sulph. n., boils. r. g. Itching of hands and feet.

Ant. tart., pustules. G. N. Millaria with sweating, and pricking sensasation, when touched by the clothes, P.

Areca Cat. nux a., itching psoriform eruptions.

Areca Cat. nux a., A. Serp. exuv., chronic itching herpes.

Areca Cat. nux n., itching boils, Q.

Argem. Mex. sem., general cruption of papulæ. v.

Arg. fulm., blackness of the palms of the hands, as also of the nose, in cold (R. sol.) Dose every second day. White scars from scalds. Papulæ and pustules. P.

Arg. nitric f., blackish colour of the face. Itching boils. Scars from scalds. Herpes. White scars from crowfoot (Ranunculus) probably also those from arsenic, garlic, &c.

Arist. longa, scabies.

Arn. (K.) rhagades, P.

Ars., lupus. Pustules on the head. Applied on a sore or humid part, produced white scars, like garlic, copper, &c.; perhaps the endermic application of the latter in such cases might prove useful? (v. Kali hydrist with Ars., Rhus with Ars., Sars. with Ars., Serp. caue. with Ars.)

Ars. amm., psora. 7'5 of a grain prodosi. R.

Ars. pot., different kinds of eruptions.
Acne. Boils, Q. Herpes crustaces
of the beard, Q. Tinea capitis. g.×.
(v. Rhus Tox.)

Ars. sod., burning and pricking in the skin with pain, &c.





153

Arum camp., boils. r. o. Miliaria, in Q. r.

Ass f., yellow or blackish discoloration of the face. Boils, r. Scabies. Tour.

Asper. asc., sensation of burning in the feet.

Aspar. Halioon som., redness of the body with vomiting. M. and E.

Aspid. fol., prurigo. P.

Aternee, miliaria on the whole body. P. Black, spotted, itching eruption. P.

Aur. nitr. mur., herpes, Q.

Auripigm., pustules. Corroding herpetic ulceration.

Bar. carb., burning and pricking, with itching and exudation. Pustular eruption, extending from the chest upwards. Intractable cutaneous affections. R.

Bar. mitr., psorissis tropicus (diminishing the sufferings).

Bdell., scabies. G. N. Miliaria, prurigo, and eruption of patches. P.

Behen a. r., acne. Prurigo. P. G. Facial eruption. P.

Belenn., suppressed eruptions. P.

Bell., prurigo and redness of the body, aggravated by baths, or by the blowing of the wind. (v. Description of psoriasis tropicus.)

Berb. Lyc., prurigo. P. Scabies (the application). Tone.

Bign. Ind. sem., prurigo. P.

Bist., prurigo. P.

Blum, aur. sem., scrotal herpes, Q. Psoriasis tropicus. M. and E.

Bol. Arm., painful boils. Q.

Bor. Ven., desquamation. Pustules.
Aggravating eruption of the head,
by arresting diarrhose. w. 7.

Bov., rhagades. Frequent changes in the color of the face. R.

But, frond. gummi, prurigo. Cacal. Kl. A., lepra Ind.

Casel. Kl. Ab., itching, herpetic, passiform, or Q., eruptions. M. and E. Periodical eruption of patches.

Cal. ar., white patches. TOHY.

Calc. earb., burning, pricking, and itching about the anus and testicles, where herpes previously existed.

Calc. chlor., scabies.

Calebr. opp., beils. Itching patches. Lepra Ind.

Calotr. gig. fol., burning and pricking.
Calotr. gig. rad. cort., itching of the
scrotum, with swelling. Itching of
the penis. Boils on the breech,
(gluteal muscles). Herpes, Q. Lepra Ind. M. and B. Little white
spots. P. (v. Laus. in.)

Calotr. gig. succ., application on sore parts removed the itching but caused blindness, by making the cornea dim and lessening its transparency. Frictions with this juice, pricking pain.r. (v. Laws. is.)

Calumb. rad., lancinating pain. P.

Camph. A. Arec. Cat. suc. carbo., internal burning heat, Q. M. and E.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., ulcers of the feet, in lepra Ind.

Canth., sensation of burning and pricking. Itching pustules. Facial spots. P. G. N. Dry itching, and squamæ. P. Scabics. Tohr. Cantharides, burned, applied with oil, remove patches and scars of small-pox. Tohr. When burned, and rubbed on denuded warts and excrescences, they cause them to dry up. Tohr.

Capp. spin. rad., red, itching pustules.

Pustules, similar to small-pox. r.

Carbo an. (Erin. u.) prurigo. P. Carbo veg., patches, Q, Boils. P. Cardam. maj., prurigo. P.

VOL. 11.

Cariss. Car. fl., itching herpes, Q. Tons.

Cariss, Car. fol., desquamation Elevated patches. P.

Carpes. rac., periodical papulæ with prurigo.

Carpobals., lepra nigricans.

Carth. t. sem., prurigo. r.

Cascar., prurigo, also itching of the

Cass. Abs. sem., patches appearing after bathing. (v. Symptoms of psoriasis tropicus.)

Cass. al., boils and burning, itching and miliary eruptions. P. G. M. & E. Cass. Fist. pulpa, boils.

Cass. Fist, sem. (R.) all Indian leprosies, even elephant leg; in which the continued administration for one or several months is necessary, but only in doses every second or third day. The external use of it may also be tried.

Cass. lign., squamæ. o.

Cass. lign. fol., rhagades. Ulcers on the chin, and under the nose. p.

Cass. Tora, itching eruption of patches. G.

Castor., herpes and patches (the application). R.

Caust. lix., warts (application). R.

Celastr. pan., reddish acne, on one side. 4 times 12.

Cera citr., boils. Sensation of burning in hands and feet. M. and E.

(v. Burning internal—sensation of) Corvi c. u. a., stimulating the bursting

of boils.

Cham. v., v. Sars.

Chaulmoogra od., itching vesicles on the penis. v. Itching papulæ on other parts. c. Pustules. v.

Chel, maj., v. Burning, internal-sensation of, Chenop, a. hb., v. Burning, internalsensation of,

Chenop. a. sem., psorn. Squamous tinea capitis; also crustaceous herpetic tinea. P. Black spots. Tour.

Chin. cort., v. Children-diseases of, Chin. sulph., nettle-rash. r. c. Boils

Chin, sulph., nettle-rash, r. o. Boile on the head, and erysipelas. r.

Chitraca, prurigo. P.

Churrus, blackness of the palms, when cold. Herpetic patch, ♀.

Cich. fol., skin-discuses. r. Eruption of patches. r.

Cic., herpetic eruption behind the ears.
Cinnab., herpes preputialis. Blackness of the skin. P. Fumigations
with cinnabar are in itching of the
anus. R. An ointment made of
cinnabar one drachm and a half,
camphor half a drachm, and lardone
ounce and a half, is in herpes R.

Cinnam. fl., itching of the eyes.

Clem. erecta, boils.

Cleom, pent. sem., lepra alphoides, after a serpent's bite.

Clerod. infort., itching of the nose. Itching, Q. Chronic pustules. Scabies. c. N.

Coccul., psora. Itching in the ear, r. Cutaneous diseases, R.

Coff. Ar., lancinating pain of the penis and anus. P. Pemphigus. Tour.

Colch, aut., patches. Miliaria. P.

Coloc. fr., miliaria. Patches on the chest, P.

Coloc. rad., scabies. P.

Commel. nud., itching of the answ with hemorrhoids.

Comp Zerbabri, lancinating pains, Q.

Compressio, nævus (in prominent kinds). s.

Con., itching eruptions. Boils, Q.

Conyza anth., lepra alphoides.

Conv. arg., boils. P.



155

Cop. bels., reddish patches. r. Corch. frut., lepra Ind., with prickly pain. Bolls. r.

Corisad., prurigo. P. e. Eruption of patches, appearing after washing.e.w. Pemphigus. P.

Cost. Ar., facial spots. Tony.

Cost. n. Casim., legra alphoides. Eruption of elevated patches, with itching.

Cotyl. lec., psoriasis tropicus. Pemphigus. P.

Crees, prurigo. r. c. Boils. Lepra nigricans. Pain in the joints. Sensation of burning and pricking. Creecete, half a drachm, with one ounce of lard, made into an ointment, is for itching, dry and humid herpes, especially in old persons. z. Croc. sat., eruption, looking like fleabites.

Crot. Tigl., miliaria, ♀. Rhagades. (v. Sinap.)

Crust. Djinge, rhagades. Black patches.
Prurigo, with burning and pricking
pains. P.

Crust. Makes roobsan, rhagades.

M. and E.

Cucum. acutang. P., psora.

Cucum, sat, sal, succ. (K.) itching of the scrotum. P.

Cucum, ut., making the skin clean and polished. Tour.

Cucurb. Citrull., scabies. TOHP.

Cucurb. Citrull. sem., psoriasis tropicus. Cucurb. Lag., lepra alphoides. R.

Cup. amm., herpes madidus, or pus-

tulosus, on the head or in the beard.

Cup. met., patches with prurigo. M. & E.

Prurigo. Facial spots. Miliaria.

The application on a wound left a
white scar, like Allium, Ars., &c.

('up. sulph., itching papulæ on the shoulders. r. In itching on the anus or the genitals, a weak solution of it locally applied, n. (v. Children -- diseases of)

Cure. longs, boils. r. Polished skin. r.
TORF. Scabies (the application)
TORF.

Cusc., miliaria. P.

Cusc. sem., eruption of patches.

Cycad. rev. sem., insensibility (v. Palsy).

Cym. D u b, scrotal herpes.

Cyp. long., times capitis.

Dartyl. sucl., psoriasis tropicus. Boils. r.

Daph. Sunnerhat, sensation of burning and pricking.

Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., sensation of burning and pricking. Acne with cervical nodes. General papular eruption, in Q. r.

Datisc. Cann. sem., lepra Ind. Psoriasis tropicus.

Dat. mart., sensation of burning and pricking.

Dat. Stram. fl., pemphigus. P.

Dat. Stram. fol., whiteness of the palms, as if covered with flour. Fleshy excrescence (wen).

Dat. Stram. sem., psora. a.

Deals. Root for fever, herpetic itching. Psoriasis tropicus. Miliaria. P. Deals. Haroontootia (spec.) boils. Delphin. paucifi., prurigo. P.

Dig. purp., boils on the head. Prurigo. Diorit., dry itching. P. G.

Dol. prur., miliaria. Prurigo. M. & E. Doodeca, nettle-rash on the spine. Shifting, burning and lancinating pain. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)

Dulc., squamæ. Scabies. Insensibiliy of some parts of the integument.

Eleagn. ang., prurigo. G.

Embryopt, glut. fr., v. Merc. subl. corr. Euph. Agr. (aff. spec.) psoriasis tropicus. m. & E. Psoriform eruption. Eruption of patches in the evening. rpes. Periodgo. p. g. rurigo. Erup-

rpes. G.
f patches, apMiliaria and
on on denuded

he eyes. r. g and pricking. y of the integul cracked skin.

ing abscess on 50. (v. Palsy.) ibility of the ing, internal—

is. P. miliaria, with

sensation. P. 4; containing ors.

eruption of

Papulæ. Boils.
s.
the palms of

es on the head.

ands & feet. P.G. P., without Q.G.

pides. The apsibility of the

d. Scrotal itch-

itching. Itch-

g, atnight.Scrose of prurigo. P.

Goss. som., erupticit of patithes will fever. m. and n. Chreicie patitic Bolls, r. Inschelbility disease patit of the inlegument. e. es.

Gourbooti, herper pushlither the the scrotum and parliaments lied miliaria. P.

Granat, ac. red. cort., prunish, w. a. l.
Itching eruption of passibit, all in vomiting. 4 times 12.
Graph., itching herpes.
Grave. As. fr., itching and prinklik, in Q. r. c. Facial eruption, Q. (E.)

Psoriasis tropicus. (s. Burilling laternal—sensation of)

Grisl. tom., prurigo. Q.

Guil. Bond., critical crupthes.

Lichen tropicus, with gaseous salitation. Patches. Semation of balling, itching and pricking if the skin. P. G. N. Gund, Zulm sem., eruption of publics.

Itching papulse.

Gype. Setselejit, painthi matthe on the cheek. P.

on the cheek. P.

Harm. Ruta, psoriform eruption. P.S.F.

Miliary eruption on the inside of
the thighs. P. Elevated, decisions
eruption of patches. P.

Haroon tootia, scrotal bolls. R.
Hedge. Deiterdane, pruise, Q.
n.& z. Chronic, elevated pateins.

Helict. Isora, herpes labialis, Q. Helicb. a., lepra Ind. Scabies.

Hemid. Ind., itching eruption, Q. r.s.
Insensibility of the integument. w. a.

(Wish leave Ind. a.)

(With lepra Ind. w.)

Heracl. div., itching eruption of patients.

Lepra alphoides. Itching exact. 2.

Hibisc. Trion., eruption of patchet.

Prurigo. 6.

Hirudo med., application of ten leaches every third day, for 3 times, critic herpes madidus on the footi Hollow. pill, sel, scrotal itching. c.

Hoseen Jussif, boils on the anus.

Hoys vir., prurige, sensation of burning, and patches. P.

Hyose. n. fol., burning at the soles. P.c. Pustules on the chin. z.

Indig., boils.

Indigof. Anil, lancinating pain, Q.

Isula Hel., scabies. Itching. Scrotal herpes. P.

Iod., v. Merc.

Ipec., nowus (after Serp. ex. previously administered, and which had produced vomiting and purging).

Ipom. cer., itching and burning, Q.
Ipom. despop., insensibility of the integument.

Jal. Conv., itching of the eyes. P.

Jal. mir. rad., sensation of burning and pricking in the akin, with pain in the joints. P. G. Psoriasis tropicus. Boils, and miliary, itching eruption. P.

Jal. mir. sem., sensation of burning and itching. Powdered and mixed with water, applied to warts, is said to promote their speedy disappearance.

Jatropha Curc., scabies.

Jugl. reg. ligni cort., itching, scrotal herpes, Q.

Junip. bacc., peoriform eruption. Prurigo. P.

Just. Nas. A., lepra Ind. Psoriasis tropicus. Itching herpes.

Kali bichrom., boils on the feet. P.

Kali carb., prurigo. Psora.

Kali hydriod. (R.) lichen tropicus.

Pustules on the chin. Sensation
of burning and pricking on the
skin, with pain in the joints. Nœvus.
(v. Sulph.)

Kali hydroc., cracked lips. Scrotal herpes, in Q. P.

Kali Sale. kb. fam., herpes, in Q. r. Kali sulph., pemphigus. Itching miliaris, and also boils with, or after fever. Inveterate cutaneous affections. Psoriasis tropicus. c. m. Rhagades on hands and feet. n.

Kris, itching pustules. r.

Leoca in gr., pricking. r.

Lactucar., general eruption of papulse. r.

Lamin. sacch., herpes labialis. Eruption of patches, as also boils on the head and forehead. P.

Lamium a., insensibility of the integument.

Laws. in., lepra Ind. Psoriasis tropicus. Boils. P. In obstinate cutaneous diseases (the application). Tohr. For example, the bruised herb with water, prepared as a cataplasm, may be applied to the patches; which, after the lapse of one hour is washed off, and then followed by the application of castor-oil or whey. Indian physicians use at the same time pills of Calotropis gig., prepared with black pepper.

Led. pal., prurigo. P. c. Herpes of the beard, Q. Red patches. Miliaria. Acne.

Leon. Royl., sensation of burning, itching and pricking, Q.

Lepid. sat. sem., boils. P. Facial patches (application). Tohr.

Lepor. sange., insensibility of some parts of the integument. Rhagades. Miliaria, round the eyes. r. Facial patches. (The application.) Tohr. Leuc. ceph., scrotal rhagades in Q. r. Lich. odor., eruption of patches. Black

spots, periodically appearing.

Acne. r.

Lini sem. (with honey) itching papulæ. r. Lithanth., papulæ on the forehead.

Lupin. a., psoriform eruption with patches. Itching papulæ, in Q. P.

Lup. Hum., chronic pustules. Boils.

Lyc. hb., patches. Warts. Pustules. c.n.

Lichen tropicus. P.

Magn. carb., miliaria. Red herpetic patch. Papulæ. Boils. Itching of the eyes. Dry skin with excessive itching. Sensation of burning. Insensibility of the integument, generally.

Magn. mur., pustules.

Major., itching of the eyes. Facial patches. Itching herpes. Boils. Blackness of the tip of the nose, and itching of the anus. P.

Malvac. To dree, itching of the eyes. Scrotal herpes.

Mameera Cashm., miliaria. Boils. r. Mang. carb., inveterate cutaneous affections.

Mango nucl., itching of the cycs. Sensation of burning in the hands and feet. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)

Manna Tecghul, boils. P.G. Tinea capitis. Prurigo and herpes. P.

Mant. ov. mass., psoriasis tropicus. o.
Marant. fac., papulæ and discoloration
of the skin, as in psoriasis tropicus. P.

Mar. Syriac., dry skin. Patches.

Meconops. Nep., scabies.

Melandr. tr., lepra Ind. Boils.

Meliæ Azed. fol., retrograded cruption, with fever. Sensation of burning and pricking on the skin and soles.

Meliæ semp. sem., tinea capitis. Papulæ. Psora. Boils. P. Warts. Тонг.

Monisp. gl., boils. Patches, with sensation of itching and burning. Lepra Ind. c.

Meniep. Airs., general papule, with fever.

Menth. pip. (R.) herpes, Q., on the perineum.

Merc. d., critical eruption, generally. r. Merc. d. A. Iod., lancinating pains, Q. (v. Rhus Tox., Sarsap., Thuja.)

Merc. hydroc. linim., itching of the anus. n. (v. Females—diseases of) Merc. nitr. linim., various cutaneous diseases. R.

Merc. prec. r., herpes. P.

Merc. subl. corr. A. Embryopt. glat fol., prurigo, Q. 4 times 12.

Methon. glor., peoriaais tropicus. Insensibility of the integument, with lepra Ind. g. w.

Mezer., black patches in the hands. r. Millefol., herpes, Q. g. n.

Mimos. Pud. sem., psoriasis tropicus.
Boils on the feet. P.

Momord. Gugervel, (in fever) Critical, facial eruption. P.

Moring. Soh. gummi, prurigo and boils, Q. Insensibility of the integument, Q.

Moring. Soh. rad., boils. Roughness, and rhagades of the skin. P.

Moring. Soh. sem., papulæ, continual eruption of fresh ones.

Mori a. fr. n., eruptions of different kinds. p. (R.) Itching of the eyes.

Moschat nux, cracked lips. Facial patches. Tour.

Mulged. rap. cort. & fol., eruption of papulae. P. c. Boils.

Murisin., herpes and warts (?) the application of mice-blood being a. Mutella Ant., prurigo. p.

armena Am., prungo. F.

Myrica sap., facial patches. Tonr.

Myrob. Beller., miliaria, periodically reappearing. r.

Myrob, citr., itching of the eyes. The-

riasis tropicus. M. and B. Lichen tropicus. P.

Myrob. n., patches. Miliaria. Insensibility of the integument. P. G. N.
Prepared with gall-nuts and vinegar in lepra Ind. (application). R.

Myrt. bacc., itching, psoriform eruption. M. & E. Herpes, Q. M. & E. Narciss. bulb., psoriasis tropicus.

Nard., prurigo. Boils.

Natr. m. Lah., cracked lips. Pustules on the eye.

Nehumb. spec. fl., cracked lips. Herpes, Q.

Nolumb. spec. sem., warts on the fingers, in Q.

Nep. salviafol. hb., a painful, Q. patch on the nape of the neck. Itching herpes pustulosus. Pricking pain of the skin.

Nep. salv. rad., prurigo. G. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)

Ner. antid., herpes crustaces on the foot, Q.

Nor. Odor. rad. mont., scrotal herpes. Nor. Oleand., insensibility of the integument. c. N.

Nigell. sat. sem., psoriasis tropicus, with general pains. Eruption of patches. Prurigo. r. Insensibility of the integument. g. N.

Nitr. (application with bitter oil) prurigo, in the East, R.

Nitr. ac., eruption. Rhagades. Herpes, Q. Prickings.

Numul. Shudnuj, herpes labialis. r. Nycterid., herpes of the ear. (v. Ear—diseases of)

Nymph. a. sem., itching, scrotal herpes, Q. M. and B. Burning sensation in hands and feet.

Ocim. pil., itching patches. r.
Ocim. sanct. rad., herpes labialis.
(r. Children—diseases of)

Olib. Ind., sensation of burning and pricking of the skin. Squame. Dry eruption, especially on the neck r.

Onosm. macr. fl., prurigo. P. G. (v. Children, and Females—diseases of) Insensibility of the integument. G. N.

Onosm. macr. rad., psoriasus tropicus. P. o. Bleeding ulcers on the feet. P. Insensibility of the integument. g. N.

Op. mur. ac., itching, crural herpes.

Psoriform eruption. p.

Op. pur., scrotal herpes. Scabies (Applied with oil). Prurigo. R.

Ox. ac., boils. Sensation of burning in hands and feet.

Ox. corn., facial herpes. Herpes of the ear.

Panic. pil., insensibility of the integument. P.

Papav. a. sem., boils on the head. P.

Papav. cap., the cold infusion drunk largely, sensation of burning and pricking of the skin. P.

Par. brara, herpes preputialis, simple (benigna). G. N. Eruption of patches. P.

Pastinaca Secacul, prickings. Facial eruption. P.

Pavia, psoriasis tropicus. M. & E. 80. Itching of the vulva. Herpes, in Q. P. Insensibility of the integument. G. N.

Pers. nucl., eruption, with itching and scratching.

Petrol., prurigo. P. c. Burning sensation, with itching and patches. Rhagades. Reddish, miliary eruption on the nape of the neck and should is. Insensibility of the integument. Intractable cutaneous affections. Psora.

Petros. hb. ('R.) lepra alphoides on the shoulder. P.

Petros. sem., psoriasis tropicus.

Phall. esc., none. Burning and pricking sensation of the skin.

Phosph., white eruption. (With honey) herpes madidus, generally. r. (With oil) Insensibility, Q. Dry herpes. r.

Phys. flex. sem., lepra Ind.

Phys. Alkekengi, pustules on the head. P. G. Burning, itching and psoriform eruption. P.

Pierorrh. Kurrooa, lichen tropicus. r. a. Papulæ in the region of the eyes, with swelling. Eruption, Q. Papulæ on the eyelid. r.

Pin. Deod. sem., psoriasis tropicus.

Pip. a., boils. r. a. Insensibility of some parts of the integument.

Pip. long., eruption of patches. r. Insensibility of the integument.

Pip. n., herpes preputialis & boils. P.

Piscin., herpes and patches, Q. Patches on the chest. P. G.

Pis. sat., itching of the eyes.

Plant. maj., boils.

Platan, elephantiasis of the foot. Tons.

Plat., psoriasis tropicus. Insensibility of some parts of the integument. G. N.

Plumb. Zeyl. rad., prurigo. r.

Paonia coralt., psoriasis tropicus.

Polan. hb., prurigo.

Polyanth. tub., critical eruption of papulæ, generally. P.

Polyg. macr., pustules. Vesicles.

Polyp., rhagades, and roughness of the skin.

Polyp. Sekour, burning and pricking sensation, with itching.

Portul, Oler., fresh leaves (in Cashmere are applied) in erysipelas.

Portul, Oler. sem., scabier. Tour.

Prunella v., miliaria.

Psyll. som., herpes pustulosus, r. c. Scrotal itching.

Pum. lap., itching with burning and pricking pain. Itching of the gums-Pyrethr., herpes labialis. Eruption of patches. v.

Quass. (R.) boils. Q.

Ran. ac., pemphigus.

Ran. lanug. fol., patches.

Ran, lan. rad., prurigo.

Ran, scell., burning sensation.

Rapa Brass., boils (application). R.

Raph. sat. sem., prurigo, squamse, and pustules. P. G. (v. Zingib.)

Rheum Sin., miliaria. r. c. Psoriesis tropicus. (R.) M. Itching cruption of patches. r.

Rhus Cor. sem., prurigo. With tragacanth mucilage and rose-water, as a lotion in psora. Tour.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, lepra alphoides. M. and E. 60.

Hhus Tox., pustules. Herpes on the loins. A. Ars., herpes. Q. A. Merr. d., herpes crustacca in the face, with gonorrhoea. A. Merc. v., pustules. Lepra alphoides, principally on the chest and the back, itching and humid, when exposed to heat.

Ricini fol., papulæ and boils.

Rottl. t., insensibility of the integument. o. N.

Rubia Munj., facial patches, and miliary eruption on the forehead. v. Ruku t., eruption, Q.

Rumex ac., eruption of pimples.

Rum. Be ej bund, reddish miliaria.r.
Ruta gr., pounded with garlic and
prepared with sour milk, rubbed in
during a warm bath, repeated if
necessary, is a family remedy in
Constantinople for different obstinate and psoriform eruptions.





161.

Sabina, herpes pustulosus. P. Sagap., scabies. c. M. Herpes pustu-

losus. P. Tinea Capitis. TOHP.

Sage, facial patches, (from cantharides and other substances) M. and E. Schensebed, facial papulm.

(v. Children-Diseases of)

Saliz Aegypt. fl., papulse of the head and face. P.

Salv. off., prurigo. Nasal and anal itching, from worms. Pustules on the feet. P.

Nanspour, prurigo, in Q. r. Sapind, em., acne. r.

Sepii Ind, sem., eruption of patches, Q. Acce. P.

Sersey., rhagades with emaciation. Itching of the ear. Patches, itching scars, &c., after small-pox. Tour. A. Ars., rhagades, Q.

A. Cham. v., itching, pricking papulee, from the spine downwards. Nettle-rash. Inveterate cutaneous affections. A. Merc. d., dry eruption. (v. Serp. ex.)

Nassafras, is said, often to produce in a soft, sensitive skin, a red discolorstion.

Sazifregra Peshant, rhagades and roughness of the skin. herpes. Pustules, accompanied by febrile irritation. P.

Scorp., acne, facial patches and boils. P. Large black scorpions, dried, and pulverized are applied in the East in lepra alphoides.

Sobert .. sensation of burning and pricking. P. G. Boils. P.

Sec. c., rough, dry skin.

Sociam crass., v. Zingib.

Selen., cracking of the lips. Herpetic ulcers on the feet. Boils. P.

Sener. Jacquem., pustules of the head and face.

Senega, burning vesicles of the corners of the mouth, and of the upper lip. Sep. cess, facial patches. Herpetic ulcer. Herpes (application) TOHP. Sep. succ., chronic eruptions of different kinds. Tinea capitis. Psora. Crusta lactea. Reddish herpes. Yellow-

ish colour of the skin. Insensibility of some parts of the integument.

Warts, &c. (v. Sulph.)

Serp. ex., scurf. Sensation of burning. Herpetic eruption. also in Q. P. G. (I believe the same will happen if the cast-skin of serpents is administered in these diseases with, or without A. Arg. n. f.; Arsen., Sarsap., Smil. China, &c. M. and B.) Psoriasis tropicus, with or without Q. Complication. Pemphigus. Bruption of patches. Herpes pustulosus, &c. P. Nævus (v. Ipecac.)

Serp. ex. cum ammon, m. (comp) 8Cabies, with Q. m and m.

Serp. ex. A. Ars. pot., herpes crustacea on the face. Skin-diseases, Q., of all kind, or so called Lues secundaria.

Serp. ex. A. Sarsap., prurigo with ephelis.

Sid. rad., psoriasis tropicus. Facial patches.

Sil., psoriasis tropicus (I. R. sol. erery other day). Patches with burning and lancinating pains. P. G. Periodic pustules, one crop disappearing, to be followed by another. Scurvy. Prurigo, Q.

A. Churrus, patches. P.

Sinap. n., facial patches.

Sinap, n. cum Crot, T., mixed appl., lepra alphoides. R.

Sinap. n. plac. (R.) burning papulæ. Sisymbr. Irio, boils. Lichen tropicus. P.

Sisymbr. Soph., itching and burning sensation of the skin.

Small., itching in the eyes. Prurigo. 4 times 12.

Smil. China, scabies. Tohr. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)
(Worm-eaten powder of) boils.

Sol. Jacqu. fr., boils, with burning and pricking pain.

Sol. Jacqu. rad., v. Burning, internal—sensation of,

Sphæranthus, eruptions, prurigo, and herpes.

Spig. anth. (R.) prurigo. Warts on the toes.

Spong. u., nettle-rash. Eruption of patches. Itching of the glans penis. Prickings. Herpetic ulcer on the ear. Squilla m., cracking of the skin, papulæ, and eruption of patches. P. Stann. mur., in eruptions. B.

Staph., psoriasis tropicus. Eruption on the head. Chronic miliaria. Boils on the anus. P. Wens or excresences on the check or gum. R.

Stech. Ar., squame on the head.

Chronic miliaria on the eye. M. & E. Stront., gluteal (on the breech) herpes. Strychn., boils. Herpes. G. N.

Strych. f. St. Ign., papulæ. M. 30.

Patches with burning heat and pricking. P. G.

Strych. n. vom., facial patches. P. G.
Facial patches (application). Tohr.
Psoriasis tropicus. Miliaria. Boils. P.
Insensibility of the integument. G.N.
Sulph. Kali hydriod., cured in three
months a prominent nævus on the

months a prominent nævus on the nose, which had the form of a little strawberry. M. 90.

Sulph. ac., herpes on the chin.

Sulph. Auliasar, psoriasis tropicus. P. o. Dryness, and patches of the skin.

Sulph. citr., blackish squamous skin. Itching eruption during summer and winter. Dry skin. Rhagades. Cracking of the skin. Scabies. c. s.

A. Sep. succ., herpes circinalis.

(Zona-Zoster).

Swert. pet., psoriasis tropicus.

Tabac. (R.) tines capitis (the application). R.

Talc. a., chronic pustules, Q.

(v. Burning, &c.)

Talc. n., prurigo. Lichen tropiess, and rhagades on the feet. P.

Taraz. hb., prurigo. P.

Tarax. rad., herpes. Prurigo. Boils.c. Tereb., chronic miliaris.

Tereb. ol., eruption of patches at nom, or after vomiting.

Tereb. sem., rhagades and cracked skin, with lepra Ind., or Q.

Tetranthera apet., burning sensation of hands and feet.

Thuj. occ. (R.) boils. c. Insensibility of the toes. Reddish color of the skin. Critical or retrocedent eruption. P. A. Merc. d. 4, herpes of the beard.

Thuj. or. sem., general insensibility. with trembling.

Thym., acute, itching eruption.

Tigrin., itching eruption. Itching boils. Herpes pustulosus, with Q. Psoriasis tropicus, with pains.

Trianth. pent. a., itching miliaria.

Trianth. pent. n. hb., itching, burning, and humid eruption. P. o.

Squamæ. P. G. N.

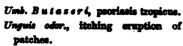
Trianth. pent. n. rad., psoriasis tropicus. Boils. Sharp pricking. r.

Trich. palm., itching after bathing.

Tuber cib., prurigo. r. g.

Turp. Conv., lichen tropicus. Boils. r.

Ultram., psoriasis tropicus.



Urine sus prophendum, early, when fasting, 8 times during three days, by the Arabian and Hindoo physicians even to this day, where there is a disposition to bolls. 2.

Urtic. dioic. A., scables with patches.
Use seel, prurigo. Scrotal itching.
Vanill. (E.) pemphigus.

Fortassi Cashm. rad., prurigo. Scabica.

Blister on the toe, with local inflammatory swelling.

Verien. Lah., v. Burning, internal sensation of,

Vesp. fee., prurigo, in Q. 2. G.
Vill. symph., herpes on the feet.
Psoriasis tropicus.

Vinc. min. Lah. fl., squamæ and cracking of the hands. r.

Viol. conf., prurigo. P. G. Psoriform eruption. P.

Viol. trie., lichen tropicus. P.

Vit. Nog. fol., itching and humid miliaria. Dryness and desquamation of the skin. Boils. Palms white, as as if spread with flour. Prurigo. P. G. N.

Fit. Noy. sem., papulæ on the forehead. Herpes, Q. Psoriasis tropicus.

Vitri fel, itching nettle-rash, with boils. w. and s. Itching patches, appearing after bathing. c. N.

Warburgii tinct. antifebr., itching and burning sensation of the skin. P. c. Xanthox. ar. cort., scrotal itching, Q. Xanthox. sem., miliaria on hands and feet. P.

Zinc., Hehen tropicus. Red, itching eruption.

Zinci sulph., boils on the feet, Q. Prurigo. P. G. N.

Zingib. of. A. Sedum crass., itching patches, in Q. r.
Zingib. rec., pustules on the head. r.

Zingib. rec., pustules on the head. P. Zys. Juj. fr., prurigo.

Zys. Juj. gummi, itching, burning and pricking in the skin. r. c.

SMALL FOX, v. Fever, &c.

SMELL—OPPERSIVE FROM THE MOUTH,
v. Breath—offensive.

SMELL AND TASTE—LOSS OF.

Chel. maj., loss of smell. P.
Cuoum. Mad., absence of smell.
Cycl. Bur., loss of smell.
Magn. mur., loss of smell, with a cold.
Min. Pud. sem., loss of smell.
Natr. m., loss of smell, from a cold.
Rhus Tox., loss of smell and taste.
Sisymbr. Soph., absence of taste.

SORES, v. Ulcers and Skin-diseases. Spasms, as:

EMPROSTHOTONOS (spasms in which the body is curved forward).

OPISTHOTONOS (spasme in which the body is curved backwards). &c.

CATALERSY (a disease wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him).

CHOREA (irregular and convulsive motion of the muscles of the limbs, face and trunk).

EPILEPSY (falling-sickness).

TETANUS (spasmodic affections), as also: CONTRACTIONS, HICCOUGH, LOCK-JAW, DRAGGING SENSATION IN MUSCLES, &c.; (r. also. Brain—disorders of, and Lunar affections, &c.)

Abelm. mosch. sem., spasms. Abrus pr., v. Palsy.

Acac. Cabul. fl., epilepsy.

.Ether - inhalations, spasm«. P. I tetanus and lock-jaw. a.

Ambra gr., spasms of the facial muscles.

Ant. t., spasmodic movements. Tetanus in consequence of a wound. Chorea, v. Opium.

Araneum, spasms.

Asa f., catalepsy and tetanus. Тонг. Asphalt., spasms at night, with pains in the feet.

Aur., spasmodic laughing.

Bell., spasms, with laughing or weeping. Spasms from mechanic irritations.

Bol. Arm., applied with the white of an egg (the limb warmed by the fire) proves beneficial in contracted limbs. Tohr.

Borax, spasm in the calves. P.

('alam. ar., v. Hyosc. n. sem.

Cole., spasmodic rigidity of hands and feet, which are turned inwards. R. Calumb., contractions.

Cannab. Ind., spasmodic laughing. Tetanus.

Carbo, an., v. Hyose, n. sem.

Carbo r., spasms.

Cardam. maj. & min., spasms. Epilepsy and chorea. (To be snuffed up.) Tour.

Cariss. Car. fol., spasms with Q. Pains.

Cass. lign. fol., lock-jaw.

Castor., spasms of hands and feet.

Cera citr., contractions.

Cerelcum, v. Palsy.

Chenop. a., chorea and other nervous diseases. Tohr.

Chin. cort., in epilepsy only one paroxysm happened after the employment of Peruvian bark, and this was removed by Supind. cm.

Chloroform, in idiopathic tetanus and emprosethotonos, as also in hiccough, its application 2.

Cic., spasmodic laughing. Violent, loud hiceough.

Cimic., epilepsy (?) the dried powdered insects (to be snuffed up). 2.

Cianam., epilepsy. Tony.

Cleome pent., spasms.

Coccul., spasms. Tetanus. Chores. Commel. nud., spasms.

Comp. Zerbabri, contractions.

Compressio of the carotids, in epilepsy, R.

Conv. arg., spasms. Contraction of the penis, after gonorrhose.

('roc. sat., spasmodic laughing.
('rot. T., cardialgia. (v. Females-dis-

eases of, and Palsy.)
Cupri carb., contraction with edeas.

(v. Palsy with contractions). ('uscuta, spasm below the ears.

Dat. Stram., spasms from fright, also from mercurial vapors. Contortion of the mouth, with opisthotoms. Spasmodic laughing. Prickly-apple leaves (one drachm to be smoked in the precursory symptoms of chorea (?)

Delph. Ghafes succ., spasms in hands and feet, with indigestion. m. and s. Dulc., spasms. P.

Euph. longif., spasms with palsy.

Ferri mur. (R.) v. Urinary disorders.

Ferri sub-carb., spasms of the cheeks. Tetanus. Opisthotonos.

Gard. dum., spasmodic contraction of the feet, extending to the body. Spasm of the calves. (Lock-jaw R. N.)

Harm. Ruta, spasms.

Hemid, Ind., hiccough.

Hyose, n. fol., spasms from the irri-

tation of worms. Spasms in the back of the thigh and calves.

Hyosc. n. sem., mixed with root of sweet-flag and burnt hartshorn, has sometimes, in my former practice, proved beneficial in spasms.

Indig., spasmodic diseases.

Junip. bacc., spasms of the calves with pains of the joints.

Lass. in., spasm in hams. Spasms in the feet. P.

Lepor. sangu., v. Palsy.

Licken od., spasms in the feet, with pain in the spine and feet.

Lithanth., spasms.

Malea mont., cramp of the hands and feet.

Manna Cal., spasms in the feet.

Manna Hed. Alh., contractions.

Mer. Syr., contraction and stiffness.

Melie semp. sem., spasm in the neck. Contraction.

Mercurial ptyalismus, in chores. R.

Merc. d., v. Opium.

Momord. Gugervel, contractions, Q. Morph., v. Opium.

Mosch. nur, sometimes spasms in the feet, with internal burning.

Ocim. a., catalepsy.

Op., spaams. Tetanus. Opium, onecighth of a grain; emetic tartar,
one-quarter of a grain; and calomel,
two grains, mixed together in the
form of pills, one administered in
chorea every third hour, R.

Morphine, tetanus. The endermic application of this heroic remedy might be tried.

Opop., spasms. Tohr.

Pastinaca Secacul, spasm in hams, with pain of the calves. Chorea.

Pelecan., v. Palsy.

Persic, nucl., spasmodic diseases.

Phosph., spasmodic diseases.

Pip. long. slip., spasms and stitching pain, with vomiting.

Plumb., v. Females—diseases of,

Purgat., spasmodic diseases. R.

Pyrethr., general spasms. Opisthotonos. Tohr.

Ranunc., facial spasms.

Ran. lanug. rad., contractions.

Rhus Cor., internal spasms of the diaphragm, and the windpipe (hiccough).

Ruta gr., spasms. (v. Children—diseases of)

Sahansebed, hiccough. P.

Salep, contraction. M. and E.

Salv. off., spasms.

Sapind. em., the kernel of it triturated with water, put into the mouth of epileptics during the paroxysm, immediately removes salivation. R.

Scamm., contraction of the muscles of the abdomen.

Sec. c., periodical spasms.

Sch, spasms of the throat.

Serp. exuv., worn as a bracelet in epilepsy. R.

Sil., contractions.

Smil. China, hiccough.

Squilla m, spasms.

Stann., spasms from irritation of worms. Spasms of the lower jaw.

Muriat., epilepsy.

Stæch. Ar., epilepsy. Tohf.

Strych. f. St. Ign., spasmodic laughing. Contractions.

Strych. n. vom., tetanus. Frequent hiccough.

Take. a., contractions.

Tarax., spasmodic laughing.

Trepanatio of the cranium, in epilepsy. R.

Trich, palm. fr., spasms in the feet.

Umb. Butazeri, spasms. Worn on the neck, in Cashmerc. R.

Unguis odor., epilepsy. With doses, 60 m. and s. Only one more paroxysm occurred; and after a further administration m., of 60 doses, in a period of three months, the cure was complete. The patient had previously suffered two or three paroxysms in a month; when several fits would happen during the day, and even by night.

Veratr. a., spasmodic laughing. Verbase, spasmodic laughing.

Vesp. fav., spasms.

Val. Neg., spasm, with headache.

Zinci carbon., or sulph., epilepsy.

By its continued use, in small convenient doses, the paroysms became less frequent; and, in general, after two or three months, ceased altogether; and this even where oxide of zinc, in large doses, had not proved beneficial, or had aggravated the disease. M. or M. & E. Chores. B. Zingib. a., v. Palsy, &c.

SPEECH, ORGANS OF, AND VOICE-AF-PECTIONS OF, as:

APHONIA (loss of speech) &c.

Ambra gris, rough and hoarse voice, with accumulation of mucus.

Ammoniacal vapors — inhalation of, (recently developed from sal ammoniac and carbonate of soda) is said to have cured a loss of voice, arising from cold, of three days' standing.

Amogd. dulc. ol., loss of voice, caused by a fall. B.

Angel. sem., aphonia.

administered.

Antim, crud., loss of voice from heat.

Argent, fulm., acute palsy of the
speech; ambra grisen was before

Asa fat, alteration of the voice.

Bellad., speaking through the nose
(rhinophonia).

Bovista, low, weak, hourse voice, with periodical abscess of the throat.

Calcar., loss of voice, after croup.

Xooo R.

Cannab, herba beverage, low, weak, hoarse speech. r.

Caps., hoarseness from overstraining of the voice, in singers, preachers, &c. Celastr., facilitating the speech in

scrophulous subjects.

Cetra citr., stuttering. P.

Cetacei ol., speaking through the nose (rhinophonia) with chronic catarrh.

Cienta, dumbness. n.

Cocos nux, rough and hourse voice. r.

Convolv. argent., hourse and feeble
voice, after gonorrhea.

Cuprum, aphonia. B.

Dealsing's Root for Sersum, deafness and dumbness,

Euphorb. Agrar. (aff. spec) stutteting.

Euphras., frequent repetition in speech, n.

Garden. dumet., inability of speaking, with difficulty of hearing.

Granat. Punic., clearing the voice.

Hyosc, nig. fol., indistinctness of speech and voice, from accumulation of phlegm.

Hyosc. nig. sem., palsy of the speech in cholera morbus.

Indig. nitric. acid., stuttering. P.

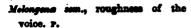
Kali sulph., hoarse voice.

Lichen odorif., feeble and hourse voice.

Malva, roughness of the voice, Tonr. Marrub, alb. (R.) stuttering. Mustix, v. Staphisagr.

Mastix, v. Staphisagr. Melandr. triste, aphonia.





Olib., v. Staphioagr.

Petrol., stuttering, with numbuces and lose of sensibility of the integument. Phosph., aphonia.

Pyrethr., stuttering. Tour.

Scorpion., roughness of voice. P.

Sepis occa, enfeebling the voice. Tour. Silie., hourse and feeble voice. Q. G. N.

Solen. Jacqu. fruct., roughness of the voice and throat. P.

Stephinger., stuttering. Tour. Indistinct voice. (With Mastix & Olibaness). R.

Zingib. rec., hourse and feeble voice.

SPINAL-DISEASES, v. Bones — affections of.

SPIRAL-PAINS, v. Pains, &c.

SPLREN—DISEASES OF (v. also: Bowels —obstructions of,)

Abr. prec., enlargement of spleen. c. N.
Acac. cort., pain of the spleen and
kidneys. P.

Aloë succ., v. Ferri sulph.

Altern. sees. rad., enlargement of the spleen.

Ambra gr., splenic pain.

Ammon. gummi, painless enlargement of the spleen, with red urine.

Anac. occ., enlargement of the spleen. o.
Anac. or., splenic pain with fever.

Arg. fulm., splenic pain. Enlargement of the spleen. M. & E. (Rumbling in the region of the spleen N.)

Arg. s. f., stabbing pain in the spleen when walking.

Ars., enlargement of the spleen. G. N., with abdominal obstruction and fever. G. M. and E.

Ars. sod. (K.) splenic pain, with thirst and intermittent fever. M. and E.

Aurant. cert. (R.) distension of the left side.

Below, enlargement of the spicen. g. x.

Berber. Lyc., painful enlargement of the spleen.

Bism. mag., enlargement of the spleen, without pain.

Bryon., enlargement of the spleen, with or without pain. a. N.

Camel. coag., enlargement of the spleen and abdomen. M. and s. 69. Inflation of the left side. P.

Conneb. sem., boiled with milk and applied, when warm, disperses swellings of the spleen. Tons.

Canth., (burned) enlargement of the spleen. Tohr.

Carbo an. (cornu c. u.) burning sensation in the spleen. Pricking in the spleen. r.

Cardam. min., splenic pain. P. G.

Cariss. Car. fol., splenic pain.

Cass. al., splenic and renal pain, with retention of urine and stoppage of evacuations. P.

Cass. Kharn. N., splenic and renal pain. P.

Cass. lign. fol., splenic and renal pains. Chronic, periodic pain of the spleen. Enlargement of the spleen. o. s.

Celastr. pas., enlargement of the spleen. o. N.

Chelid. maj., enlargement of the spleen. G. N.

Clemat. er., splenic pain.

Clerod. inf., chronic pain (on pressure) of the spleen. x and z. 60.

Comp. Pokermool, enlargement of the spleen.

Conv. arg, stabbing pain in the spleen, by deep respiration, in Q. P.

Cost. n. Cashm., splenic pain in calculous diseases and hæmorrhoidal

affections. Enlargement of the spleen. a. N.

Crot. T., enlargement of the spleen and the abdomen. c. N.

Cuscut, mon. sem., enlargement of the spleen.

Delph. Ghafes succ., pain in the spleen, extending to the groin.

Digit. p., inflation of the left side. r.

Diosc. sat., obstruction of the spleen.

M. and E. 80.

Dolich, pr. siliq, hirs, pain of the spleen, with calculous diseases. M. and E. 60.

Doodeea, splenic pain. P.

Evolv., pricking pain of the spleen. 7.

Ferr. sulph. Ind., in combination with

Aloss &c. (in Hindostan for enlargement of the spleen) a.

Fanic. rad., splenic and renal pains.

Fumar., splenic-abdominal enlargement. M. 30. Enlargement of the spleen. G. N. M. and z.

Fung. ign., enlargement of the spleen. Gent. am. rad., enlargement of the spleen. o. N.

Gmel. As., enlargement of the spleen, with indigestion. M. and E. Painful enlargement of the spleen.

Granat, ac. rad. cort., splenic pain. Enlargement of the spleen. c. n.

Guil, Bond., chronic affections and enlargements of the spleen. M. or M. and E.

Hermod. am., splenic and renal pain, with retention of urine and stoppage of the bowels, after

Hermod. dule., had been previously administered, and which had procured some relief. Enlargement of the spleen. Tour.

Hyosc. n., splenic pain.

Iod., enlargements of the spleen. G. N. (v. Myrob. n.) Ipom. dasysp., painful enlargement of the spleen.

Jalapa, enlargement of the spleen. Lich. od., splenic and renal pain.

Lupin. a., splenic and renal pain. Lyc, hb., splenic pain.

Menisp. gl., splenic pain. r.

Merc, subl. corr., wandering pain of the spleen and chest, with salivation.

Moring. Soh. sem., splenic pain. P.
Mutella Ant., splenic pain, after eating.
Myrica sap., enlargement of spleen. G. N.
Myrob. Beller., pains of spleen. G. N.
Myrob. n., enlargement of the spleen.
P. G. N. A. Iod. M. and E. 60. g.

Nard., enlargement of the spleen. c.x. Nelumb. spec. fl., enlargement of the spleen.

Ner. ant., enlargement of spleen. a. s. Nigell. sat. sem., spasmodic pains in the region of the spleen.

Phas. radiat., enlargement of spleen. Pip. Betle fol., pain of the splees, in the morning. P.

Plectr. ar., enlargement of the spleen.
M. and E.

Polyg. macr., pain of the spleen and stomach. P.

Raph. sat, sem., enlargement of the spleen.

Rheum, enlargement of the spleen, c.x. Rhodod., splenic pain.

Rub. Munjista, splenic pain. r. Scorp., pricking in the spleen. r. c. s. Senec. Mus., splenic pain.

Senega, spasmodic pain, and rumbling in the region of the spleen, 12 times. Sep. succ., enlargement of spleen. c. v.

Pricking of the spleen. P. Serp. ex., splenic pain. P.

Sisymbr. Soph., enlargement of the spleen.

Strych, f. St. Ign., periodic pricking





of the spleen, also with flying pains. M. and M. Enlargement of the spleen. c. w. Pain in the spleen and groins. P.

Stryck, s. com, enlargement of the spleen, with flying pains.

Sulph. ac., enlargement of spleen. G. N. Take, s., pricking in the spleen. c. M. Terez. fol., enlargement of the spleen. M. and B. 60. T. rad., G. M.

Trib. terr., splenic pain. P. G.

Urt. d. rad. bort., enlargement of spleen. Use wei, enlargement of spleen, G. M. Viol. conf., enlargement of spleen. r. Viel, trie., splenie pain. P.

Fit. Nog., splenic pain.

Vitri fol, enlargement of the spleen, with fever by night.

Warburgii tinct, antifebr., enlargement of the spleen.

Zinc. sulph., pricking pain in the spleen, with cough.

STERILITY, v. Females-diseases of. STINGS FROM ANIMALS, v. Bites, &c. STOMACH-DISEASES OF, as:

> AMORENIA (loss of appetite). BULIMIA (inordinate appetite). CARDIALGIA OR GASTRALGIA (pain of the stomack).

DYSPEPSIA (indigestion).

GASTRITIS (inflammation of the stomack).

LIERTERY (a frequent and liquid discharge of half-digested aliment from the bowels), v. also Bowels. PYROSIS (heart-burn).

SUBSULTUS OF THE STOMACH (jumping of the stomach). As also: STOMACHICS (remedies beneficial to the stomach) &c.

Abr. prec., cardialgia. Subsultus of the stomach.

Acae. succ., gastric pain, with ex-Dyspeppectoration of blood. sia. g. x.

Acon. Nap. estr., gastralgia. Stibsultus of the stomach, with hepatic pain. Pyrosis. #.

Agar. a., gastric and hepatic pain. Pyrosis, sometimes with production of acid. M. Disorders of the stomach. P.

Ajouain, anorexia.

Ajuga Deals., gastralgia, with catarrh, also with cough.

Ajuga dec., subsultus of the stomach. Enlargement of the stomach.

Anorexia. e. w.

Aloë succ., anorexia and stomach disorders, with habitual costiveness, for which, in my earlier practice, the so-called Pilula ante cibum, (aloetic dinner-pills) sometimes proved beneficial. (v. Vol. I. p. 9.) The recipe is as follows: Take aloes six drachms; mastich, red roses, each two drachms; pulverize separately; mix the three ingredients, and add a sufficient quantity of syrop of wormwood to form them into a mass, to be divided into three-grain pills, sprinkled with cinnamon-powder, and so kept for use. Dose: Four to six pills (at bed-time) on those days when no evacuation has occurred.

Amaranth. Jountcha, cardialgia. with vomiting.

Ambra gr., bulimia. Cardialgia. Distension of the stomach.

Ammon. gummi, dyspepsia, with production of acid. P. G. Anorexia, with spinal pain. M. Gaseous eructation.

Anac, occ., pain of the gastric and umbilical region, with calculous of the sto-

he stomach.

rith constipa-

uctation.

4

. f., subsultus

osis. G. N. with hunger.

of the stomach.

ions.

ach. h Q.

.

from a blow.

.

hic (in Cash-

ronic gaseous and hepatic

esh triturated)

d.

...

inflation and

h thirst.

th difficulty in

yspepsia, and

stomach.

Stomach

ia. (v. Pip. n.)
bdominal pain,

odominat pain,

die pain, when

1

the stomach.

Pyrosis. P.

Borax, subsultus of the stomach, with pain, which extended itself towards the spleen. Anorexia, with dyspepsia. 6, N.

Bov., a feeling of coldness in the stomach. Burning pain, with hardness of the stomach. Cardialgia from indigestion.

But. fr. fl., subsultus of stomach. c.s. But. fr. gummi, enlargement of the

Cocal. Kl., gastric pain, headache and general pains.

Calam. ar., v. Fænie. sem.

stomach.

Calc. carb., dyspepsia, with anorexis.

Calotr. gig. rad. cort., hardness of the stomach. (R.) Anorexia. o. x.

Campech. lign., anorexia, with headache and spinal pains. 12 times.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., anorexia.

Cannab. Ind. Lahor. fol., pyrosis.

Hardness of the stomach. Periodic gastric spasms (appearing three times in a month) with faintings.

Cannab. Ind. sem., acidity of stomach, with dyspepsia. P. c.

Capill. Ven., pyrosis, Q.

M. and E. 60.

Caps. sem., pyrosis. Gastric and abdominal pain. M. and E. (v. Vomiting: Caps.)

Carbo an. (Cornu c. u.) dyspepsia with weakness of the stomach. Anorexia with habitual obstinate constipa-

tion.

Cardam. maj., gastric spasm. Pyresis, g. N.

Carniol, u., pyrosis.

Carissa Car. fol., anorexia, dyspepsis, and acidity of the stomach. P. a. s.

Carpes, rac., subsultus of the stomach, with hypochondriasis.

Carpobals., cardialgia and pyrosis.

Cartham. t. sem., acidity of the stomach.



Carvi sem., appetito. P.

Case. Pist. pulps, cardialgia, after a purgative. Acid eructation.

Cassia Kharn. N., gastralgia. c. N.
Cass. lign., subsultus of the stomach.
c. N. Enlargement of the stomach. r.
Cass. lign. fol., cardialgia. c. N.

Case Tore, cardialgia.

Coust., dyspepsia. Pyrosis.

Collect., per., oppression of the stomach and pyrosis. Anorexis and debility. Chelid. mqi., pyrosis. P. c. Cardialgis. Subsultus of the stomach. c. w.

Change. c., periodical subsultus of the stomach with pain, extending all over the abdomen (in a female) M. and R.

Chis. cort., acidity of the stomach, with dyspepsia, inflation, and vomiting. Anorexia and oppression of the stomach, after eating. Pyrosis. P. Churrus, subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis. G. N. Subsultus of the stomach and dyspepsia. (The smoking of it.) P.

Cichor. sem., cardialgia with constipation.

Cinnam. cort., cardialgia. G. N.

Cinnam. A., subsultus of the stomach, with diarrhosa. Anorexia with acidity of the stomach.

Clemat. er., dyspepsia.

Cleams pent., dyspepsia and inflation, with headache. Rising of gas from the stomach. Pyrosis. P.

Clerod. inf., subsultus of the stomach. Cardialgia. P. G. N.

Coccul. men., gastric pain and pricking of the stomach, in the evening. r. Nausea from riding in a chariot or sailing. R. (Gastric spasm. N.)

Coff. Arab., defective digestion, with

Coff. Arab., defective digestion, with irregular fover.

Colocynth. rad., pyrosis.

Compos. Poker mool, dyspepsia with inflation, and splenic pain.

Conche fluv., anorexia.

Conv. arg., subsultus of the stomach.

Cop. bale., pyrosis. P. Anorexia. G. N. Corch. frut., dyspepsis with constipa-

tion. r. c. n. Depriving of appetite. Spasmodic, gaseous eructations. Gastritis.

Coriand, appetite. P.

Cost. Ar., appetite. r. Subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis. r. c. x.

Cost. n. Cashm., gastralgia. (Gastric spasms. n.)

Creos., anorexia.

Croc. sat., dyspepsis with anorexis.
Subsultus of the stomach. Heartburn. Cardialgis. M., or 4 times.—
12 times. Oppression of the chest,
after eating. (Painful hardness of
the stomach. M.) v. Vomiting:
Croc.

Crot. T., gastric spasm. r. c. (inducing menstruction.)

Cucum. acutang. P., cardialgia.

Cucum. Mad., dyspepsia with asthma.
Subsultus of the stomach. Anorexia. c. N.

Cucum. ut., strengthening the stomach and liver. Tohr.

Cucurb. Citrull. sem., anorexia. Noxious to the stomach. Tong.

Cumini sem., stomachic. R.

Cupr. sur, dyspepsia with abdominal pain. Cardialgia. P. o. N.

Cup. amm., anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach.

Cup. oxyd., dyspepsia.

Cup. sulph., cardialgia and pains in general. M. and B.

Curc. longa, anorexia and cardialgia. G. N.

Cuscuta Lah., anorexia. r.

Cuscut. mon. sem., hardness of the stomach. Dyspepsia. Cardialgia. Acidity of the stomach. Pyrosis. r. Cyc. rev. fr. cort., dyspepsia and diarrhoza. r.

Cyc. rev. fr. sem., dyspepsia with asthma. Pyrosis and cardialgia.

Cynar. Dub, pyrosis.

Cyper, long., cancer of the stomach.

Cyt. scop., oppression of the stomach with anorexia. Costiveness with dropsy. M. and E.

Daphne Sunnerkat, anorexia. Chronic eardialgia.

Datise. Cann. rad. cort., pyrosis

Datura mart., subsultus of the stomach.

Dat. Stram. fl., anorexia with thirst.

Dat, Stram, sem., anorexia.

Deals. Root for Sersum, dyspepsia with inflation, c. Gastric and thoracic pain. r. c. Anorexia with fever.

Delph. Ghafes succ., subsultus of the stomach. P. G. N. Gastralgia. c. N.

Delphin. paucift., provoking pain in the left side of the gastric region, extending across the chest to the shoulder.

Digit. p., pyrosis. g. N. Gaseous eructations, p.

Diosma er., dyspepsia. R.

Doodeea, dyspepsia with vomiting. Removing gastralgia by purging.

Drac. sangu., anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach. Pyrosis, M., or M. & E.

Dulcam., disorders of the stomach with sensation of internal burning. M. and E. Pain in the epigastrium (superior part of the abdominal region), M.

Elat., distension after dinner. Gastralgia and headache.

Eleagn, ang., dyspepsia with costiveness. Embryopt, gl. fr. 5 sem., pyrosis. Emph. Agrar, (aff. spec.) cardialgia. Pyrosis. v. u. u.

Euph. spith., dyspepsia. Anorexia. r. Euph. longifol., anorexia. v.

Euph, gummi, bulimin. Anorexia and oppression at the stomach. P.

Euph, serr., in indigestion with disrrhoa, appetite. P.

Fanic, rad., pain of the stomach, in calculous diseases.

Fanic. sem., subsultus of the stomach in the morning, with worms. Fennel-seed with assufurtida, calamus, and ginger, rendered me good service (in former years) by relieving a gouty affection of the stomach, accompanied with colic and cardialgis.

Fumar., anorexia. P. o. Dyspepsia. o. N.

Gagerming, gaseous eructation.

Galega purp., dyspepsia.

Galena, pyrosis.

Galla T., dyspepsia with headache-Pain of the stomach and in the umbilical region. P.

Gard, dum., anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach. Chronic regurgintion of food, with costiveness.

Gent, rad., dyspepsia with constipa-

Geum el., cardialgia. Weight at the stomach. r.

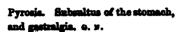
Glac., ice awallowed in little pieces strengthens the stomach and excites appetite; especially in great weakness of the stomach. II.

Glin, dict., gastrie disorders. k.

Goolcheen fol, subsultus of the stomach. Pain of the stomach and knee.

Gossyp. sem., indigestion, with expectoration of mucus and asthma, w. & s.





Gourbooti, ancrexia. P.

Granet. es. red, cort., subsultus of the stomach.

Granst. Pun., dyspepsia. (v. Pip. n.) Graph., oppression of the stomach, with fistula. (I. Tl.)

Gree, dyspepsia, with vomiting and cough. Oppression of the stomach, after dinner, with a tendency to eructation, but inability to effect it.

Guei. guessi, cardialgia.

Guil. Bond., enlargement of the stomach, with fever.

Ggre., pain of the stomach, extending to the hepatic region. r.

Gype. Setselajit, subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis. P.

Harm. Ruta, dyspepsia, with acidity of the stomach. Pyrosis. G. N. Anorexia, G. N.

Hamid. Ind., gaseous eructation and inflation. P. o.

Heracl. div., acidity of the stomach. Hermod. am., dyspepsia, with rumbling

and constipation. Anorexia and cardialgia.

Hermed. d., cardialgia. P. o. Hardness of the epigastrium, and sensation of burning, rising from the stomach to the throat. Periodic gastric spasms. Subsultus of the stomach. G. N.

Herniar. rad. D., pyrosis, Q.

Holl. pill. (solution) subsultus of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach. Hoys vir., pyrosis. Gastralgis. P.

Hyosc. n., bulimia, with thirst. Anorexia. c. N.

Ichthyoc., burning heat at the chest, after dinner. Acidity of the stomach. Cardialgia. c. n. Subsultus of the stomach. r. Indigof. Anil, anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach. P.

Inula Hel., acidity of the stomach.

Iod., cardialgia. Subsultus of the stomach (in solution of almond-oil) dyspepsia, with eructation and falling out of the hair. (v. Zinc.)

Ipom. cusp., anorexia. Pyrosis. P.

Ipom. dasysp., oppression of stomach, after dinner. Anorexia. Gastralgia. Jalap. mir. rad., cardialgia. P.

Jasp. n., subsultus of the stomach. c. Anorexia. Dyspepsia, with diarrhose. Jatroph. Curc. sem., anorexia.

Junip. bacc., dyspepsia, with rheumatism and gout.

Kali carb., subsultus of the stomach, with headache. M.

Kali hydroc., dyspepsia, with vomiting. Chronic pain after every meal, in the right side of the epigastrium (superior part of the abdomen).

Kali min. sal, dyspepsia, with costiveness.

Kali Sals. f., dyspepsia, with headache. m. Hiccough, with pain in the shoulder.

Keikeila, dyspepsia. r. c. Anorexia and subsultus of the stomach. Kino gummi, gaseous eructation. r.

Kunkolmirch, accelerated digestion, sharpened the sight, and removed cough.

Lacca in gr., anorexia. Dyspepaia, with catarrh and epiphora. Pyrosis. r.

Lactuc. semi, stomachic. Tohp.

Lactucar., anorexia, with rumbling. Subsultus of the stomach.

Lamin. sacch., dyspepsia. Anorexia.

Oppression of the stomach. Subsultus of the stomach. (All these affections, with or without fever.)

M. and E.

Laws, in., gaseous eructation.

Led. pal., subsultus of stomach. F. G. Lent. sat. (with vinegar) Stomachic. Tour.

Lepor in., oppression of the stomach and pyrosis, with bloody expectoration. Dyspepsia and acidity in the stomach. P.

Leuc. ceph., dyspepsia. Anorexia. m. and E.

Lim. Laur., dyspepsia, with gastric pain, sometimes diarrhoa, or tenesmus.

Lini sem., anorexia. Acidity, with constipation and vomiting. M. and E. Dyspepsia. o. N.

Liquir. rad., dyspepsia and eructa-

Liquir, succ., dyspepsia and eructation, v.

Lithanthrax, gastric spasm. P. G.

Luffe am. sem., anorexia and bitter taste, after cholera-morbus.

Lup. Hum., anorexia and subsultus of the stomach. P. G. Pyrosis. Cardialgia after eating. Dyspepsia. G. N. Lyc. hb., cancer of the stomach. Anorexia.

Lyc. sem., subsultus of the stomach.

Macis, dyspepsia and anorexia. r. (with honey) acidity of stomach. p.

Magn. carb., anorexia. Gastric and abdominal pain.

Malva, cardialgia. r. Prepared with butter (as a dish) removed dyspepsia, with subsultus of the stomach.

Malvac. Karmekra, subsultus of the stomach.

Malvac. Todree, subsultus of the stomach, with burning sensation in the head. Anorexia.

Mameera Cashm., subsultus of the stomach. Gastralgia. 4 times 12.

Mameera Khutai, acidity of the stomach.

Mangan. carb., dyspepsis, with diarrhoea and swelling. M. and E. Cardialgia. Subsultus of the stomach. F. Mango sem., acidity of the stomach.

Manna Cal., anorexia and dyspepsia, with cardialgia.

Manna Teeghul, anorexia and dyspepsia.

Mant. ov. mass., cardialgia. P.

Marant. fac., subsultus of the stomach.

Marrub. alb., gastric pain.

Mastix, subsultus of the stomach.

Meccan. bals., subsultus of the stomach. r.

Melandr. tr., dyspepsia, and oppression of the stomach.

Melie Azed, fol., pyrosis, c. N. Anorexia, P.

Meliæ Azed. sem., pyrosis. r.

Melil, sem., pyrosis. r.

Melissa, anorexia. Dyspepsia, with giddiness and headache, especially in hysterical persons.

Melong, sem., gastralgia. Anorexia. r. Menisp. gl. fec., Gastritis. Gastralgia. p.

Menisp, hirs., cardialgia. v. o. (Gastrie spasm. v.)

Mentha p., dyspepsia.

Mentha vir., v. Pip. n.

Merc. fulm., anorexia.

Merc. subl. corr., pyrosis,

Methon. glor., dyspepsia. Anorexia. Cardialgia, P. O. N.

Mimos. Pud., sem., subsultus of the stomach. P. G. Dyspepsia, eructation, inflation, and acidity in the stomach.

Moring. Soh. gummi, dyspepsia. Gaseous eructation.

Moring, Soh. rad, gastralgia, with catarrh. Acidity in the stomach.



175

Moring. Soh. sem., gastric and abdominal pain.

Mori s. fr., gastzic and abdominal pain. r. Dyspepsia. c. x.

Mosch, nex, subsultus of the stomach. Rumbling in stomach, with dyspep. Mutella Ant., dyspepsia. Inflation,

after dysentery. Anorexia. G. H.

Myrob. Beller., subsultus of the stomach,

with asthma.

Myrob. citr., pain of the stomach and neck, with heaviness of the head. Gaseous eructation. P.

Myros. Embl., gastralgia. P. c. Subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis.

Myrob. s., anorexia. Gastralgia, with constipation. Dyspepsia, with diarrhosa. Subsultus of the stomach. P. (Gastric spasm. s.)

Myrrha, pyrosis. Subsultus of the stomach. P.

Myrt. bacc., painful tension of the stomach (beginning as an uneasy feeling in the throat). P.

Natr. m., dyspepsia. Weight at the stomach. P. (v. Pip. n.)

Nelumb. spec. fl., pyrosis. Acidity of the stomach.

Nep. salviefol. hb., gastric and abdominal pain.

Nep. salv. rad., gastralgia, o.

Nor. ant., anorexia. Pyrosis. Dyspepsia, with oppression of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach.

Ner. Od. rad. mont., eructation.

Nigell. sat. sem., anorexia. G. N. Cardialgia and subsultus of stomach. P.

Nitric. ac., chronic gastralgia. Dyspepsia, with tendency to diarrhea.

Numul. Shudnuj, anorexia with constipation.

Nycter. (ol. IL.) anorexia.

Ocim. a., gastralgia. Eructation with nausea. P.

Ocim. Basil. sem., gastralgia. P. G. 8 times.

Ocim, pil., anorexia.

Ocim. sanct. rad., anorexia. Gaseous eructation.

Ocim. sanct. sem., gastralgia, when fasting.

Olib. Ind., anorexia. G. M.

Oncem. macr. f., cardialgia. Painful tension of the stomach.

Oncem. macr. rad., gastralgia. Acidity of the stomach, and eructation.

Op. mur. ac., pyrosis.

Op. pur., anorexia. G. N.

Morpà., chronic gastralgia.

Op. sulph. sode, pyrosis with dysury.

Opop., anorexia. P. G.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) anorexia with constipation.

Oxal. ac., cardialgia. Eructation of acid. Anorexia. P.

Pastinaca Secacul, painful hardness of the stomach. Gastritis. Anorexia. G. N.

Pers. nucl. sem., cardialgia.

Petrol, pyrosis, with general itching.

Phall. esc., pyrosis and dyspepsia, with
gaseous eructation. P.

Phas. radiat., anorexia. P. G.

Phon. gummi, anorexia.

Phosph., anorexia. P.

Phosph. ac., promoting the digestion.

Phosph. mel, subsultus of the stomach, after a fall.

Phys. flex. rad., anorexia with rheumatic fever.

Phys flex. sem., pyrosis.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad., gaseous eructation. P.

Picroorrh. kurrooa, anorexia, with internal burning heat. Subsultus of the stomach. Dyspepsia, with hypochondriasis.

Pip. a., provoking appetite.

Pip. long., promoting digestion. Subsultus of the stomach. P.

Pip. n. In the Punjab, under the name "Tshuren," a composition is known, of the following ingredients, as a stomachic and provocative of appetite: Take spearmint eight parts; elm-leaved sumach four parts; common salt two parts; black pepper one part. Powder, and mix them together. Dose, one scruple, to half a drachm, two or three times a day. The sumach is sometimes replaced by the dried kernels of acid pomegranates, or the fruit of berberis chitra.

Piscin., oppression of the stomach, and pyrosis. r.

Pis. sat., subsultus of the stomach. r.o. Anorexia. o. x.

Pic. liqu. (R.) gastralgia with catarrh.
M. and E.

Plumbago Zeyl, rad., anorexia, r. c. Acute pain of the stomach and chest.

Plumb., gastric spasm with vomiting, and constipation. Gastric pain, with pulsations in the stomach.

Pæonia corall., gaseous eructation.

Polyanth. tub. sem., eructation of acid, P. G. Bulimia. Oppression of the stomach with costiveness.

Polyg. maer., pyrosis. P. c. Subsultus of the stomach, with obscurity of vision. Acidity of the stomach.

Polyg, molle, gastralgia. P.

Portul. sem., anorexia. P. c. Hunger, with subsultus of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach. P.

Primula veris, affections of the stomach and bowels. (v. Mat. Med.)

Prunella Cashm., vomiting, from indigestion. Acidity of the stomach. P. Prunum, gastric disenses. Tour. (v. Mat. Med.)

Psyllii sem., rumbling in the stomach, in dyspepsia, with diarrhosa.

Puls., dyspepsia, in gout.

Quass. (R.) subsultus of the stomach.
Pyrosis, Q.

Quera. gl., acid eructation with constipation.

Ran. lan. fol., gastric pain. Acidity of the stomach. Enlargement of the stomach.

Ran. lan. rad., gastritis. Anorexia. Raph. sem., cardialgia. Pyrosis. Anorexia. 6. N.

Ratanh., gaseous eructation.

Resina P., lientery with indigestion.

Rheum Austr., diarrheea, from dyspepsia. Production of acidity with sour eructations. Gastric affections. P.

Rhus Cor., dyspepsia. Anorexia. (v. Pip. n.)

Rhus Kakrasinghea, enlargement of the stomach. Subsultus of the stomach. 6. N.

Ricini fol., pyrosis. Subsultus of the stomach, o. N.

Rosar, r. fl., dyspepsia, with hypochondriasis. In affections of the stomach (to gouty persons, as tea), n. Rosar, r. sem., cardialgia.

Rosmarin., dyspepsia.

Rottl. t., anorexia. P. G. Dyspepsia. Gastralgia. P.

Rubia M., rumbling in the stomsch, with indigestion r. c. Subsultus of the stomsch. Periodic, painful obstruction of the abdomen.

Rumex ac., cardialgia. Gaseous eructation.

Sabad., pyrosis r. G. Bulimia in the morning and in the evening. Vomiting, from dyspepsia, r.



Sagap., acidity of the stomach, with indigestion.

Salep, anorexia, P.G.N. Dyspensia, G.N. Saliz Aegypt., pyrosis. P.

Salv. Moorcroft. sem., anorexia, with foul stomach. 4 times 12.

Santal. a., subsultus of stomach and cardialgia. P. (Gastric spasm. N.) Santon. sem. (R.) gastralgia.

Sarsap., anorexia and dyspepsia. G. N. Scamm., gaseous eructation, with constipation. 12 times. Gastric and abdominal pain. o. w.

Sid, rad., pinching of stomach when empty.

Sil., subsultus of stomach. Cardialgia. Pyrosis. Dyspepsia. P. (Gastric spasm. N.)

Sisymbr. Irio, gastralgia. P. G.

Sisymbr. Soph.. hardness of the stomach. Solan, n., subsultus of the stomach. Dyspepsia, with constipation. Anorexia. Gaseous eructation.

Spher. Ind., subsultus of stomach. P. Spig. anth. hb., anorexia. Griping in the stomach from intestinal worms. Distension of the stomach, with vomiting. Pyrosis. (R.) P.

Spong. u., dyspepsia, with catarrh, also in Q.

Stalact., dyspepsia, with constipation. Stann., anorexia. Dyspepsia, with constipation.

Staph., gastric diseases. R.

Stront., oppression of the stomach during digestion.

Strych. n. rom., inflation, with dyspepsia, especially in drunkards.

Sulph, Auliasar (combined with nitric acid) pyrosis.

Dyspepsia.

Tabac., anorexia. Hearthurn, rising to the throat.

Tale. a., dyspepsia, with fever, also with tenesmus.

Talc. n., dyspepsia, with expectoration of mucus. Subsultus of the stomach.

Tarax. rad., enlargement of stomach.

Taxus baccat. fol., stomachic. R.

Terebinthi sem., pyrosis. Anorex. G.N. Tigrin., gastric affections, and inflation. P.

Trianth. pent., subsultus of the stomach. Cardialgia. P.

Tribul, terr., subsultus of the stomach, with nausea and spinal pain.

Trichos. palm., periodic gastric spasm. (Half-hourly doses. 20.)

Tuber cib., eructation.

Turpeth., anorexia, with asthma.

Ultram., dyspepsia, with hypochondriasis. Cardialgia. P.

Urtic. dioic. rad. cort., cardialgia.

Uva ursi, hardness of the stomach. a. Anorexia. Dyspepsia. g. N.

Valer. sylv., pain in the gastric region, upon touching it.

Vanilla, pyrosis.

Veratr. a., anorexia. P.

Verbasci rad., dyspepsia, or subsultus of the stomach, with constipation. Pain of the stomach and shoulders, also with tenesmus. Eructation.

Villars. nymph., subsultus of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach.

Viol. tr. (R.) dyspepsia, from purging. Eructation.

Vit. Neg., anorexis. Cardialgia. Hardness of the stomach.

Warburgii tinct. antifebr., anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach.

Xanthox. cort., cardialgia. Acidity of the stomach.

Sulph. citr., pyrosis. P. G. Anorexia. | Xanth. sem., pyrosis. Acidity of the stomach. P.

> Zinc. iod., anorexia, and vomiting. P. Zinc, sulph., heartburn, with constipa

tion. Hardness of the stomach, with costiveness. 4 times 28.

Zingib., v. Fanic. sem.

Zyz. Juj., anorexia. Dyspepsia. G. N.

Stone, Gravel, and other appections of the bladder, v. Bladder —affections of, &c.

STOPPAGE, v. Bowels-irregular action of,

STUPIDITY, v. Memory-loss of,

STUPOR, v. Brain-disorders of,

Subsultus tendinum (convulsive twitching of the tendons); jerkings and anomalous pulsations in the arteries, palpitations, as also catchings, clonic convulsions (in which the part affected is violently agitated to and fro), &c.

Ambra gr., sensible pulsation in the body.

Anac. or., subsultus tendinum.

Ant. t., pulsation both felt and visible in all arteries, especially in repose. Violent palpitation of the heart

Arg. fulm., vibration of the right eye, and twitchings on the nose. P.

Arg. nitrie. fus., v. Brain-disorders of, Bor. Ven, clonic convulsions.

Caust., strong palpitation of the heart.

(v. Brain—disorders of)

Chin sulph., weak pulsation. P.

Cic., clonic convulsions.

Digit. p., moderating too frequent pulsations.

Dulcam., clonic convulsions.

Kali sulph., general palpitation.

Manna Cal., palpitation.

Mezer., subsultus tendinum, and clonic convulsions.

Mosch. nux, violent pulsations of the arteries of the head, with headache every day.

Nardost., general vibration.

Natr. mur., pulsation, often intermittent. R.

Nig. sat., strong, distressing pulsations, with restlessness,

Op. pur., convulsions.

Petrol., vehement pulsation in the temples and in the stomach. r.

Plumb, painful pulsation in the stomach.

Pum, lap., vibration in the back (or dorsal) muscles, r.

Sant. a., subsultus tendinum, with pain in the joints. M. and E.

Santon, sem., vibration of the eyelids. P.

Sap. Ind. nuc. cort., clonic convulsions and catchings in the whole body. r.

Serp. ex., with sal ammoniac (R.)

M. and E., vibration of the calves,
with internal burning heat, and
emaciation.

Solan. n., clonic convulsions, like electric shocks, with excessive debility, lasting two weeks. It was applied internally in doses of one grain, and externally as an ointment.

Spig. anth., strong palpitation of the heart. (v. Brain-disorders of)

Stoch. Ar., subsultus tendinum and clonic convulsions.

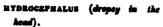
Xanthox, arom. sem., vehement pulsation in the temples and in the chest.

SUICIDAL MANIA, v. Mental-disorders, &c.
SUN-HEAT OF THE, AS AN EXCITING
CAUSE OF DISEASE, v. Skin-diseases:
tropic itch.

SUPPUBATION, v. Ulcers.

SWELLINGS, ABSCESSES, TUMORS, (antiand chronic—hot imd cold) as:

ANASARCA (general dropsy).
ASCITES (dropsy of the abdomen).
HYDROCELE (dropsy of the lexicles).



HYDROTHORAX (dropsy of the chest). CDEMA (serous tumefactions).

ORCHECCELE (swelling of the testi-

ORCHITIS (inflammation of the testides), &c.

Abouth., swelling of the groin and testicles.

Acae. succ., rheumatic, inflammatory swellings. Swelling of the cheek. Whitlow.

Achyr. asp. sem., abscess.

Acon. Fer., abscess, Q. (opening) 4 times 28.

Actenuature, swellings of hands and feet.

Agar. a., anal abscess. P.

Ajousin, inflammatory swellings.

Ajuga Deals., abscess. Anal swelling.

Ajuga dec., swelling of the cheek, r. Tumefaction with itching. Œdematons swelling with diarrhœa.

Amarenth. Jountcha, swelling of the face, in Q. P.

Anac. oc., swelling, Q.

Anac. or., acute swelling of the throat and abdomen. Opening an abscess. Angel, sem., abscesses.

Angu., painful abscess. P.

Ant. sulph. Calc., swelling of eyes.

Araneum, abscess. Swelling of hands. Areca Cat. nux n., inflammatory swelling of the anus. P.

Argem. Mez. sem., periodical dental abscess. Swelling of the cheeks.

Arg. nitric. fus., swellings of the joints. (The liniment.) R.

Arn. mont., inflammatory swelling.

Ars. (v. Led. p., Lyc., Serp. exuv., & Silic.)

Ars. pot., swellings. Hydrothorax. (v. Cassia ligni fol.)

Ars. sod., swellings. Inflammation of the penis. P. (v. Chine cort.)

Arum camp., local inflammations.

Aternee, abscess. r., also opening. 12 times.

Aurum, orchitis.

Baryt. m., inflammatory swelling.

Basella 7., orchitis. P.

Bdell., abecess. (v. Gard. dum., Sapo).

Bellad., v. Kali sulph.

Berthel., cedema.

Bign. Ind. sem., facial swelling. P.

Blum. aur., swelling, in leprosy. r.

Bomb. hept. gummi, tumor, Q.

Bomb. kept. rad., swelling.

Bombaz, abscess.

Borac. ac., inflammatory swelling of the cheeks and ears. 3 times 9.

Borax, hard swelling of one side of the face. (v. Cinnab.)

Bryon., dropsy.

Cake. carb., swelling of the knees,

Calc., v. Sapo.

Calebr. opp., swelling of the penis. P.

Calend., erysipelatous swelling. Calotr. gig. rad. cort., orcheocele. In-

flammatory swelling of the knees.

Calotr. succ. rec., produced swelling of the testicles, where it had been rubbed during fever, on the spine.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. hb., periodical swellings (v. Senn. fol.)

Cann. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., swelling of the ankles.

Caps., facial swelling, with toothache. Carissa Car. fol., swelling of one eye.

Swelling of the buttocks. P.

Carniol. u., inflammatory swellings. Abscess of the arm. P.

Carpobals., tumefaction, with burning and pricking pain.

Caroi sem., facial swelling and vomiting. P.

Cascar., dropsy. R.

Cass, al., tumefaction.

Cass, Fist., abscess. Orcheocele. P. G. Softening internal and external swellings. Tour.

Cass. Kharn. N., facial swelling. o. Inflammatory swelling. Anasarca. General inflation. Opening an abscess of the arm.

Cass. lign., swelling of the cheeks. Inflation of the gastric region. P.

Cass. lign. fol., edematous swelling.r.o.
A. Arsen. pot. M. & E. 60., anasarca.
Celastr. pan., abscesses in the spleen,

liver and kidneys.

Cerelæum, orchitis, from external vio-

Cerelaum, orchitis, from external violence. (The inunction. v. Vol. I., p. 69.)

Cervi c. ras., swelling. r. o.

Cervi c. u. a., opening abscess.

Cham. v., erysipelatous facial swelling, after toothache.

Chelid, maj., orchitis.

Chenop, sem., dropsy. Tour.

Cherayta, dropsy. Hydrothorax. Chin. cort., ordematous swellings. Swellings of the abdomen. Orchitis. Inflammatory swelling of the knees. r. A. Arsen. soda, anasarca. o.

Chin. sulph., swelling of the face. P. Cich. fl., anal abscess. P.

Cich. rad., swelling of the face, with

Cich. sem., dropsy. Œdematous swellings. P.

Cicut., inflammatory swelling of knee.

Cinnab., tumor in gonorrhea. Cinnabar two parts, borax one part,
prepared with lemon juice, and left
macerating 40 days; and afterwards

made into pills, is an Hindoo remedy in dropsy.

Clerod. inf., swelling of the cheeks, with toothache. M. and E.

Coccul., swelling of the cheeks. r.
Coloc. rad., ascites. st. and z. 120.
(v. Zing.)

Comp. Zerbabri, swelling of the face, after vomiting.

Conv. arg., cedematous swellings, (v. Smil. China).

Conyza anth., edematous swellings of the feet. P.

Cop. bals., with mucilage of gum arabic, inflammatory swelling of the knee. P.

Corch. frut., general swelling. Swelling of the eye, from a blow. 4 times 42. Swelling of the eyelids. r.

Cor. sat., resolving swellings. Tour.

Cost. n. Cashm., painful abscess on the anus. Swelling of the cheeks. P.

Crat. Marm., periodical and anal abscess. N. 30. Acute swellings. r. o.
Creos., inflammatory swelling of the ankles.

Crot. T., v. Zingib.

Cucum, acutang, P., swelling of eyes. Cucurb, Lag., opening an abscess of the mouth.

Cup. amm., swellings of the cheeks, r. Cup. carb., addenatous swellings of the feet, with contractions.

Cyc. rev. cort. fruct. (R.) cedematous swellings, Dropsy. Orcheocele. r. c. Cyn. Dub, abscesses.

Cyp. long., inflammatory swellings, Q. Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., inflammatory swellings. r. o. Abscesses Q., under the tongue and on the groin. Do als. Root for Sersus, opening abscesses.



Dig. purp. codematous swellings. Swelling of the ankles.

Djendaloo, swelling of eyes. r. Doodsea, opening abscess.

Elat.; opening abscess.

Euph. Agrar. (aff. spec.) resolving abscesses. Facial swellings.

Euph. epithym., local tumefaction.

Euph. longifol., inflammatory swelling of the anus, and opening abscess.

Euph. ten., œdema. P

Buph. thymifol., cedematous swellings. Swelling of the ankles, Q. Resolving abscess, after application of leeches.

Euphr., swelling, with itching, burning and pricking pains.

Evolv., general swelling. 4 times 28. Ferr. carb., ascites, after small-pox.

Frit. cirrh., swellings.

Gagerming, swellings.

Galanga, resolvent abscesses.

Galena, swelling of the epigastrium. Swelling of the face. P.

Gard. dum., abscesses. Swellings of eyes. Œdematous swellings. P. The bark of the fruit, either triturated with water, or mixed with Bdell. gummi, and applied, resolves and opens abscesses. Boils. R.

Gent. rad., dropsy. R.

Geran. prat., swellings of the lips, Q. Orchitis, Q. G. N.

Geum el., inflammation of the cheeks and throat. P.

Glin. dict., inflammatory swelling, from external violence.

G. ed. Asiat., swellings, with pain of the spine and knee.

Gul. Bond., swellings, Q. P. G. (Edema, with intermittent fever. Hydrocele (applied with Ol. ricini). R. (v. Zing.)

'iyps., ædematous swellings. r.

Harm. Rula f., edema of the feet. P. Hemidesm. Ind., swelling of the cheeks and throat.

Heracl. div., gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous swellings. Opening abscesses.

Hermod. am., gouty inflammatory swellings.

Hermod. d., swellings resolvent. Tour. Hibisc. Trion., tumefaction.

Hoya vir., dropsy.

Hyssop., swelling of eyes. P.

Ilex aqu., abscesses.

Indig., cedematous swellings, with diarrhea. M. and E. Resolving inflammatory swellings, the application of indigo, triturated with water (if necessary to be repeated) ex. for whitlows.

Iod., resolved a hard swelling as big as a fist over the navel, with dyspnœa, in a very stout man. M. & B. 60. Iod., injections in hydrocele. B. Iod. is a remedy which produces withering (atrophy) of testicles and breasts. (v. Merc. and Kali iod.)

Jal. Conv., dropsical swellings.

Jal. mir. fol., greased with oil or butter, and applied warm, is a remedy employed by Eastern people for abscesses and boils, to soften them, to diminish their pain, and promote suppuration.

Just. Nas., inflammatory swellings, Q. Kali carb., swelling of the parotid glands.

Kali iod., hydrocephalus. R.

Kali sulph., scute, gouty, and rheumatic swelling of the ankles. Inflammatory swellings, especially in the joints (with and without Belladonna). Swelling of the cheeks. r.

Kino gummi, inflammatory swelling of

cking pain.

of the joints water). R.

mater). R.

the anus. P.

feet, from a

e ankles.

with tooth-

ellings. P. G.
of mouth. P.
natory sweldat. Med.)
onorrhœa. P.

eyes. Swel-

sarca.

llings. llings. Tonr. ling.

h diarrhœa. he eyes.

iodical swel-

ele, in gonorr-

of the glans

of the glans

Meliæ Azed. fol., orcheocele. Erratic swelling.

Meliæ sempervir. fol., resolving abscesses. R. (application).

Melil. sem., abscesses.

Menisp. hirs., tumefaction of the anus. r.

Merc. ungu., frictions in acutehy drocephalus, during the first and second stages. B. Internally might be at the same time tried:

Merc. d. A. Iod.

Merc. v., acute and chronic swellings of the testicles. Opening abscesses. (v. Children—diseases of)

Meth. gl., leprous swellings.

Mezer., orcheocele, Q.

Momord. Gugervel, facial swelling, in toothache.

Moring. Soh. gummi, swelling of the cheeks. r.

Moring. Soh. rad., opening abscesses. Mulg. rap. cort., acute swellings of

the cheeks.

Mulg. rap. fol., absecss on the occi-

put. P.

Mur. ac., inflammatory swelling of
the ears.

Myrob. Embl., dropsy.

Narciss. bulb., orcheocele, Q.

Nardost., swelling of the cheeks, with toothache.

Nep. salv. hb., orcheocele.

Nep. salv. rad., swellings.

Nigella, v. Sol. Jacqu. Nitric. ac., orchitis. p. a.

Nitro-mur. ac., dropsy. Hydrothoras.

Ocim. pil., swellings.

Olib. Ind., orchitis.

Onosm. macr. fl., inflammatory swelling.

Op. pur., orchitis (application with lemon-juice). a.

Orob. cruent., swellings.



185

Pastingen Secacul, abscess of the hips. P.

Pavia, anasarca with diarrhosa.

Petros., tumefaction of the eyes.

Phosph., painful swelling with herpes on the arm. Dropsy. Hydrocephalus. a. (With honey) swelling of the hand, Q., with pain and numbness. (With oil) cedematous swellings.

Phys. flex. sem., abscess of the anus. r. Phys. flex. Lah. rad., cedema of the face. r.

Pier. kurrooa, swelling in Q. P. c. Orchitis. (H.) M. Swelling of the eyes with tumors.

Piscis., hot and cold swellings; even acute hydrocephalus.

Plant. maj., abscesses.

Pæonia corall., swelling with itching and burning, after washing with cold water.

Polan., resolved an abscess of the shoulders.

Polyg. linifol., anal abscess.

Polyg. molle, erysipelatous swellings of the face.

Polyp. Sekour, suppuration of inflammatory swellings. P. Inflammation of the anus and throat. P.

Portul, sem., orchitis.

Prunella v., inflammatory swelling of the knee. 12 times.

Psyll. sem., swelling of the eyes.

Puls., hydrocele. Opening abscesses.

Quass. (T.) swelling of the penis, Q.

4 times 28.

Ran. lan. fl., tumefaction.

Ran. lan. fol., swellings, &. Q.

Ran. lan. rad., swellings of the fingers.
Raph. sat. sem., resolving hard and
soft swellings (applied with whey).
Tour.

Ratanh., anasarca.

Rheum, cold swellings. R. Rhus Tox., hot swellings.

Ric. comm. fol., swelling of the ankles.

Ric. comm. sem. excort., inflammations and indurations of the testicles (applied with milk). R.

Ruku tinct., swelling, in Ind. leprosy.
Rum. ac., abscesses, a family remedy
in Cashmere (applied with water).

Sabad., periodical tumefaction. w. Swelling of the face, with eruption of patches.

Salep (a species resembling in form small, dried, Turkish figs) dropsy.

Salv. off., partial swellings. Inflammatory swelling. Swelling of the cheeks. 4 times 12. Abscess of the anus.

Salv. Moorcroft., abscess.

Samb. n. rad. succ., dropsy. R.

Sanspour, inflammatory swelling of the arm.

Santal. r., inflammatory swellings (scrofulous, or Q.) M. and B.

Sapo, with chalk, or bdellium, abscesses and boils (the application). R.

Sarcoc., resolving swellings. Tohr.

Sarsap., swellings of the joints, Q. (v. Smil. China).

Scorp., swellings, Q.

Sebest., transient swellings of the knees. r. Its decoction to abscesses (applied) B.

Selon., swelling of the ankles. Softening abscesses. A hard swelling on the back. F.

Senec. Jacquem., opening abscesses.

Senec. mus., swelling of the face.

Seneg. rad., dropsy. Swelling of the knees.

Sennæ fol., v. Children—diseases of, Sep. ossa, ordema.

Serp. exur., painful inflamed abscesses.

P. O. Q. Swelling of the foot, after a dog's bite.

Serp. ex, with Ars., orchitis, in Q. r.
Sid. fol. & sem., inflammatory swellings.

Sid, rad., cedema. P.

Sil., inflammatory swelling of the knee, of three months' standing. (I. T.) M. 7. Chronic swellings of both feet. (T.) M. & E. 14. Swelling and suppuration of the hand. Hydrocele, with scrofula. Abscesses, before and after bursting.

Sil., A. Ars., orchitis, in Q. P.

Sinap. fol, swellings of the eyes and throat.

Sinap, sem., swelling of the shin.

Sisymbr. Soph., swelling and sensation of burning and itching. Inflammatory swelling of the eye. p.

Smil. China (after Cone, arg., and Sarsap., previously given) abscess of the anus. P.

Sol. Jacqu. succ. with Nigella, dropsy. Tohy.

Sol. n., dropsy. Hydrothorax. Itching adema. r.

Spig. anth., swelling of the chin.

Squilla mar., swelling of the nose.

Stann., edema of the feet, with fever.

Staph. (after Silicea) the first dose opened a rachitic abscess.

Stor. cal., abscess.

Strych, n. vom., swellings on hands and feet, with fever. Dropsy. Orchitis, with cramp and dragging of the testicles.

Swert, pet., abscesses. In Cashmere its application, n.

Tabac. sem., whitlow. P.

Talc. a., anasarca. Periodic abscess of the ear. Tumefaction, with acute eruptions, itching, &c. Tereb. ol., facial awelling, with erup-

Tereb. spir., swelling with fever, cured by purging.

Test. ov., swellings of the groin and testicles. R.

Thuj, ecc. (T.) inflammatory swelling of the knee, with gonorrhea.

Thym. Serp., abscesses, with fever.

Tribul, terr., swelling of the knoe.

Turp, Conv., v. Children-diseases of,

Ultram., orcheocele.

Urt. dioic. fl., swelling.

Vacc. sterc., patients suffering from anasarca in the East, are covered with cow-dung over the whole body, and then exposed to the burning rays of the sun.

Vanill. (K.) general swelling. P.

Venæsectio, periodic swellings of the eyelids. R.

Verbase., abscess of the cheek, Q. opening.

Verbena Lah., swelling of the eye. r. Vesp. fav., facial swelling, in Q. r.

Viol. rep., inflammatory swelling.
Periodic facial swelling, with gout in the head.

Vit. Neg. sem., swelling of the ankles. Swelling, with itching. Facial swelling. v.

Vitri fel, painful swelling of the hand. Vomit., acute orchitis.

Xanthox. arom. cort., inflammatory facial swelling.

Zed. Zer., cedema, with vomiting.

Zinc, carb., inflammatory nasal swelling. M. 7.

Zing, off., swellings of the feet. p., in painful. g.

Zing. off. with Crot. T. and Guil. Bond. in combination, taken three times a day, produced on the fifth day an abscess at the anus. Zing, rec., promoting the bursting of an abscess.

Zing. rec., with Coloc. rad. (in composition) orcheocele. r.

Of late years I used, often with success, a simple resinous adhesive cerate in hydrocele and ascites. Afer tapping, I applied it on the relaxed part, fastening it by a bandage; using at the same time the internal remedies.

For those who prefer compound remedies, I add here two recipes of my former practice, noted in my manual as beneficial in dropsy.

The one consists of Calonel, Digit.

p., Opium, extr. Squille m., in equal
parts, prepared as two-grain pills.

The dose was one to two pills every
morning and evening.

The second recipe consists in essences of Jalapa, Senna, Turpethum, Scammonium, Ipom. car., and Myrobal. nig., mixed, they are evaporated over a gentle fire to a soft extract; to which is added, so much of a mixture of one part of calomel and two parts of rhubarb, sufficient to form it into a mass, from which three-grain pills are prepared. One pill administered every morning and evening, effected in eight days the cure of an anasarca, by increasing the discharge of urine. Like most physicians still do, I also formerly treated my patients after the principle: Via unita fortior, believing that it is necessary at once to attack all the organs, for removing such intractable (?) diseases.

STRUILES, WITH OR WITHOUT MER-CURIAL DISEASE. (v. also: Affections of the throat—Skin-diseases—PainsGonorrhoea-under whichever form it may appear.

Abrus prec. a., v. Guil. Bond.

Abrus prec. r., syphilis, &.

Acon. Nap. extr., pains, with sensation of burning, ♀.

Agav. Amer., syphilis. R.

Alth. fl., v. Sil,

Amaranth. Jauntcha, syphilis, §.
Anagallis car., latent syphilis. M.& n.60.
Syphilis with itch; also with mental disorder, &c.

Angel, rad., v. Petrosel.

Argem, Mex. sem., chancres. Herpes of the beard, Q.

Arg. fulm., syphilis, §. Pain of the joints, with sensation of internal burning, &c.

Arsen., v. Merc. sol., & Thuja.

Ars. pot., v. Merc. sol.

Artem. v. (aff. spec.) rad., rheumatism. Q.

Asa f., syphilis, y. Pain in the bones.

Begon. balmis., syphilis. n.

Berthel., chancre and syphilis (periodical exacerbations) M. and E.

Blum. auric. sem., pains, Q., even those in the joints, combined with \(\frac{1}{2} \) disease.

Bol. Arm., pain in the joints, ♀.
(v. Torra Traiber.)

Cacal. Kl., syphilis, hereditary or latent, M. 40. M. and E. 80.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., soreness of the mouth with general pains, Q.

Carbo veg. (ex Calotr. gig. rad. pr.) herpes, Q.

Carisso Car. f., itching, Q. Herpes. Cariss. Car. fol., pains, Q. o. (Syphilis with dysury. N.)

Carles. Car. fr., syphilis, § .

Chelid, maj., pains, Q. Ulcer on the buttocks, Q.

Churrus, v. Sil.

Cocos Sechell. min. (the hard shell) in latent syphilis.

Colch. aut., M. & E. 60. 4 times 28. G. N. Comp. Zerbabri, pains, Q. M. & B. 60. Curcuma, v. Merc. d.

Cyc. rev. cort., chancre. M. and E. 14. Cyc. rev. sem., chancre. (4 times 12. N.) Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., syphilis, §. Pain, with sensation of burning.

Datisc, Cann. sem., chancre. Scrotal fistula, Q.

Deals. Root for fever, itching, Q. Deals. Root for fistula, syphilis (primary or secondary).

Digit, purp., chancres. M. 7.

Djendaloo, syphilis. M. 40.

(4 times 12. N.)

Dolich. pr. faba, syphilis. G. N.

Eben., v. Merc. d.

Embryopt. glut. fol., syphilis. G. N.

Eug. Jambol., v. Galanga

Ferr., v. Galanga

Fumar., v. Merc. subl. corr.

Galanga, in chronic, latent syphilis, the eruption r. Painful scrotal ulcers, Q. M. and E. Tumors, Q. Herpes, Q. Pains, Q. Itching, Q. (M. and E. 14. N.?)

With Ferr. Eug. Jambol. succ., in combination. M. and E. 60,

Goss. sem., syphilis, &.

Gourbooti, pains, &. Q.

Grow. As., itching, Q.

Guil. Bond., gouty palsy in the feet, §. Q. Syphilis. G. N. (v. Smil. China.)

A. Abr. prec. a., chancre and tumors. M. and E.

Hedys. Alh., the decoction of the leaves is said to have cured an hereditary syphilis.

Heliotr. Eur., gouty palsy, ♀.

Hemid. Ind., recent and chronic syphi-

lis. a. N. Itching, Q. Granular eruption, like herpes, as also patches, and gout in the joints, Q. M. & E. 60. (v. Smil. China).

Heracl, div., syphilis. G.

Hyssop., syphilis with tumor. M. & E. 60. Syphilis. 4 times 28. G. N.

Indigof. Anil, pains, ♀.

Inula Hel., gout in the joints, Q. N.

Iod., hydriod., Merc., Pip., Zinc.
Jalap. mir. rad., confused vision and herpes, Q.

Jasp. n. u., pains, Q.

Jugl. nuc. cort., pains, Q.

Kali hydroc., ulcers in the throat, §. Q. Kali hydriod., is a common remedy in secondary syphilis, and is generally administered in doses of eight grains, three times a-day. Considering the great number of vegetable remedies alluded to, which in smaller doses proved useful, I should not like to make use of it in such cases.

Lacea in gr., offensive ulcer of the nose, Q. Swelling of the penis, and suppurating tumor, Q.

Lactuca sat., syphilis, &. B.

Laws. in., latent syphilis. M. & E. 60. Leon. Royl., syphilis. Itching, Q.

Lepid.sat.rad., confused vision, itching, and pains, Q. P. G. Latent syphilis. M. and E. 60.

Lepid. sat. sem., dimness of vision. Q. Leuc. ceph., scrotal herpes, Q. Suppurating bubo. (Chancre. M. & z. 14. N.) Lich. odorif., itching, Q.

Lyc. sem., ulcers of the mouth, Q.

Mastix, pain of the joints, Q.

Menisp. hirs., dimness of vision and tumors, Q.

Merc. d., A. Curc. longa or Eben., chronic syphilis. M. 40. or M. and E. 60. Merc, d. A. Iod. amygd. ol. sol., recent or chronic syphilis. M. and B.

Merc, subl. corr. Ind., roasted in butter, made into pills, with extract of cumin-seeds and sarsaparilla (at the same time, for external application, the above-mentioned mercurial preparation made with catechu, cinnabar, wax and oil into an ointment) was the favorite antisyphilitic nostrum, which my Hakim used in the hospital.

Merc. sol., A. Ars. pot., syphilis with gonorrhea.

Merc. subl. corr. with Merc. v., well triturated, and prepared into pills, with the inspissated juice of fumitory, are said to cure syphilis, without producing salivation.

Merc. viv., syphilis. G. N.

Meser., syphilis, \$. Pains of the joints, with tumors, \$\varphi\$.

Moring, Soh. gummi, itching, Q.

Mulged, vap. fol., re-appearance of a latent syphilis. M. and E. 60.

Nelumb. spec. fl., syphilis of every description (whether chronic or recent).

Nel. spec. sem., warts on the fingers, Q. Nep. salv., affections of the organs of speech (as hoarse, rough and weak, low voice) Q.

Nitric. ac., syphilis. §. Pains of the joints, Q. Ulcers of the mouth and throat, Q. Periodical eruption of vesicles and rhagades on the prepuce. n. (v. Sulph.)

Ox. corn., latent or secondary syphilis.
Ulcers of the throat, Q.

Pareira br., chronic periodical syphilitic cruption, with dimness of vision, &c. M. 40.

Petros. fol., syphilis (with Angelica in form of pills). R. Pip. long. rad. stip., latent syphilis. Pip. n. (**R**.) syphilis, §. (v. Verbena). In combination with Iod. g. m. & E. Prun. sylv. (**R**.) syphilis.

Pumic. lap., during its use in syphilis, constriction of the prepuce around the glans (paraphymosis) occurred.

Quass. (R.) sensation of burning in the stomach, abscesses and swelling of the glans penis, with a granular eruption (like miliaria) Q. 4times 28. Ran. lan. fol., ulcers of the mouth, Q. Ruku t., eruptions, Q.

Sap. Ind. nuc. cort., herpes, Q. M. & E. 60.

Sassafras, secondary syphilis. R.

Sed. crass., pains, Q. M. and E.

Sel., syphilis (after improper treatment). Pains, Q.

Senec. Mus., in Cashmere the inspissated juice of this plant is regarded as an anti-syphilitic remedy. In small doses, however, it has not proved beneficial.

Serp. ex., painful itching and freely suppurating chancres. S. Ol. (T.) chronic syphilis, periodical excerbations. M. and E. Chancres, and inflammatory swellings, Q.

Sil., syphilitic, §., pains, patches, and ulcers, as also gouty palsy.

A. Alth. fl., syphilis, with gonorrhea.

M. and E. A. Churrus, syphilis, with gonorrhea. Ulcers of the mouth, and pain of the joints, Q.

Smil. China A. Guil. Bond., latent syphilis. Pains, Q. M. and M. A. Hemid. Ind., chancres. Offensive

ulcer of the nose (ozana) with burning pains. M. and E.

Spong. u., chancres. 4 times 28. Also the local application of the 'R., may probably be more beneficial than the cauterisation with lunar-caustic. Latent syphilis, with itching on the glans.

Stine, mar., Pains. &. Q. M. 40.

Strychn. f. St. Ign., pains, Q. M. 30.

Sulph. s. Nitric. ac., recent or chronic syphilis. m. and z. 80.

Terebinthi sem., syphilis, &., with Indian leprosy.

Terra Traiber., syphilis. R. (v. Bol. Arm.)

Thuj. occ. (R.) A. Arsen., syphilis.

Thuj. or. sem., lancinating pains, and pains of the joints, Q. M. and E. 60.

Thym. Serp., chronic syphilis (periodical exacerbations). M. and E. 60. Tumors, Q.

Umb. Butazeri, herpes and patches, with lancinating pains, Q. M. & E.

Verbasc., open bubo, Q. m. and z. 14. Reproducing chronic, latent syphil.

Verben. Lah. hb. aut sem., with or without A. Pip. n. (R.) recent or chronic syphilis. M. and E.

Vesp. mel, periodical chronic syphilitic eruption. (c. ? in a man, M. 40. In a female, who had taken the same medicine at the same time, N.)

Vesp. fav., syphilis with gonorrhea. M. 30. Syphilis without gonorrhea. g. N.

Vit. Neg. sem., herpes, Q.

Xanthox. lign., scrotal itching, Q.

Zinci iod. (with oil of almonds) chancres. It was at the same time applied locally. Ulcers on the anus of a boy, Q.

Zinci sulph., syphilis, §. The recovery sometimes did not occur until the third week.

Zinci sulph. A. Iod. (solut. in oil of almonds) chancres, and chronic syphilis. M. and E. (The combination of the two medicines did not prove beneficial.) Zyr. Juj., ulcers of the mouth, and pains, ♀.

TAPE-WORM, v. Worms.

TASTE-MORRID VARIETIES OF,

Allium sat., bitter taste.

Anac. Or., bad taste.

Arg. fulm., bitter taste.

Arum Coloc., bad taste. r.

Bebeerine, bitter-sweet taste. r.

Berber, chitra, bitter taste.

Cariss. Car. fol., bitter taste.

Cass. Kharn. N., bad taste. Bitter taste. r.

Cinnam. fl., bad taste.

Concha fluv., bad taste. P.

Datise, Cann. sem., bitterness in mouth and throat, in the morning.

Deals. Root for Sersum, bad and bitter taste.

Euph. long., bitter taste.

Ferr. sulph. Ind., bad taste.

Gagerming, bitter taste. r.

Geran, prat., bitter taste.

Hermod. d., bitter taste.

Hoya vir., bad taste.

Iod., v. Zinc.

Lacca in gr., bad taste.

Lup. Hum., bitter taste.

Manna Hed. Alh., bitter taste. r.

Menth. pip. (T.) bad taste.

Nardost., sweet taste. P.

Onosm. macr. fl., bad taste.

Ruku t., bitterness in the mouth and throat.

Sarsap., v. Smil. China.

Smil. China A. Sarsap., bitter taste.

Strych. n. vom., bitterness in mouth.

Verbena Lah., bad taste. P.

Zinc. iod., bitterness in mouth. r.

Zyz. Juj., bad taste.

TENESMUS, v. Bowels-irregular action of,

TESTICLES-AFFECTIONS OF THE, as: ATROPHIA (emaciation).

CIRSOCELE OF VARICOCELE (a varicose dilatation of the veins of the spermatic cord).

PARORCHIDIUM (relention or retraction of one or both testes within the inguinal region), &c.

Canab, Ind. Cashm. fl., parorchidium. Gutta percha (solution in chloroform, applied to the retracted testicle) in cirsocele, n.

Iod., atrophy of the testicles. P.

Leuc. ceph. spec., hardness of the tes-

Lini sem., is noxious to the testicles. Tour.

Melil, sem., affections of the testicles. Merc., affections of the testicles and glands.

Opop., acts on the testicles injuriously. The corrective to it is conserve of walnuts, Tohr.

Plat,, sensation of burning and corrosion in the testicles.

Raph. sem., sensation of coldness in the testicles.

Ricini sem., peeled, triturated with milk, and applied, for induration of the testicles. R.

Sabina, parorchidium. P.

Strych. n. som., parorchidium.

THIRST, excessive.

Abri prec. fol., chronic thirst, with giddiness.

Alcanna, thirst (excessive) with fever. 8 times 24.

Aloes succotr., thirst. P.

Alth. fl., thirst. P. G.

Anac. occ., thirst, with sensation of internal burning. r.

Aneth. Sowa, quenching thirst. Tong. Ant. t., thirst with fever, also with burning sensation in the chest.

Arg. fulm., v. Carbo veg.

Ars. sod., thirst with fever, also in affections of the spleen.

Asari rad., thirst in the morning.

Aspar, Halioon sem., thirst.

Bar, nitr., thirst, with sensution of burning in the stomach.

Behen, thirst, in the course of the morning. P.

Berb. Lyc. Res, thirst.

Berthel., thirst, with pain.

Bezoard, an., thirst and heat. R.

Bign. Ind. sem., thirst. F.

Bistort., thirst. P.

Bryon., thirst.

Cann, Ind. sem., thirst, with sensation of burning.

Carbo veg. A. Arg. fulm., thirst.

Cass. al., thirst and heat. 4 times 12,

Thirst and sensation of burning. P. Cass, Fist, pulpa, thirst.

Cass, lign, fol., thirst. P.

Cepa, thirst.

Chenop, a. hb., thirst, with sensation of internal burning.

Chenop, a. sem., excessive thirst.

Coccul., thirst. P.

Commel. nud., thirst. v.

Comp. Zerbabri, thirst. r.

Conv. arg., thirst. P., with fever. c. M. and E.

Cost. Ar., thirst with fever, of one year's duration.

Creos., thirst. P.

Cucum, ut., thirst. Tour.

Cucurb. Citr., thirst. Tonr.

Cucurb. Lag., thirst. Tour.

Cup, sulph., thirst, with perspiration, also with dyspnæs.

Curc. Zed., thirst in cough. r. c. w.

Cyc. rev. sem., thirst.

Cyn. Dub, thirst.

Duct. nucl., thirst, with acute eruptions, 4 times 12.

Daph. Sunnerkat, thirst.

Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., thirst at night, with dryness of the tongue. M. & E. or 4 times.

Dat. Stram. fl., thirst, with loss of appetite.

Deals. Root for Sersum, thirst, with dryness of the throat.

Deals. Root for Torkee, thirst, with dryness of the tongue.

Delph. Ghafes fl., thirst. r.

Elat., thirst. G. N.

Embryopt, glut. fol., thirst.

Euph, long., thirst. r.

Euph, ten., thirst, P. G.

Euphras., thirst.

Fagon, Ar., thirst, Tohr.

Ferri sulph. Ind., thirst, with fever.

Fic. Ind. succ., thirst. P.

Fumar., thirst. r. c. M. and E.

Fung. ign, thirst.

Ger. nod., thirst. P.

Granat. Pun. succ., thirst. r. Tohr.

Gyps. Zernik goudenti, thirst. P.

Hemid. Ind., thirst, with sensation of internal burning.

Holarth. pub., thirst. P.

Iod., thirst.

Ipom. cær., thirst. P.

Ipom. cusp., thirst. P.

Jal. Conv., thirst. P.

Jun. bacc., thirst. P.

Kali ferrocyan., thirst. P. G. M. and E.

Kali hydriod., thirst.

Kunkolmirch, thirst, with diarrhea.

Lacca in gr., thirst, with sensation of internal burning.

Lamin, sacch., thirst.

Ledum pal., thirst, P.

Locust., thirst. P. G.

Lupul. Hum., thirst. 4 times.

Mameera Khutai, thirst, with eye-affections.

Marant. fac., thirst.

Merc, dulc., thirst.

Merc. fulm., thirst.

Methon. glor., thirst, with vomiting.

Thirst, and dryness of the throat at night. p.

Mezer., thirst.

Mimom. Pud. sem., thirst. P.

Myrob. Beller., thirst, with salivation.

Myrob. Embl., thirst.

Myrob. n., thirst.

Myrrh. gummi, thirst. P.

Nard., thirst at night. r.

Nelumb. spec. fl., thirst.

Nerium ant., thirst. P.

Op, mur. ac., thirst, with fever.

Pastinaca Secacul, thirst. P.

Picrorrh. kurrooa, thirst, with fever.

Piscin., thirst. P. G.

Pist. put., thirst. Tons.

Port. Oler. sem., thirst, and red urine, also with dysury. 3 times 21.

Prunum, thirst. TOHP. (r. Mat. Med.)

Psyll. sem., thirst.

Rhus Tox., thirst. P.

Rosar. rubr. sem., thirst.

Rubia Munj., thirst. P.

Santal. rubr., thirst.

Sapii Ind. nucl. cort., thirst. P.

Scammon., thirst. Tohr.

Scorpion., thirst. P.

Sebest., thirst.

Sep. ossa, thirst, with fever.

Sep. succ., thirst. M. and E.

Serp. exuv., thirst. P. G.

Squilla mar., thirst. r.

Stalact., thirst. P.

Strychn. n. vom., thirst.

Sulph., thirst. r.

Tamarind., thirst.

Tigrin., thirst. P.

Trianth. pent, n., thirst. r. Tribul. terr., thirst.

Vespar. mel, thirst, with heat and burning.

Vitex Neg., thirst.

Xanthox. fruct., thirst. P.

Zingib. rec., thirst.

THROAT—DISORDERS OF THE, v. Affections of the throat,

TONGUE-DISORDERS OF THE, v. Affections of the throat, &c.

TOOTHACHE; GUMS AND CHEEKBONES

-AFFECTIONS OF, SCURVY, (fetid
ulceration of the mouth, or stomacace)
&c.

Acac. sem., rheumatic pain in the teeth and face.

Acuc. suce., rheumatic scorbutic toothache, with swelling of the cheek.

Acanth. Ootungun, toothache.

Achyr, asp., toothache.

Agar. a., carious toothache. G. N.

Ajuga Deals., inflammation of the gums. P.

Ajuga dec., inflammation of gums. r. a. Pain in the cheek-bone so as to render mastication impossible. r.

Altern, sess., carious toothache, even with bleeding. P. G.

Alth. rad., with vinegar, in toothache, as a gargle for the mouth. R.

Amaranth. cr. sem., rheumatic tooth-

Ammon, gummi, bleeding from the gums.

Ammon. mur., v. Calc.

Areca Cat., v. Piper Betle.

Argem. Mex. sem., sensation of roughness of the teeth, and bleeding from the gums. r. c. (Carious toothache. N.) Arg. fulm., catarrhal, rheumatic toothache.

Arg. nitric. f., toothache.

Armor., carious toothache, 4 times 12, Scurvy. Toothache on one side. r. (Rheumatic. N.)

Arn. (R.) toothache, r. (Fistula from extraction of a tooth. N.)

Ars., v. Carbo. v.

Ars. pot. nitr., toothache. P.

Asa f., caries of teeth. Tony.

Asphalt, Pers., looseness of the teeth. P.

Aternee, dental fistula. Internal abscess about a tooth. r. (Carious toothache. N.)

Aur. n. mur., pain of the teeth, with tingling in the ears.

Bar. ac., dental fistula. Periodical dental abscess. Toothache, with swelling of the cheek. r.

Barringt. ac., bleeding from the gums, in Q. P.

Bassia lat., toothache, on one side. r. Bdell., carious toothache. c. N.

Bellad, extr., toothache, with abdominal pain. Rheumatic toothache (of five days standing). 12 times. (v. Kali sulph.)

Berb. Lyc., rheumatic toothache.

Bismuthi mag., toothache.

Bolus Arm. (with honey) for affections of the gums. R.

Borax, rheumatic toothache.

Buten fr. f., swelling of the gums.

Calam. lap., dental fistula, produced by the extraction of a tooth, M. 30., at once ameliorated, and, when repeated, accomplished the cure.

Calam. ar., application in caries. w. Calambo, lancinating pain in the

teeth. r.

Cake v., mixed with sal-ammoniae in equal parts, (the two being previously powdered separately,) and applied immediately, is said to be preferable in different pains of the teeth to volatile alkali, which necessarily must be developed locally.

Cannab. Ind., v. Churrus.

Canthar, rheumatic toothache. P. G. Perhaps Meloë Telini of Hindostan, or Cantharidine proves still more beneficial?

Cappar. spin., rheumatic toothache.

Capsic, sem., carious toothache. r. g., also with swelling of the cheek. 4 times 28. (12 times N.)

Carbo an., loosening of teeth. R.

Carbo veg., loosening of teeth.

A. Ars., toothache with bleeding of the gums.

Carniol. u., toothache. p. c. Loosening of the teeth.

Carpes. rac., loosening, with falling out of the teeth.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, carious toothache. 12 times.

Catechu, spongy gums. R.

Cedrela Toona, toothache, with looseness of the teeth, also with inflammatory swellings about them, and bleeding from the gums. 4 times 2S. (Carious toothache. N.) This decoction is a gargle for the mouth. R.)

Celastr. pan., loosening with falling out of the teeth.

Chelid., v. Merc.

Chin, sulph., rheumatic toothache.

Churrus, rheumatic toothache. The application in carious toothache. (?) Cichor, rad., toothache, v.

Clemat. er., toothache with looseness of the teeth. Carious toothache. c. m. and m. 30.

Cleom. p. hb., scorbutic affections of the gums. r. o. (the seed N.) Clerod. inf., toothache on one side, inflamed and rheumatic, with bleeding from the nose. Toothache, r. Rheumatic toothache. a. N. (Carious. N.)

Cocos nux, roughness of teeth, as if by acids. P.

Coffea Ar., toothache.

Commel, nud., looseness of the teeth and bleeding. P.

Conium, scorbutic affection of the gums, with loosening and falling out of the teeth. Toothache and headache, on one side.

Convolv. arg., looseness of the teeth.
M. and E. 60.

Corall, r. u. (washed, dried, and applied) looseness of teeth. R.

Costus n. Cashm., rheumatic toothache.

Creos., in toothache, from caries, the application. R.

Croton T., toothache from caries.
4 times 12. (12 times. N.)

Crustac. makee roodenn, pain of a tooth. P.

Cupress. fol., strengthening the gums. Tohr.

Cupress. nux, inflammatory toothache, with swelling of the check. P. c. Rheumatic toothache, with fever. c. N. Carious toothache. M. & E. 60. (4 times 12. N.)

Cup. amm., toothache and bleeding from the gums. r.

Cup. sulph., toothache and looseness of the teeth. r.

Curc. longa, rheumatic toothache on one side. 12 times.

Cyn. Dub, rheumatic toothache.

Cyp. long., toothsche. Scorbutie inflammation of the gums.

Daph. Sunnerkat, toothache.

Daron., toothache (when enting or

drinking). 4 times 28. Toothache and gum-boils. P.

Datisc. Cannab. rad. cort., rheumatic toothache. g. N., with looseness of the teeth, and with spinal pain. g.

Datisc. Cann. sem., toothache. P.

Dat. Stram. fol., carious toothache, a recurrence. r.

Deals. Root for Sersum, carious toothache. 4 times 12.

Delphin. paucif., rheumatic toothache, 4 times 28. External dental fistula. M. and E. 30.

Eben., toothache. P.

Elat., toothache. P.

Eleagn, ang., toothache.

Eug. Jambol. (R.) inflammation of the gums. v.

Euph, gummi, loss of teeth. P. Tonr.

Euph. long., painful dental abscess.

Euphr., toothache. Decay of teeth.

Evole., toothache.

Fagon. Ar., rheumatic toothache.

Ficus Ind., nervous toothache.

Fici Car. sem., pains, from inflammation of mouth, teeth and gums. r.

Gagerming, toothache.

Galeanism., take a piece of sheet-zinc, about the size of a sixpence, and a piece of silver—say a shilling; and place one on each side of the defective tooth, but so that the two metals may touch at one point; in a few minutes the pain will cease. R.

Geran. nod., toothache, with Q.

Genm el., toothache, P. G. N.

Gossyp. sem., toothache, with looseseness of the teeth.

Graph., toothache, and bleeding from the guma, r.

Guil. Bond., falling out of the teeth.
Dental fistula. ♀.

Gyps. Seiselajit, toothache, with

swelling of the cheek. (Done every quarter of an hour.)

Haroontootia, toothache, and pains of the arm. P.

Hermod. am., toothache. Tong.

Hollow, pill, sol., bleeding from the gums.

Inula Hel., foulness of the gums.

Iod., (ol. solut.) foulness of mouth and gums. (v. Merc, and Zinc.)

Ipom. cusp., bleeding from the gums. v.

Jal. mir, rad., external dental fistula (palliative).

Jugl, nux, swelling of the gums.

Junip. bacc., foulness of the mouth and gums.

Kaliakand, looseness and pain of the teeth. P.

Kali bichrom., pain of the incisor teeth. g.

Kali sulph. A. Bell., inflammatory swellings of tooth and cheeks, with pains in the eyes and temples. 3 times.

Lactucæ sat. sem., affections of tooth.

Lactucar., rheumatic toothache. The
application in caries (?)

Lamin. sach., pain of the gums, with soreness of the mouth.

Led, pal. ('R.) carious toothache. r.
Lepid, sat, sem., rheumatic tooth, and headache. r.

Lich. od., rheumatic and carious toothache. 4 times 12, or M. and E. 14.

Litharg. v. Mat. Med. Guia.

Lupin, a., toothache, P.

Lyc. hb., bleeding from the gums, Q. §.

Magn. carb., carious toothache. Dental fistula, with looseness and pain
of the teeth. (R.) Looseness of
teeth. v.

Magnet. lap., painful bleeding from the gums. a. Mang.carb., erratic toothache. 4 times 12. (Carious toothache. M. & E. 14. N.)

Manna Cal., toothache.

Manna Hed. Alh., rheumatic toothache. r.

Marrub. a., scurvy.

Meliæ semp. fol., the powder used as an errhine in difficult dentition. n.

Melia semp. sem., strengthening the gums, if used as a dentifrice. Tour.

Melil. sem., rheumatic toothache, with ulceration of the tongue.

Meloë Telini, v. Cantharides.

Menisp. gl. fec., toothache. r.

Merc. dulc. A. Chelid., bleeding from the gums. P. (v. Myrobal.)

Mera, subl., corr. A. Iod., carious toothache. P.

Merc. viv., toothache, with affections of one side of the head, swelling, and fever. (One dose was quite sufficient.)

Methon, glor., bleeding of the gums, with yellowish discoloration of the white of the eye, &c.

Mezer., carious toothache. P.

Millefol. rad. appl., toothache, with rheumatic affections of the gums, in Cashmere. B.

Mimosa abst., external dental fistula.

Toothache. P.

Mimos. Pud. sem., toothache, recurrence of, P. G.

Moring. Soh, gummi (R.) ap_xlied with cotton in carious toothache, often repeated, according to circumstances. Oxal. ac. removes the subsequent sensation of roughness of the tooth,

Moring. Soh. sem., pain of the teeth and temples. (Toothache and spinal pain. N.)

Mulged, rap. fol., dental fistula. Pe-

riodical abscess of tooth. Tooth-ache, P.

Muniai, v. Asphalt. Pers.

Mutella Antig., external fistula of a tooth.

Myrob, Embl., toothache and ulcers of the fauces, in Q. r.

Myrob, n. A. Merc. d., offensive smell from the teeth. (v. Serp. exus.)

Nardost., sensation of roughness of the teeth, as by acids. Toothacke from caries, with and without swelling of the cheek. 4 times 12. (12 times. N.)

Nitrum, scurvy. B.

Nitric. ac. (application) carious toothache. R.

Ocim. a., scorbutic toothache.

Olib. Ind., looseness of the teeth.

Onosm, macr. fl., bleedings from the gums, with stomach disorder.

Onosm, macr. rad., toothache, with looseness of the teeth, &c.

Op. pur., toothache, with fever. Bleeding from the gums. r.

Opop., used as a dentifrice, prevents the progress of caries of teeth. Tour.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) inflammation of the gums. r.

Oxal. ac., sensation of roughness of the teeth, as if by acids.

Pastinaca Secacul, recurrent fistula of tooth. Rheumatic pain of the teeth, face, and also generally.

Petrol., looseness of the teeth, in Q. Phosph. mel, bleeding from the gums. Phosph. sodæ, tooth, and headache. P. Phosph. tereb. ol., bleeding from the

gums, r.

Picrorrh. Kurrooa, fever from den-

tition.

Pip. a., bleeding from the gums, r.

Pip. Betle fol. comp., strengthening
the gums, n. (r. Mat. Med.)

Pip. long., bleeding from the gums. c. Paonis corall., dental fistula.

Polyg. meer., toothache. P. G. M., with looseness of the teeth. G.

Polyp. Schour, rheumatic toothache. r. c.

Portul. sem., foulness of the mouth.
Puls., toothache. r. c.

Pum. lap., toothache, with bleeding and itching of the gums.

Quere. cort., toothache. Sourvy.

Ran. lan. rad., rheumatic toothache.

Rhus Cor., strengthening the gums (as a dentifrice). B.

Seliz Ægypt., inflammation of the gums, Q.

Salv. off., abscesses of the gums.

Sandar., scurvy.

Sapii Ind. nuc. cort., pain of the teeth and temples.

Sarsap., v. Sil.

Sanifr. Peshant, toothache from caries. 12 times.

Sec. corn., scurvy.

Sedum crass., looseness of the teeth, with Q. To rub the root on the affected part, is said to relieve toothache from caries or rheumatism. A Cashmerean remedy.

Senec. mus., grinding of the teeth.

Sep. succ., toothache. Bleeding from a tooth.

Serp. exw., acute inflammation of the gums. Toothache. G. N.

Serp. ex. amm. mur. (comp.) inflammation of teeth, lips and tongue. P.

Serp. ex. A. Myrob. n., loosening and bleeding of the teeth, with Q.

Sil. A. Sars., toothache. P.

Sisymbr. Soph., looseness of the teeth. Sol. Jacqu. fruct., inflammation of the

gums. Toothache from caries. Dose every half-hour. 12. Bleeding from the gums. r.

Sol. Jacqu. rad., looseness of the teeth. Sol. tuber., scurvy. R.

Stann., toothache from caries. Toothache, with bleeding from the gums. (I. sol.)

Staph., toothsche and facial pain.
Caries of the teeth. Slight bleeding from the gums. Foulness of the mouth and gums. Excrescences on the gums.

Strychn., caries. r. Tooth, and headache. r.

Strychn. f. St. Ign., rheumatic toothache. r.o. Toothache from caries.c.w. Looseness of the teeth. r.

Strych. n. vom., toothache. P.

Tak., bleeding from the gum.

Thym., rheumatic toothache.

Tigrin., bleeding from the gum. c. N.

Trianth. pent. s., toothache and looseness of the teeth. P.

Umb. Butazeri, toothache from caries. c. Caries of the cheek-bone. (Rheumatic toothache. 12 times. N.)
Urtic. dioic. fl., catarrhal toothache.

Urt. dioic. rad. cort., catarrhal, rheumatic toothache.

Verbase., sensation of roughness of the teeth, with catarrh.

Verben. Lah. hb., toothache from caries. g. (rheumatic. N.)

Vesp. mel, bleeding from the gums, with herpes.

Viol. conf., difficult deglutition, with diarrhœa, &c.

Vit. Neg. fol., toothache from caries. G. N.
Vit. Neg. sem., toothache, with vesicles
in the mouth.

Xanthox. cort., toothache. P. The fine branches are used as toothbrushes, and strengthen the gums. R.

Zinc. iod., rheumatic toothache.

12 times.

Zinc, sulph., toothache. P.

Lyz. Juj., roughness of the teeth, as from acid. P.

TREMBLING (TREMOR).

Acac. sem., trembling.

Ambra gr., trembling. G. N.

Anac, or., trembling.

Angust, cort., trembling of the feet, with swelling and arthritis.

Argem. Mex. sem., trembling of the hands. P.

Arsen., trembling.

Calotr. gig., trembling. o. N.

Coccul., trembling of the head.

Coff. Arab., trembling.

Cupress. nux, trembling of hands.
(Trembling, with palsy. N.)

Cuprum, trembling of the head.

Daron., general tremor. o. N. Trembling of the hands. P.

Filix m., trembling. G. N.

Gagerming, trembling. a.

Guil. Bond., trembling of the hands.

Harm, Ruta, trembling.

Hermod., trembling. G. N.

Led. pal., trembling. P. G. N.

Lepor. sangvis, trembling. Tour.

Mecc. bals., trembling. Tohr.

Melandr. tr., trembling.

Meliæ Azed. fol., trembling. M.

Momord. Gugervel, tremors, with shivering and fever. (Trembling, with general burning. N.)

Nardost., trembling.

Opopanax, tremors. Tohr.

Phall.. escul., trembling of the hands. P.

Phys. Alkekengi, tremor.

Plant. maj. trembling of the hands, with pricking pain.

Pyrethr., tremor. Tohr.

Rhus Tox., trembling of arms and fingers.

Sabad., trembling.

Sale. off., trembling of the hands with cough, &c. (General trembling. N.) Tabac., trembling of the hands and feet. (General tremor. N.)

Thujæ or. sem., trembling of the feet, with general insensibility.

Tigrin., tremor. G., also increasing. (?)
Trichos. palm., trembling of the head,
and general trembling. (Trembling,
with palsy. N.)

Valer, syle,, tremor and shivering, with sensation of internal heat. Verbase,, trembling of the hands.

TROPICAL DISEASES, v. Skin-diseases.
TUBERCLES, v. Glands—diseases of,
TUMORS, v. Glands—diseases of,
TYMPANITIS, v. Flatulency, &c.
TYPHUS, v. Fever.

Ulcers; as suppuration, ichor and serous effusion, caries, ozena (nasal ulcer, with offension exampl), panaritium (whitlow), &c.

Abelm. mosc. sem., ulceration of the corners of the mouth. P.

Abr. prec. sem., suppuration.

Amm. mur., v. Serp. exuv.

Anac. occ., ameliorating suppurations

Anac. or., whitlow. P.

Anag. car., suppressing the suppuration in gonorrhœa.

Angust. cort., nasal ulceration. v.

Ant. t., serous effusion, especially in

Ant. t., serous effusion, especially in the joints. R.

Areca Cat. nux a., ulcer of the foot.

4 times 12.

Areca Cat, nux n., fistulous ulcers of the hip.

Argem. Mex. sem., dental fistula.

Arg. nitric. f., cauterisation for internal nasal ulcers. R.

Arn. ('R.) fistul, ulceration of the hose.

Arsen., crust or soreness on the mouth, after fever. Facial cancer. Cancer of stomach. (Every other day, or every third day, a dose) Ulcers, with burning sensation. Nasal ulcer. M. 15.

Asa f., thin, ichorous pus, of offensive smell.

Fistula of the kidney.

sides of a dental fistula. Suppura-

Auriphym. r., herpetic ulceration.

Balausta, ulcer of the mouth and

Ber. ec., improving unhealthy suppurations, and arresting the healthy.

Bdell., uleer of the ear. Aggravating (?) the suppuration in gonorrhoea.

Beleavine, ulceration of the soles, after

Behen, ulceration of the bridge of the nose and upper lip, in Q. P.

Berb. Lyc., ulcers.

Berb. Lyc. Res, stopping discharges.
Bistoria, ulcer of the lungs. Chronic ulcers. Tour.

Blum. aur. kb., suppuration in gonorr-

Bosista, ulcer of the mouth, and caries of tooth.

But. fr. gummi, suppuration in gonorrhom.

Caler.gig., suppurations. Gangrenous ulcer (application of the leaves) R. Cale v., ulcer of the toes (from ex-

ternal violence) R. Cann. Ind., cancer. R.

Coun. Ind. sem., ulceration of the corners of the mouth. P.

Canth., gangrenous, foul ulcers. When burned, administered for affections of nails. TOHE.

Carbo v., slightly bleeding ulcers, of

offensive smell, with burning sentetion and acrid ichor.

Carpobals., suppuration. Tohr.

Casear., v. Children—diseases of,

Caps. Abs. sem., ulcer of throat, in Q.P.
Cass. al., suppurating eruptions.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, fistulous ulcer in the perinæum, after lithotomy. External dental fistula. 4 since 28. Ulcer of the toes. M. and M.

Cass. Fist. sem., ulcer of the soles of Indian lepers.

Cauter. act., malignant ulcers. Vesicovaginal fistula, repeated application. Celast. pan., ulcer of the nose and fauces, with offensive perspiration. m. and m.

Chel. maj., fistula in the hepatic region.

Cherayta, cancerous ulceration on the foot.

Cich. sem., nasal ulceration.

Cic., scrofulous ulceration of the face.
Cinnab., six drachms, with four drachms wax made into a candle, and every evening a third-part burned below the navel, on three consecutive days, is said to cause purging, and to cure all kinds of ulcers, without provoking salivation.

Cleom. p. sem., endemic (peculiar to a place or people) ulcers, lasting for years.

Cocc. men., fistula of the chest. At the same time the Styptic, mentioned in the following pages of this article, was applied externally.

Coloc. sem., v. Serp. exuv.

Conium, painful cancerous ulcers.

Copair. bals., fistulous ulcer of the chest. Chorchor. frut., fistulous ulcers of the hip, also on the shin. (Every other day.) Ulceration of the toes in Indian leprosy.

Corn. c. a. u., muco-purulent stools.

Corn. c. ros., lachrymal fistula. M. Suppurations of long duration.

Cost. n. Cashm., fistulous ulcer on the penis, with gonorrhea. 4 times 28.

Cotyl. lac., suppuration in chancre. Whitlow with insensibility.

Crat. Marm., external ulcer on the nose. Fistula of the anus, Q.

Crees., atonic, slightly bleeding, gangrenous ulcers, Q. Ulcer of the lungs. Caries.

Croc. sat., pustule which, yearly at the time of moulting, forms on the hinder part of the bodies of birds, and often causes their death, if it does not spontaneously open, or is not carefully punctured by a needle. To prevent this, some bits of saffron are put into their drinking-water. R.

Crot. T., ulcer, Q.

Cup. ac., ozæna,

Cup. amm., ulcer of the soles.

Cup. carb., chronic ulcers. Fistula in the side of the chest.

Cuscuta, ulcers of mouth and nose, in fever, r. Chronic ulcers, with burning sensation of the feet.

Cyper. long., cancer. Ulcers of the mouth. Ozæna. Ulcer of the feet, ♀. Improving unhealthy suppuration. Tony.

Daph. Sunnerkat, phagedenic ulceration.

Darou., ulcer on the shin, from a blow. M.

Datise. Cann. vad. cort., caries.

Datise. Cann. sem., scrotal fistula Q. Deals. Root for fever, periodical ulcers of the soles of the feet.

Deals. Root for Fistula, caries. Suppuration of long duration.

Delphin, paucif., external dental fistula. Fistulous ulcer of foot. ♀. Fistula of the anus. r. Delph. Ghafes suce., nasal ulcer. P. Digit. p., suppuration, Q.

Dolich. pr., humid ulcers.

Dolich. pr. faba, painful ulcers on the front and back of the body.

Dulcam., ulcer on the hip, in paralysis of sensation.

Embryopt, gl. rad, cort., fistula of the anus.

Euph. epith., caries.

Euphras., ulcers.

Evolvul., ulcer of the anus

Ferr., cancerous ulcer.

Fic. Car. sem., dental fistula.

Filix mas, acrid serous effusion.

Fanic. rad., scrotal ulcer, also Q. Gagerming, ulcers, endemic.

Ulcers of the feet, Q.

Galanga, caries.

Galvan., malignant ulcers. (Application.)

Garden. dum., hereditary nasal ulceration. (R. sol. Every other day 20.) Fistula of the bladder and scrotum, Q. Suppurations improving. Scrous effusion.

Geran, prat., ulcer of the hand, Q.

Glinus dict., nasal ulceration.

Gmelia As., ulcers of the mouth, r., Gossyp., old cotton, moistened, and applied on a whitlow, caused, in a short time, its bursting.

Gossyp. sem., ulcers of the anus, with prolapsus ani.

Grew. As. (T.) ulcer of the chest or lungs, with offensive expectoration.

Guaj. gummi, foul ulcers.

Guiland. Bond., suppurations improving and stopping.

Harm, Ruta, ulcers of the foot.

Hemid., v. Smil. China.

Heracl, div., caries.

Hibisc. Tr. fet., caries.

199

Hossen Jussif, anal ulcer.

Hoys vir., ulceration of nose & mouth.

Hyssop., ulcers in the mouth and on
the root of the penis, in Q. P.

Indig., whitlow (applied as solution). R.

(v. Gossyp.)

Iod., v. Merc. & Rhoum

Ipom. cusp., lachrymal fistula.

Jalapa mir., external dental fistula.

Jatropha Curc., ulceration of nose and mouth.

Jugland. reg. fol. (R.) chronic ulcers.
(Application.) R.

Junip. bacc., ozema. Cancer (applied as powder). Tohr.

Kaliakand, ozena. Painful ulceration of the fauces. M. and E.

Kali hydroc., ulcers of the throat, §. Q. Kali oxym., burning, cancerous ulcers. Kali sulph., whitlow. Suppurations of all kinds.

Keikeila, whitlow.

Kunkolmirch, anal ulcers, Q.

Lacca in gr., whitlow. P.

Lacca in tab., ozena.

Lactuc. succ., fistulous ulcer, in the perinseum. P.

Lamin. sacch., ichorous, scrofulous ulcers, even in horses.

Lawson. in., ulcers of the toes, with Indian leprosy.

Lont. sat., ulcers, with Indian leprosy.

Fistula of the chest. Caries.

Cancer. P. Tohp.

Lepid. sat. sem., fistulous ulcer of the hip-joint. M. and E. 60.

Leporin., fistula of the anus. Cancerous ulcer.

Leucas ceph., ulcers of the rectum. o.n. Lithanthr., ulcers of the mouth. P.

Lupin. a., herpetic ulcers on the feet.

M. and B. 14.

Lup. Hum., scrofulous ulcers. Ulceration of the thyroid. Lycop. Ab., cancer of the stomach.
Whitlow. P.

Lycop. sem., caries.

Magn. carb. v. Suloh.

Major., scrotal fistula. M. 40. Purulent discharge, in gonorrhea.

Malva, ulcers of the kidneys and bladder. TOHP.

Manna Teeghul, ulcers of the feet, Q.

Marrub. a., expectoration of pus and
mucus.

Mecc. bals., ulceration of the lungs.

Melandr. tr., ulcers of lepers, in India.

Melies Azed. fol., burning, phagedenic, fistulous ulcer on the foot. Application of the powder for foul, painful ulcers a.

Meliæ semp. sem., scrofulous ulcers.

Melong. sem., suppuration of boils.

Month. p. (K.) ulcers of the fauces. p. Mercurialia, suppuration in inflamed external and internal parts, with a predisposition to it.

Merc. dulc., bleeding ulceration of the toes. M. 30.

Merc. iod., ulceration of the bladder. r. Methon. gl., ulceration of the soles of lepers, in India.

Mezer., ozena, Q.

Millefol., lachrymal fistula.

Mimos. Pud. siliq., ozæna.

Momord. Gugervel, ozena.

Moring. Soh. rad., ulcers, Q.

Muriat. ac., ulcers of the mouth. Ulcers and vesicles on the tongue.

Myrrh. gummi, foul ulcers. Caries. M. and E. 60.

Myrob. Embl., fistula. Lachrymal fistula. Scrotal ulcers, Q. M. & z. 60. Myrob. n., suppuration, Q. on the anus.

Myrt. barr., purulent discharge, in gonorrhæa.

Narc. bulb, lachrymal-nasal fistula.

Nardost., suppurations. Serous effusions.

Natr. m., hang-nails.

Neiumb. spec. fl., lachrymal-nasal fistula.

Nepet, salv. Ab., ozrena.

Norium ant., ulcers, Q. M. and E.

Nigella sat. sem., fistula of the bladder, after lithotomy.

Nitric. ac., ulcers, Q. on the mouth, or on the scrotum.

Numul. Shudnuj, corneal ulcers. Stimulating suppuration.

Onosm. macr. rad., ulcers.

Opop., unhealthy ichor.

Oxal. amm., purulent discharge, in gonorrhœa.

Oxal, corn., ozæna.

Pastinaca Secacul, ozena. Dental fistula. Ulcers of the feet.

Pavia, fistulous ulcer of the chest.

Persic. nucl., fistulous ulcer of the anus, Q. Ulcer of the bladder. 12 times.

Phosph., ozama.

Phosph. mel, v. Females-diseases of,

Phosph. sodæ, fistula of the chest.

Phys. Alkekengi, ulcer of the bladder, in Indian leprosy. P.

Phys. flex. sem., fistula of the anus.
Pierrh. kurroon, caries. Ulcers of the joints.

Piscin., ulcers of the nose & throat. r.

Plant. maj., scrofulous ulcers, also φ.

Pæonia corall., ulcer, after a fall.

Polyg. linifol., whitlow. P. Ulcer of the soles. P.

Polyp. macr., ulcer, Q.

Pumic. lap., fistulous ulcer of the spine. M. 15.

Quere. cort. dec., atonic ulcers of the feet, and varicose ulcers. z. (Used as a lotion, and the powder to be sprinkled.) Ranunc, lan. A., ulcers.

Rheum, ulcer of the sole, from a sting in the foot.

Rheum, A. Iod., cancerous ulcer.

Rhus Cor., fistula of the kidney.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, ozwna,

Rhus Toxic., lachrymal fistula. Hangnails.

Sahansebed, nasal ulcers. r.

Sale. off., suppurations.

Sapind, emarg., purulent discharge, in gonorrhœa.

Surcoc., fistulous ulcer, after an inflammation of the throat. M. 30. Caries. M. 30. Ulcers (applied with honey). Tohr.

Sars. A. Smil. China, caries, with general pains. M. and E.

Saxifr. Peshant, caries (application). R.

Scorp., corneal ulcer. Ozena.

Scorp, carb. (R.) urinary fistulous sore. Sclen., suppurations. Fistulous, pha-

gedenic ulcers.
Senec. Jacquem., anal fistula.

Sep, succ., whitlow.

Serp. ex., dental fistula. r. c. Fetid ulcer, from a dog's bite; at the same time ol. serp. ex. was applied locally. Acrid, corrosive ichor. In combination with Ammon. mur., caries. A. Arsen., fistulous caries, with burning sensation.

A. Coloc. sem., oziena.

a. Thuja, carious ulcer, with Ind. leprosy.

Sil., lachrymal fistula. P. G. Herpetic ulcer. Suppurations of every kind. Periodical ulcers. Whitlow. Cancer of the chest. Herpes crustaces on the shin. Q. (π. 3.) m. 16. Affections of nails; soft, curved, cracked nails. (30th dilution.) π.

Smalt., ozena.



Smil, China A. Hemid., ozuna, (v. Sarsap.)

Solan, n., suppuration.

Spong. u., external ulcers of the ears.

Stann., lachrymal fistula. Hang-nails.

Staphisagr., fistula of the rectum. Fistulous ulcer on the back. P. Suppuration of the bladder and bowels.

Torf.

Stach. Ar., ulceration of the sole, after a sword-cut.

Strych. n. vom., ulcer of the soles.

Styloph. Nep. rad., caries.

Stypticum. Alum, sulphates of copper and zinc, equal parts, pounded and fused, and kept for use. was formerly one of my principal remedies, which I administered externally (with or without the addition of camphor, opium, &c.) dissolved in rose-water. I used it in inflammations of the eyes as a collyrium, as also for injections in discharges from the ear, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. I also applied it in substance as an impalpable powder in chronic affections of the eyes, suppurating wounds, ulcers, herpes, &c.

Sulph. citr., hang-nails. With magnesia (administered in large doses) anal fistula. 8.

Tale. a., ulcers of the nose, and ears.

Itching herpetic ulcers on the feet.

Tarax., ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat. P. Ulcers of the feet, ♀.

Thym. Serp., caries. Discharge of blood and pus in fistula of the chest.

Ottram., cancerous and other ulcers, even caries (applied internally and locally, after having been triturated with sugar).

Umbell. But a z e r i, carious ulcers of the cheek-bone. Vaccin., ulcers, Q. Ulcer (like from small-pox) in the face.

Verbasc., fistula of the cheek.

Verbena Lah., whitlow. Anal fistula.
Vespar. fav., cancerous phagedenic nasal ulcer. In endemic ulcers (lasting for years) the application of its charcoal. R.

Vitex Neg., nasal ulcer. P. G. Ozæna.
Xanthozyl. arom. sem., fistula of the fauces, with arthritis.

Zinc., irritable ulcer, Q. Nasal ulcer. Anal ulcer, Q.

Zinci chlor. (sol, appl.) chronic ulcers. Scirrhus. Noli me tangere (malignant tubercle on the face), &c. Applied with gypsum to cancerous ulcers. R.

Zinci sulph., lympatic, purulent and bloody discharges.

Zyz. Jujub., anal fistula. Ulcers of joints.

URINARY DISORDERS, AS :

DIABETES (morbidly increased discharge of urine).

DIURESIS (abundant secretion of urine, without morbid affection).

DYSURY (difficulty of voiding urine).

HÆMATURIA (bloody urine).

ISCHURY (retention of urine), and also: diuretics (remedies promoting the flow of urine), WITH SOME OTHER DISEASES OF KID-NEY AND BLADDER.

Abelm. mosc. sem., dysury.

Acae, sem., scalding urine, P.

Acanthac. Ootungun, dysury and tenesmus, with inflation.

Achyr. asp. sem., increased discharge of clear urine.

Agar. a., profuse micturition (discharge of urine) at night, M. and E. Ajouain, dysury. Diuretic. Tonr. Aleaana, dysury. r. (applied on a sore place).

Allium sat., red urine.

Alth. fl., diuresis with indigestion.

Amaranth. Soliara, dysury, in Q. P.

Amm. gummi, dysury. P. c. Red urine with spinal pain.

Amyd, dulc., scalding urine with dysury. (Almond emulsion).

Amygd. am., dysury. Diuretic.

Anac. Or., redness of urine. Incontinence of urine. M. and E.

Aneth. Sowa, diuretic. Tour.

Ant. tart., redness and scalding of urine, with fever.

Apii rad., hæmaturia.

Apis mellif., ischury. (Two or three dried bees administered with some wine.) B.

Araneum, hæmaturia.

Argem. Mex. sem., urine white (like milk). P.

Arg. nitric. f., scalding, muco-purulent urine, which can be drawn out, like a thread.

Armor., hæmaturia. p. o. (Doses every third hour.)

Arnica (**R**) discharge of matter and blood with urine.

Arsen., v. Smil. China, & Vesp. fav.

Arsen. pot., dysury, with scalding, Q.

Arsen. sod., frequent micturition, with faintings, in old men.

Arum camp., scalding urine. P. 6. 12 times.

Arum Coloc., hæmaturia. Dysury, with redness of the urine.

Aspar. Halloon sem., incontinence of urine. Ischury, with costiveness.

Asphalt. Pers., weakness of the bladder (frequent micturition).

Asphalt. Selajit, incontinence of

urine. Diuresis when cold, and dysury when hot.

Astetat, discharge of blood with urine and stools. Dysury with hamaturia. r.

Aternee, dysury. Hematuris, in injury from a fall.

Aur. nitro-m., ischury. Scalding urine, with gonorrhea. Redness of urine.r.

Aur. nitro-salamm., lancinating pains on voiding the urine, with gleet. Ischury from stone in the bladder (a single dose had been administered after Laws. in.)

Baryt. ac. (I. sol.) diuresis in old men. Baryt. carb., dysury from stone in the bladder.

Bellad., incontinence of urine. Spasmodic ischury. (Local application, as also injections.) 8.

Berthel., hæmaturia, in Q. P.

Bezoard, an., dysury. 8 times 24.

Bign. Ind. sem., hæmaturia. P. c.

Bistorta, hæmaturia. P.

Bombac, hept. gummi, excessive micturition, with incontinence of uring.

Buteæ fr. fl., itching from stone in the bladder. Diuretic. Tour.

Butee fr. sem., hæmaturia. P.

Calcar, carb., redness of urine. r. a. Dysury.

Calumb. rad., scalding and redness of urine, with dysury. P.

Caloph. inoph., diuretic. n.

Camph., micturition in sleep, (incontinence of urine when in bed).

Dysury. P. M. and E. Administered with almonds, hemp seed, opium and sugar, in the form of emulsion, removed ischury with catarrhal fever, and rheumatic pains. This remedy may also be used in affections produced by a too large dose of cantharides.

Cannab. Ind. hb., urine of a milky appearance. Discharge of blood, with urine and stools. Noxious to the bladder. Tohr.

Cannab. Ind. sem., dysury with acute gonorrhosa. Hæmaturia. P. (Small or large doses.)

Canthar., inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Micturition in sleep. Purulent urine. Hæmaturia. P. o.

Capill. Ven., diuretic. Tonp.

Cupsic, sem., redness of urine.

Carbo Veg., incontinence of urine.

Cardam. min., dysury. Hæmaturia. 4 times 28.

Carota., diuretic. Tohr.

Carpobals., diuretic. Tonr.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, dysury. r. g. Redness of urine with heat.

Cass. Kharnub N., discharge of pus with the urine. P. Discharge of blood with urine and stools. P.

Cass, lign. cort., dribbling of urine. Scalding urine. P. Diuretic. Tour.

Cass. lign. fol., pricking pain in micturition. P.

Catechu, redness and heat of urine. P. Cepa, catarrh of the bladder. R.

Diuretic, R.

Chenop. a. sem., dysury and tenesmus.

Dysury and incontinence of urine.

Tohr.

Cherayta, ischury. Dysury. Incontinence of urine. Diuretic. Tohr.

Chin. sulph., scalding urine with gonorrhea. M. and E.

Churrus, scalding urine, with dysury. r. g. Diuresis, with catarrh. Cicuta, incontinence of urine.

Citri succ., v. Natr. m.

Cleom. pent. sem., redness of urine, with fever. 8 times 24.

Coccul., v. Females—diseases of, Coffee Ar., diuretic. Tohr. Colch, aut., urine of a milky ance. Dysury and tenesmus calculous affections.

Coloc. pulpa, diuresis, with constipation.

Coloc. rad., diuretic, at night.

Commel. nud., scalding urine and dysury. P.

Comp. Pokermool, scalding urine. r.o.
Concha flue., red, scalding urine, with dysury.

Convolv. arg., profuse, and red urine, with incontinence. M. and H.

Copair. bals., chronic inflammation of the bladder. Purulent urine, removed by eruption. Diurctic.

Corchor. frut., pricking in passing urine. Dysury and tenesmus. P.

Cornu e. a. u., diuresis. P.

Costus n. Cashm., burning pains with the urine.

Cratava Marm., redness of urine, with scalding and dysury, Q. M. and E. Cress., diabetes.

Croc. sat., diuretic. Tony.

Crustac. Makes roobeean, ischury with inflation.

Crustac. Djinge, dysury and tenesmus, with abdominal pain and fever.

Cucum. ut. sem., diuretic. Tohr.

Cucurb. Citrull., diuretic. Tohr.

Cucurb, Lagen., red urine. F. Diuretic.

Cucurb. Lag. sem., scalding urine, and ulcer of the bladder. Tour,

Cucurbitulas imponere (on the inside of the thighs) discharge of urine. r.

Cupr. amm., frequent and scanty discharge of urine, with costiveness.

Curc. longa, dysury. P. G. Dysury and tenesmus.

Cusc, mon., hæmaturia. M. and E.

Cusc. mon. sem., dribbling of urine.

in micturi-

rine. Red-

profuse flow

of urine.

ematuria. m, scalding

with expec-

diuretic. R.

bladder. R. , with and

el. Inconti-

oria. M. & E.

aturia, with

R.) dysury,

urine, with

charge, with

ec.) dysury

Dysury. P.

Scalding

hury. Tong.

orders. R. R. With or

Valer. (R.) cturition in

eric females.

Redness of

Fanic, sem., dysury. Tour.

Fanugr. sem., ischury. P.

Fumar., diuretic.

Galanga, redness of urine. r. Dysury

TOHP.

Galla T., diuretic.

Garden, dum., diuretic. Ischury.

Gentian. am. rad., diuretic.

Gossyp. sem., diuretic. Frequent, increased, and painful micturition.

Granat. ac. rad. cort., diuretic.

Graphit., hæmaturia. P.

Guiland, Bond., increased, scalding, red and purulent urine.

Gundel, Zulm sem., dribbling of

urine. Diuretic, and strengthening

the bladder. Tonr. Hedysar. Deiterdane, incontinence

of urine, at night. Helict. Isora, diuretic. Tonr.

Hemidesm. Ind., hæmaturia. P.

Heracl, div., yellow urine. Dysnry. r. Hermod. am., ischury and stoppage of

bowels, with colic.

Hirudo med., inflammatory spasmodic ischury (application on the peri-

næum). R.

Hordeum, diuretic.

Hyosc. n., dysury.

Hyose. n. sem., dysury, with discharge of blood and fleshy coagula.

Hyssop., diuretic.

Ichthyoc., ischury, from calculous affec-

tions. (Dose every quarter of an

Inula Hel., diuretic. Diuresis. Iod., free discharge of urine in calcu-

lous affections. P.

Ipom. cusp., diuretic.

Ipom. dasysp., redness of urine. Diu-

Jal. Conv., dribbling of urine.

Jaspis, free discharge of urine, in gonorrhea. r.

205

Jair. Curc. sem., flow of white urine. P. Hæmaturia. P.

Judaic. lap., pricking pains in micturition.

Jugl. reg. ligni cort., ischury. P.

Junip. bacc., diuretic.

Just. Nas., dysury. P.

Kali Sale. f., scalding of urine. P. G. Dysury. Hæmaturis.

Kali Sale. m., incontinence of urine, with costiveness.

Kaki veg., stricture of the urethra. R. Lactuc. sem., ischury and stoppage of stools in calculous affections. Dysury, with scalding. Diuretic.

Lamin. sacch., scalding of the urine. m. and E. 14.

Laur. nob. bacc., scalding of the urine. Laucs. in., v. Aur. nitro-salamm.

Ledum pal., dysury.

Lone sat., ischury. P. Tohp.

Leporis., free discharge of blood with the urine. Painful micturition. Dysury (in the afternoon). P. (v. Children—diseases of)

Lich. od., incontinence of urine. Diuresis. Diuretic.

Lim. Laur., dysury.

Lini sem., diuretic. Dysury.

Lippia nodif., ischury and stoppage of bowels; also after a fall.

Liquir. rad., dysury.

Lithanthr., diuresis, with dysury and sensation of soreness.

Locust., scalding urine, with dysury.

M. and E. Dysury. Tohr.

Luffa am., ischury and stoppage of bowels, from Churrus. Dysury. (Ectr.)

Lupin. a., hæmaturia.

Lyc. hb.., hæmaturia. Blood-red urine. P.

Lyc. sem., yellow urine, with dysury.

Macis (with honey) red urine.

Magnes. carb., ischury, and stoppage of bowels. Hæmaturia. Dysury. Scalding urine, with insensibility in some parts of the integument. (With nutmeg) diabetes.

Major., diuretic. Frequent and scanty micturition.

Makic. ac., incontinence of urine in old men. (The dried sour apples.) a.

Malva, diuretic, scalding of urine and ulceration of the bladder. Тонг. M. montana, scalding urine.

Malvac. To dree, scalding urine. P. G. 4 times 12.

Mameera Cashm., hæmaturia. P. Mango nucl. sem, diuresis, with incontinence of urine.

Marrub. a., diuretic. Chronic catarrh of the bladder and the urethra. R.

Meccan. bals., scalding urine, with dysury. Diuretic. Tohr.

Meliæ Azed. fol., increased, frequent and painful micturition.

Melong. sem., dysury from cantharides. Diuretic.

Melon. sem., diuresis; incontinence of urine.

Menisp. gl., scalding urine. P. G. Dysury, and redness of the urine. P.

Menisp. hirs., dysury, Q. Scalding and pricking in micturition.

Merc. viv., redness of urine. Purulent urine.

Mesua ferr., ischury, and stoppage of stools, with colic and inflation. 12 times.

Methon. gl., urine bloody, or yellowish red. Frequent and scalding passage of urine, with dysury.

Mimos. Pud. sem., wheyey urine.

Moring. Soh. gummi, dysury.

Moring. Soh. rad., red urine. Dysury. P. Mosch. nux, with magnesia, diabetes. B.

Muriat. ac., red urine. P.

Murineum (?) Incontinence of urine, excrements of mice, prepared with honey (as an application over the umbilicus.) n.

Myrrh. gummi, discharge of pus and mucus from the bladder. R.

Myrob, citr., abundant white deposit from the urine. P.

Myrob. citr. nucl. sem., dysury in calculous affections.

Myrob. n., diuretic.

Myrt. bacc., diuretic. Wounds of the bladder. Tonv.

Myrt. fol., ischury and stoppage of bowels. 4 times.

Narc. bulb., diuresis.

Nardost., red urine, and pricking pain in passing it.

Natr. mur., thick urine, in gonorrhœa, Salt, with lemon-juice and sugar, is said to produce discharge of blood and mucus from the bladder.

(v. Poisoning-Cantharides.)

Ner. Od. rad. mont., scalding of urine and dysury.

Nigell, sem., diuretic.

Nitric. ac., offensive urine.

Numul. Shudnuj, dysury, with calculous diseases; also with gonorrhea. Dribbling of urine, with impotence.

Nycteria., ischury.

Nymph. a. sem., pain of the bladder. TORF.

Ocim. a., dysury and tenesmus, with burning sensation of the glans penis. M. and E. Dysury in tenesmus. P. Hæmaturia. P. One drachm of the herb, prepared with syrup into an electuary; this quantity taken every morning, removed in a fortnight a diabetes with hamorrhoidal complication. It was followed by febrile agitation, which was cured by

blood-letting. (From my earlier practice.)

Ocim. Bas. sem., dysury. Tohr.

Ocim, sanct, rad., dysury. P.

Ocim. sanct. sem., dysury. P.

Olib. Ind., dysury in gonorrhosa.

Onosm. macr. fl., diuresis, with pains in the joints. Frequent, red and scalding urine.

Op. pur., ischury and stoppage of bowels. Diabetes. Dysury, with itching herpes.

Op. sulph. sod., dysury, with scalding urine.

Opop., diuresis. Incontinence of urine. Ovi membrana, diabetes. R.

Pareira brava, catarrh of the bladder. R.

Persic. fol., irritation in the bladder and the urinary organs. R.

Persic. nucl., ulceration of the bladder, with pain in the umbilical region. 12 times. Hæmaturia. P.

Petrol., stricture of the urethra. Diuretic. Dysury, in Q. r. (R.)

Phas, radiat., diuretic.

Phosph., diabetes.

Phys. flox. sem., ischury.

Phys. flox. Lah., diuretic.

Pierorrh, kurroca, dysury.

Pini fr. nucl., diuretic. Tohr.

Piper a., scalding urine. Diuretic.

Piper n., diuresis.

Pistac. fr. put., scalding urine, with

Pisum sat., scalding urine.

Picis liqu. (R.) thick and red urine. M and B.

Plantago maj., diuresis. Dysury. r.

Plantag. maj. sem., diuretic.

Plumbum, diabetes.

Podoph, Emodi fr., hamaturia, when walking.

Paonia corall., dysury, with diabetes.



Dysury and tenesmus. (Doses every half hour, 15.)

Polyanth. tub. sem., scalding of the urine. P. G.

Polyg. linifol., scalding urine. r. c. Diuresis.

Polyg. macr., red urine. P.

Polyp., dysury, in Q. P.

Portul, Oler.sem., dysury. Diuretic. Red urine, with constipation. 3 times 21. Primula veris, diuretic. (v. Mat. Med.)

Prunella v., dysury. P.

Psyllii sem., frequent gouty, purulent micturition.

Puls. (R.) red, purulent, bloody urine.
Pumic. lap., urine like oil, with burning sensation in the body. M. and E.
Pyrethr., diuresis. Diuretic.

Ran. lan. fol, hæmaturia.

Ran. lan. rad., ischury and stoppage of bowels, with an abscess of the bladder.

Rapa Brass. dec., dysury. R.

Rape Brass. rad., scalding urine.

Raphani sem., diuresis, with coldness of the scrotum. Diuretic.

Rhoum, pain of the bladder. Diuretic. Rhus Corior., hæmaturia. Diuresis.

Rhus Toxic., scalding urine, Q. Ischury. Redness of urine, with fever. Provoking the discharge of a quantity of blood by the urethra.

Rottlera tinct., dysury.

Rubia Munjista, diuretic at night.
Rumex ac., ischury. Scalding urine
of a red color. like blood. p.

Rumex Beejbund, dysury. P. G. Rutha gr., diuretic. Dysury.

Sago, diuresis.

Sakaneebed, pricking pains in micturition, and a red colour of the urine. P.

Salep (species like figs) dysury, and scalding urine.

Salois of, dysury and tenesmus. P. Sandarac., diuretic. Tohr.

Santon. sem., urins becoming thick, when let stand. Micturition during alcep. E.

Sapindi em. ligni cort., diuresis. Hematuria, with fever.

Sapindi em. nuc, dysury or retention of urine, with tenesurus. Dysury, in gonorrhoss.

Sopii Ind. new. cort., red urine and pricking in the perinseum. P.

Sorsop., dysury and scalding of the urine. P. G.

Scammon., dysury. P. e. Dysury and tenesmus.

Scorpion., dysury. P., frequent, bloody urine. c. Red urine. P.

Secale c., hæmaturia. Ischury. Diuretic. (The decoction) R.

Solon., red urine.

Senec. Jacquem. rad., red urine.

Senec. Mus., red urine.

Sennæ fol., red urine.

Sopia succ., micturition of red urine. Dysury. P.

Surpent. exuv., diuretic. Ol. (R.) dysury, with constipation. M.

Sialikand, scalding urine. Dysury, with or without fever.

Side fol., red urine and heat. P.

Sinapis, diuretic.

Sinap. n. plac. (R.) scalding urine. Smilax China, hæmaturia. P. o.

A. Ars., scalding urine, with discharge of pus. M. and B.

Sode sal, red urine and heat. P.

Solan. Jacqu. fr., hæmaturia.

Solan. Jacqu. rad., scalding urine and dysury.

Solan. n., wheyey urine. Dysury.

Spheranth. Ind., incontinence of urine.

Spigel anth. (K.) dysury and tenesmus.

rulent dis-

ent micturisensation of

w, purulent

iseases of)

arge of milk-

bladder.

f pus with

at. P.

lent micturi-

tenesmus. P.

aria.

ne. Diuretic. ce of urine.

M. and E.

the urine. P.

ladder. Diaf urine.

e. Diuresis.

dysury, with

ic.

urine.

oody coagula

. P.

sed and rewith burning

, and insensi-

urface.

P.

vith dysury.r.

Viola rep., harmaturia, pains in calculous affections.

Vitex Negund., incontinence of urine.

Discharge of milky urine, P.

Xanthoxyl, arom. fr., scalding urine, Q. Hæmaturia. p. g. Red urine. p.

Zinc. (I. sol.) redness of urine. P.
Zinci iod. amygd., ischury, in Q.

4 times 24.

Zinci sulph., redness of urine. P.

Zingib. off., with fennel seed, serous (wheyey) urine, P,

Zyz, Jujub., hæmaturia and red urine, v. Zyz. vulg., pains of the kidney and

bladder.

URTICARIA, v. Fever, &c.

Uterine-diseases and H.E.Morrhage.

Uvula-Affections of, v. Affections

of the throat, &c.

VARICOSE-VEINS (Inmors, resulting from dilatation of a vein).

Abrus prec., varicose veins on the feet.
Aneth, Sona (ashes application) Tour-

Cauticum, varicose veins. R.

Iod., varicose veins.

Spong. mar. usta, varicose veins. Sulph., varicose veins.

VENEREAL DISEASES, v. Syphilis.

VERMIN, AS LICE, CRABS, &c.

PHTHIRIASIS (morbid production of lice

on the human body), &c.

Ajuga decumb., crabs.

Behen alb, & rubr., killing lice. Tour.

Conyza anthelm., and sulphur are macerated during one night in urine of cows, and boiled with four parts

of bitter oil until the watery parts are entirely evaporated; some drops of this Hindoo remedy rubbed on the places occupied by vermin, is said to produce immediate relief.

Cucum. sat., v. Mat. Med.

Doron., crabe. P.

Helleb. alb., phthiriasis. R.

Iod., phthiriasis.

Jugi. reg. (v. Mat. Med.)

Lentes (applied with the white of an egg) destroys lice. Tour.

Lepid. sat. sem. (applied with honey) destroys lice. Tonr.

Mercurialia, application.

Mulged. rapume., applied, is a remedy used in Cashmere, to destroy lice.

Phosph., application (v. Mat. Med.)

Stophisogris is a well known remedy for killing lice.

Vanil. (R.) crabs. 4 times 28. Perhaps it might also prove beneficial applied locally? (v. Worms.)

VERTIGO, v. Giddiness.

VIOLENCE, EXTERNAL—CONSEQUENCES OP, 88: CORNS, PRACTURES, PAINS (from blows, crushes or falls); EXTRA-VARATIONS, DISLOCATIONS, INCISIONS, CONTUSIONS, &c.

Absiath., (boiled with oil applied) vulnerary. R.

Acanth. Ootungun, wound upon the nose, from a blow. M. and E.

Ajouain, dispersing blood congested under the skin (Repellent). TOHF. Alth. fol., fractures. TOHF.

Alth. rad., contusions and lacerations.
Tour.

Amaged. d., loss of speech from a fall. a.

Amage. carb., pains in the wrist from a previous sprain. a.

Amm. mur., chronic spinal pain from a fall. m. 30. Sal ammoniac, dissolved in water, mixed with some vinegar, serves as a cold fomentation and lotion, in recent external injuries. (v. Foment, fr.)

Aranea diad., injury of internal bloodvessels. (v. Vol. I., page 85.)

Aranoum (applicat.) incised wounds, z.

Argent. nitrie. f., cauterization in hard,
thick skin (callosity) as corns.

Arm. (R.) contusions. G. M.

Asa f., internal injuries, from external violence. R.

Asph. Lah., contusions. G. w.

Asphalt. Pers., wounds and fractures. (v. Vol. I., pages 38, 46, 66, 134.)

Bebeerine, ulceration of the soles, after contusion.

Beken r., painful swelling of the knee, after a blow.

Berber. Lyc., dessicative. TOHP.

Bolus Arm., expectoration of blood, after external incised wounds.

Calamin. lap., dental fistula, after extraction of a tooth.

Calc. chlor. sol., painful wounds and contusions (applied with lint). R.

Calx v., applied as powder, is said to have cured a chronic ulcer of the toe, caused by a crush.

Canthar., sensation of soreness in diseased parts. R. Cantharides, either boiled in honey, or the tincture mixed with clarified honey, may be used in malignant wounds, fistulous ulcers, &c. as a stimulant (Application).

Carniol. u., (application) as a styptic. R.

Carpes. rac., in Cashmere, as a vulnerary. R.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, ulceration of the toes, after a sword cut. Fistula of the perinæum, sometimes bursting (with swelling of the testicles) after lithotomy.

Cass. Fist. sem., sequelæ of palsy, with

ec, the con-

(Applica-

hip, after a n a fall. N.) fractures.

following a

rushes and boiled with

from a fracl for wounds

r. TOHF. ent incised

from a fall.

of the eves,

TOHF.

as if from a

tured limbs. nest, from a

rris, with sal to corns. R.

d-sores. R.

ing remedy. s (the appli-

violence.

nds. Tohr.

f the uppermbness and

om bandages.

suppuration

of the lobe of the car, from blow.

Foment, frigid., by the continued ap-

plication of cold water, by means of

blotting-paper, linen, or in a blockder, violent inflammations from external violence, as a cresh, fall, do...

might be prevented. (v. Amm; mur. sol.)

Fritill, cirrh., injuries from attenda violence.

Glinus dict., painful information swellings, from external violence.

Gossyp., carded cotton, applied helfan-inch thick, on blisters; for exem-

ple, those from blistering plaster. a. Gutta percha, dissolved in Character,

or in Sulph. carb., vulnerary. 2. Gypsum carb., pain of the knee, from a blow.

Hyssop., extravasations of blood.

Ichthyoc., injury from a fall,

Kali sulph, spinal sprain. The semaining part (residuum) eleined

by the preparation of mittie and dissolved in water, applied, cared

in a short time an extensive wound, caused by the saddle, in a horse. Kino gummi, pain, after a fall.

Lepid, sat., local injuries. 2. Lithanthr., pain from wounds.

Lycop. hb., pain from a fall. Magnet, lap., wounds. Tour.

Manna Cal., injury from a fall. Meliæ Azed, fol., vulnerary. Tour.

Meliæ semperv , injury from a fall . . Menisp. hirs., fractures. Tour.

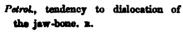
Mulg. rap. with Cyn. Dub lion. as a vulnerary (in Cashmere). R.

Mumiai Pers., v. Asph. Pers.

Nitric. ac., dislocations.

Oliban., injury from a fall. a. Opop., pain after blows. G. N.

Oci pell., applicat, on slight wounds, a.



Phosph. seel, injury from a fall.

Plumbago Zeel., vulnerary. Tohr.

Portul. Oler. sem., swelling of the testicles, after lithotomy.

Pyrethr., is a substitute for Costus.
Tohr.

Raphen. sat. sem., vulnerary. Tour. Ricini sem., v. Sinap. sem.

Rottl. 4., desiccative. (Application of the powder.) 2.

Serece., fractures. Tonp. In wounds, granulations. P. Tonp.

Secale c., palsy of the lower parts, after a fall.

Solom., pain of the joints and teneamus, in consequence of an injury arising from lifting heavy weights. (I.) m. and m.

Sep. succ., soreness on the breech, the genitals, and behind the ears, from scratching.

Sinap. n. sem. & sem. ricini vulg., each pounded separately, mixed with ol. Susam. Or., applied as cataplasm, in injuries from external violence, even with emaciated limbs. n.

Solan. Jacqu. fr., injuries from external violence. c. M.

Spong. u., decoction, sweetened with honey, administered for wounds of long standing. Tour. Prepared with vinegar or spirit, to be applied on recent wounds. Tour.

Stans., sensation of soreness, externally from the neck to the groin, on one side.

Staph., tendency to dislocation of the lower jaw. B.

Stach, Ar., evils from external violence. o. N.

Stryck.f. Nt. Ign., incised wound, painful on the finger. Spinal pain from

a fall. Incised wounds (the application). Tour.

Sulph., corneal speck and epiphora after a puncture in the cornea. (R.)
v. Children—diseases of.

Tereb. ol. appl., gangrenous wound, from a dog's bite.

Urtica dioica (cataplasma) in injuries from falls, crushes, blows, &c. R. Urt. dioic. A., evils from external violence.

Vesica, an oiled bladder filled with air may be used as a cushion in bed-sores.

Vitez Neg., injuries from a fall. R.

VOICE—AFFECTIONS OF, v. Speech, &c. VOMITING—BLOOD, v. Blood—expectoration of,

VOMITING, NAUSEA, &c.

Absinch., nausea, with salivation. Vomiting. P.

Acac. cort., vomiting. P.

Acanth. Ootungun, vomiting, with fever.

Agar. a., vomiting.

Ajouain, nausea, and vomiting.

Ajuga dec., vomiting bile.

Allium sat., nausea, and salivation.

Aloes, v. Calumba.

Amarant. Jountcha, vomiting, with pain in the stomach.

Ammon. gummi, nausea. P. G.

Anyel. sem., vomiting, P.

Angvin., nausea and vomiting. r. Antimonialia, nausea and vomiting. Apii grav. rad., vomiting, in cough.

Araneum (application on a wound) vomiting. P.

Argem. Mex. fl., vomiting. r.

Argent. nitr. fus., vomiting, with abdominal pain (after indigestion of twenty days duration) 3 times 9. Ars. sod., vomiting. Arum camp., vomiting. P. O. Aspar. Halioon sem., vomiting. r. a. Aternee, vomiting. Bebeerine, vomiting. Berb. Lyc., vomiting. Berb. Lyc. Res, nausea and vomiting. Bezoard. an., vomiting. Tohv. Bignon. Ind. sem., nausea. P. Bolus Arm., vomiting. Borax, vomiting. P. Caleb. opp., vomiting. P. Calotr. gig., vomiting. P. G. Calumb, A. Aloës, chronic vomiting, with costiveness. Capsic., sea-sickness (as much red pepper in a cup of soup, as can be taken). R. Cardam, maj, & min., nausea and vomiting. Tour. Carissa Car. fol., vomiting of bile. P. Caryoph, ar., nausea and vomiting. Carpobals., nausen, P. Vomiting. G. Cassia al., vomiting, in retention of urine or stools. Cass. Fist. pulpa, nausea, in hæmorrhoids. Cass. lign. fol., vomiting. r. Celastr., vomiting of bile, with fever. Bitter vomiting with cough. M. & E. Chaulmoogra od., vomiting. Chelid. maj., vomiting and diarrhoa. Cherayta, vomiting and purging. P. Chin. cort., vomiting, with indigestion and acidity. Chin, sulph, vomiting, r. Chloroform, vomiting. P. (Chronic.) G. Churrus, vomiting. Cichor. rad., vomiting. Cicut., extract, dissolved in limewater, is said to have proved beneficial in a chronic vomiting, with consumption.

Clemat. erecta, vomiting.

Clerod, inf., vomiting and purging. r. Coccul., nausea and vomiting. P. Cocos Sech., vomiting. P. G. Coff. Ar., vomiting with cough. P. Comp. Zerbabri, vomiting, with a subsequent eruption of patches. P. Convolv, arg., vomiting. Cop. bals., nausea and vomiting. Corch. frut., vomiting. P. Cratava Marm, vomiting and fever. r. Creos., chronic vomiting, with headache. Croc. sat., nauses and vomiting. In sea-sickness the application of saffron (externally on the epigastrium). B. Crot. Tigl., vomiting. P. Cucum. acutang. P., nausea and salivation. P. Cucum, sat. (the essence of salted cucumbers), nausea. P. Cumini sem., vomiting P. Cuscuta mon., vomiting. Cyper. long., vomiting. F. G. Daph. Sunnerkat, vomiting. Datisc. Cann. sem., nausea and vomiting. Datura Stram., vomiting. Delph. Ghafes succ., nausea, with costiveness. Dolich, pr., vomiting and purging. Doodeea, vomiting. P. Dulcam., nausea and vomiting. r. c. Elater., vomiting in cough. Eugen. Jambol. fr. (preserved in vinegar) vomiting. Evolvul., vomiting. P. Fici glomm, (R.) vomiting. Fænic. sem., vomiting. Gagerming, vomiting. Geum el., vomiting, with cough. Glin, dict., nauses and vomiting: v. Gossyp. fulm., nausea. r. Granat. ac. rad. cort., vomiting. r. Granat, Pun. succ., vomiting, a. Gratiol. (R.) vomiting. Hermod. am., vomiting. P. O.

Hordeum (indigestion from new barley roasted) nausea, with vomiting and dysentery. P.

Indig., nausea and vomiting.

Ipecac., nausea and vomiting. P. (the genuine) c.

Jatroph, Curc., vomiting, P.

Jugland. reg. cort. int., emeto-cathartic (producing vomiting and purging at the same time.)

Kali bichrom., vomiting. P.

Kali hydroc., vomiting. P. G.

Kali Sals. fam., vomiting at night. P., in chronic, periodical. G.

Lauri bacc., vomiting, P.

Lawson. in., vomiting. P.

Leonur. Royl., vomiting. P.

Lepid. sat. rad., vomiting. P.

Leucas ceph., vomiting. P. G.

Lichen od., vomiting. P. G.

Limon, Laur., nausea. P.

Lini sem., vomiting bile. P.

Lupin. a., vomiting. P.

Lyc. sem., vomiting. P.

Macis, nausca and giddiness. P.

Magnes. mur., vomiting. P.

Mameera Khutai, vomiting, with sore-throat.

Manna Cal., vomiting.

Mastix, vomiting.

Meliæ Azed, fol., nausea and vomiting. P.

Meliæ Azed. sem., vomiting. P.

Menisp. gl. fæc., recurrence of vomiting. P.

Month. pip. (R.) vomiting. P.

Methon. glor., vomiting. P. G.

Mimosa abst., nausea and vomiting.

Momord. Gugervel, vomiting. P. Moschat. nux, with roasted barley and large raisins, administered as pills. One pill four times daily, removed in one week constant vomiting of whatever food was eaten.

Mutella Antig., nausea or vomiting. P. Myrob. Beller., chronic vomiting.

Myrob. Embl., vomiting.

Nardost., vomiting. P. G. vomiting.

Nelumb. specios. fl., vomiting. P.

Nelumb. spec. sem., vomiting. germ is said to produce vomiting.

Nerium antid., vomiting. P. G.

Nigell. sat. sem., nausea.

Numul. Shudnuj, vomiting. Vomiting blood.

Ocimum a., nausea, vomiting, and purging. P.

Ocimum sanct. sem., vomiting.

Oxal. ac., vomiting. P.

Papav. cap., vomiting (excessive use). P.

Papav. rh., vomiting. P.

Pareira brava, vomiting, purging and thirst. P.

Physal. flex. sem., vomiting. P., bilious. G.

Piper. long. rad. stip. vomiting. P. G.

Piper n. tostum, vomiting.

Piscin., vomiting. P. G.

Pisum sat., vomiting. P.

Plantago muj., vomiting.

Plumbi ac., with Opium, vomiting of excrements. R.

Paconia corall., bilious vomiting. P.

Polygon. linifol., vomiting.

Polyg. macr., vomiting.

Prunella Cashm., vomiting with indigestion. Vomiting and purging. P.

Pyrethr., vomiting, with expectoration of mucus. P.

Quass. (K.) vomiting, with dysentery, &c. 12 times.

Ranunc. lan. fl., vomiting.

Raphan. sat. sem., vomiting, with diarr-

Rhus Kakrasinghea, vomiting with thirst.

Rubia Munjista, vomiting, with fever. Nausea. P.

Sabad., vomiting. P.

Sacchar., sugar water, cold, and profusely administered, is said to have arrested vomiting.

Salie. Egypt. fl., vomiting, with diarrhoea.

Sapind. sap. fr., vomiting.

Scammon., nausea, with vomiting. Tour.

Scorpion., vomiting, P.

Sennæ fol., vomiting. P.

Seplæ ossa, vomiting. Tohr.

Serp. exuv., nausea and vomiting. P.

Silie., green vomiting.

Simar. cort., (large doses) vomiting. P.

Sinap. n., vomiting. P.

Smilax China, nausea. (Worm-eaten powder of) vomiting. r.

Solan. n., vomiting, in cough.

Spher. Ind., vomiting, with indigestion. 3 times 9.

Spigel. anth. (R.) vomiting. P.

Staph. sem., fifteen pieces (administered with honey) vomiting. P. Tohr.

Steech. Ar., vomiting and diarrhoa. P. Strychnine, vomiting. P.

Strych. f. St. Ign., vomiting.

Succin., vomiting (half a drachm, administered with water). Tohp.

Sung e Busree, vomiting with diarr-

Tamaric. Ind. galla, vomiting. P.

Tamarind., vomiting. Tohr.

Tamar. serum, vomiting and purging, with loss of blood, so as to cause syncope. P. (v. Vol. I., p. 40.)

Thuja occ. (R.) vomiting, in fever. P.

Torment., periodical vomiting, with headache.

Tuber cib., nausea and vomiting.

Unguis odor., vomiting. v.

Vanilla ('R.) vomiting. r.

Verbena Lah., vomiting and purging. r. Viol. rad., vomiting. p.

Vitex Neg., vomiting.

Vitri fel, vomiting, with purging.

Zedoar. Zer., vomiting, with swelling.

Zincum, vomiting.

Zinci iod., vomiting. P.

Zingib. rec., vomiting.

WALKING-DELAYED IN CHILDREN, D. Children-diseases of.

WARTS, EXCRESCENCES, &c. v. Skindiseases.

WEAKNESS, v. Debility.

WEEPING WITH DISTRESS, v. Mclancholy, &c.

WEN, v. Skin-diseases.

WHITE-SWELLING (arthrospongus).

Antim. crud., white swelling of the knee.

Chelid. maj., white swelling of the elbow. P.

Clem, erecta, white swelling.

WHITLOWS, v. Ulcers, &c.

WINTER-SEASON-APPECTIONS, AGGRA-VATED DURING THE.

Arnica, podagra (gout of the feet). Curcul. orchiod., gout of the head.

WORMS-DEVELOPMENT OF EITHER IN THE INTERIOR OF THE HUMAN BODY, EX: IN THE BRAIN, OR IN THE BOWELS, AS:

ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES (common round-worm),

ASCARIS VERMICULARIS OF OXY-

ENTOZOA (intestinal worms).

TENIA (tenia or tape-worm)

OR BELOW THE SKIN (in the celinius

tisme) as: DRAGUNGULUS (Guinesworm) &c.—(v. Vol. I. p. 68). and also: ANTHELMINTICS OR VER-MITUGA (worm-medicines, i. e., to expel worms).

Alogs with extr. cicherci, administered as pills, is said to destroy the disposition to Guinea-worm and to radically cure the disease.

(v. Merc. subl. corr. Ind.)

Asa fact., v. Merc. subbl. corr. Ind.

Bebeerine, worm fever.

Calebr. opp., intestinal worms, with herpes.

Cass. Fist., v. Nigella.

Conyza anth., intestinal worms. R.

Corall. r., intestinal worms. Tohp.

Cotyl. lac., intestinal worms.

Croton. Tigl. sem., with juice of lemon, formed into a paste, and applied, upon the first appearance of the Guinea-worm, and when the worm has been broken. E.

Cucum. Madr., thread-worms.

Cuscuta Epithym., tenia. Ascarides lumbricoides. g. M.

Dolich. pr., is a well-known anthelmintic.

Dulcam., thread-worms. G. N

Elater., intestinal worms. P. G. M. & B.

Embel. Rib., tenia. Tohr.

Equi lac, tenia. R.

Famic. sem., crawling from threadworms, with subsultus of the stomach.

Goolcheen fol., thread-worms. c.
Granat. ac. rad. cort., is used (in large doses) to expel tenia; as well as
Musenna or Kousso.

Hollow. pill. sol., crawling from threadworms. P.

Hyssopus, vermifugum.

Ipom. corr., expels intestinal worms.
Tohp.

Jal. mir. rad., intestinal worms. P.

Jal. mir. sem., intestinal worms. G.

Jasm. f., administered with honey, expels the tenia. Tons.

Jaglass sax, unripe walnuts (the size of gall-nuts), are recommended as anthelmintic in tendency to Guines-worms. It is advised to swallow every year one of the nuts, and to repeat this plan seven years. The effect is ascribed to its acridity. Powdered and applied, they are said to produce blisters.

Junip. becc., three drachms taken at once expels intestinal worms. Tonp.

Lapul. Hum., vermifugum.

Melandr, tr., tenia.

Meliae Azed. fl., vermifugum. m. and z.

Meliae semp. cort. & sem., are anthelmintics. Tohr.

Melissa, tape-worm.

Merc. sol., v. Serp. exuv.

Merc. subl. corr. Ind. (solution of) or aloës and opium, prepared with vinegar, to be spread, on the first appearance, over the inflammatory swelling or abscess, from whence the guinea-worm will protrude. At the same time asafastida is administered internally in doses of half an ounce daily. This method is said to prevent the growing of the worm. Mezer., tenia.

Mori a. rad. cort., anthelmintic. R.

Mulged. rap. fol., anthelmintic.

Myrob. m., anthelmintic. G. N.

Nardost., ascarides lumbricoides.

Nigell. sat. sem., roasted, pounded, and made with vinegar into a paste, or boiled with Cass. Fat., applied, in three days, will expel the broken guinea-worm. R.

Numul. Shudnuj, anthelmintic. Ocim. a., tape-worm.

Opium, v. Merc. subl. corr. Ind.

Opop., tenia. (Ascarides lumbricoides. N.)

Portul. Oler, sem., tenia, Tong.

Raphan, sat. sem., crawling in the rectum. P. o.

Rottl, t., tenia.

Rutha gr., thread-worms.

Sabad., intestinal worms. R.

Sagap., intestinal worms. Tohr.

Scorp., thread-worms, with fever and anal crawling. Dracunculus. (A living scorpion, held with its sting close to the worm, it is said will kill it, and thus permit its easy extraction. This induced me to try the virus of the scorpion internally for Guinea-worms; and I am happy to state, that I obtained many favorable results, so that I can confidently recommend this simple remedy.)

Serp. vanv. A. Merc. sol., affections from Guinea-worms, with inflation.

M. and E. 14.

Side rad., anthelmintic. R.

Silie., scrofulous worm-fever. Rising of water from the stomach (chronic, produced by worms).

Sol. Jacqu. fr., anthelmintie.

Spig. anth. (R.) worm-fever. Ascarides lumbricoides, and ascarides vermicul. 0, N.

Spong. m. u., expulsion of threadworms, with crawling about the anus. Stann., convulsions, from irritation of worms.

Stront, n., affections from worms, with homorrhoids,

Strych. n. vom., thread-worms.

Sulph. f., administered daily in a dose of two drachms, till the tenia detaches itself, then followed by another dose, is said to expel the worm. This is a remedy of European practice, which, however, I now would not recommend for horses, much less for men; because the worm may be expelled much easier, without harm to the health of the patient.

Ultramar., tenis. Ascarides lumbricoides. (Thread-worms, N.) Urt. dioic. sem., anthelmintic. n. Uva ursi, vermifugum. o. N. Vanill. ('K.) intestinal worms. r.

YAWNING-EXCESSIVE.

worms.

Bryon., excessive yawning.

Coriand., yawning with pain in the joint of the lower jaw.

Creos., yawning with drowsiness.

Lepor., yawning with hamorrhoids.

Santon. sem., yawning with intestinal

Sung e Busree, yawning.

Viola rep., yawning in the morning
with running from the eyes.

Zyz. Juj. gummi, yawning. P.



Materia Medica.

. 11. 2

NOTICE.

e many names, references are made, in this Materia a to another.

we been used by the Author, are introduced herein,
g their substance, locality, whence procured, the
were administered, and the diseases in which the
e them, with the additional notice of a few of the
nents, merely to gratify the curiosity of the general

a * are indigenous of the British Isles.

dicines are marked (1.) (11.) (111.) and one of these sted medicine. The diseases following these numeror foregoing Medical part. For further particulars pages whence the Extracts have been taken.

hardly be too often noticed, those medicines are h particularly merit the attention of the reader.



Nor hill, nor vale, as far as ship could go, Nor margin of the gravel-bottomed brook, Escaped thy rifling hand; from stubborn shrubs Thou wrung'st their shy retiring virtues out, And vexed them in the fire: nor fly, nor insect, Nor writhy snake, escaped thy deep research.

ARELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS (HIBISCUS) — is indigenous in Hindostan; nevertheless, I could not procure the seeds in Lahore, and had to order them from Calcutta. In Arabia they are used for giving a perfume to Coffee. The Hakims attribute cordial properties to them.

Abelmosch. moschat. sem. (I.)

ABRUS PRECATORIUS—is a plant growing in the botanical gardens of India, still better on the hills; it is therefore supposed that it would vegetate in Europe in the open air. Its seeds, enclosed in a pericarp, are of the size of small peas, exceedingly hard, glossy, and of two colors, red and white, differing also in quality; both are considered as stimulants. The Hakims rank the white ones, which are the stronger, with arsenic; and the Midwives of the Punjab use them in combination with other drugs to effect abortion, for which purpose they introduce them into the womb as a suppository. The others, of a bright-scarlet color with a black spot, formerly employed for necklaces and rosaries, are said to be eaten like the seeds of other leguminous plants, in Egypt. Linnæus describes them as poisonous (probably he means the white ones) and Gmelin, on the authority of Sloane,

wed, they milite to east tourning, turns. ath. These seeds called mony in Hindon out India by the natives as the smallest grains of Europeans. Its roots, called cylindrical and sweet are leed to the like those of the stamps by state to t the qualities of the root and the seed. menic, the other with House ex

£ (I.)

(III.) Cholera-morbus. Diarrh as. Pains chest, and shoulders.

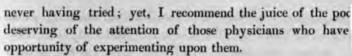
EMI-IA) Artemisia Indica—is less used in inwood of Cashmere, which the Hakims fevers, affections of the bile, atomy of

 Fever. Nodes. Pains of the shoulders. t night, with indigestion. Itch. is one of the most useful trees, vegetating gum is the Indian Arabic-gum; its bark in promoting the fermentation of sacchaking spirit. The Hakims use not only but also the leaves and the seeds of this

ter, gummi, folia & semina (I.) oca with or without fever. tion of burning and pricking. is a species of Acacia tree in Lahore, Cabul.

flores & folia (I.)

A =- is one of the most elegant Acacias in Lahore I reared some trees from seeds he botanical garden of Calcutta. I obliquid, in abundance, is contained in the clopes the seeds; the latter I have frevantage, and have communicated their Medical part, but, the former I regret



Acac. Farn. folia & semina (I.)

ACACLE VERE SUCCUS—is a product of Arabia, and imported into India as formerly into Europe. Probably the speculative spirit of dishonest Druggists, led them, instead of the real drug, to substitute inspissated sloe-juice, which (failing to produce the anticipated effect) caused the disuse in European practice—like many other valuable substances. In Arabia and India the Hakims make much use of the Acacia-juice; and I am convinced that it is one of the most effective drugs that can possibly be desired.

Acac. ver. succ. (II.) Costiveness. Diarrhœa. Giddiness with sensations of internal burning. Rheumatic-inflammatory swellings. Swellings of the female genitals, or, womb.

ACANTHACEA (?) OOTUNGUN—is a seed procurable in all the bazaars in India; and, according to Dr. Royle's opinion, obtained from an Urtica (nettle), while the botanists of Vienna deem it an Acanthacea.

Acanth. Ootungun (I.) Boils.

ACANTHIA, v. Cimiceum.

* ACETOSELLA, v. Oxalis Acetosella.

ACETUM. At Lahore Vinegar is of various qualities and descriptions. Genuine French and English Vinegars are to be met with; but, by far the greater portion of those sold in the shops, ready bottled and with European labels, is manufactured in Delhi, and other parts of Hindostan, from the sugar-cane. The natives of Lahore make Vinegar from the raw-sugar, adulterated with different drugs, as alum, &c. On the adulteration of Vinegar with sulphuric acid in England, see Art. Cuprum.

* Achillea Millefolium, v. Millefolium.

ACHYBANTES ASPERA—is cultivated in the gardens of Hindostan. The seeds are used by the natives against hydrophobia

and the pernicious consequences of the bites of serpents. To an infusion of the root is ascribed a mild astringent virtue.

Achyr. asp. semina (I.) Cutaneous diseases, after a serpent's bite. Eruption in patches. Ophthalmia. Pleurodynia. Salivation.

ACONITUM DISSECTUM. Don.—is to be met with on the hills of Cashmere; but, is not in use.

Aconitum ferox—grows in the Himalayah. The root is officinal with both English physicians and the natives. The latter report, that, in its natural state, the root is white; and that when immersed in the urine of cows, it becomes black; it is lustrous when broken, as it is met with in the bazaars.

It is used in leprosy, fever, cholera, rheumatism, &c. It is supposed that the natives poison animals with it. When at Lahore, I received from the English cantonment, for analysation, a vegetable compound, which had been discovered in the artillery department, in the form of a ball, where it, probably, had been deposited for the purpose of destroying the cattle. I ascertained the presence of this root in that mass. The collected coarse pieces were white, of the like texture and pungency with this root. The pungency of this drug differs from that of capsicum, which is felt immediately on the tongue during mastication, and is of shorter continuance; whilst that of this root is not felt until after a few minutes, when it is more intense, and affects extensively both the mouth and throat.

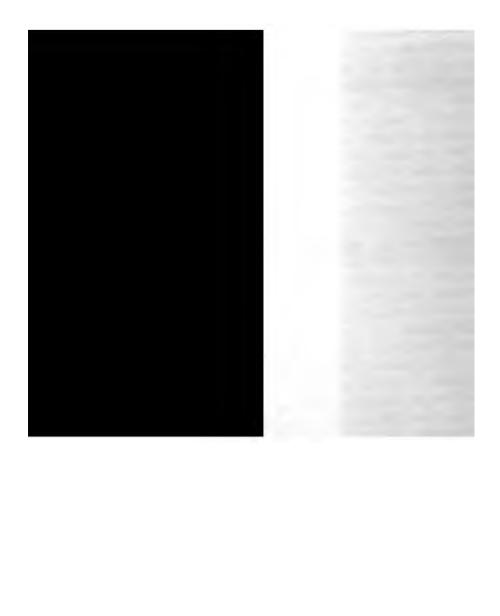
Aconit. feroc. albi et nigri radices (III.)

ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM—is found in the Himalayahs. The roots are officinal, but seldom used; neither are they so poisonous as the foregoing. The Hakims administer them as tonic and aphrodisiac; also in pectoral affections, as cough, &c.

Aconit. heteroph, radix (II.)

* Aconitum Napellus—is a well-known officinal plant of the European mountains, cultivated also in gardens; and is used by European physicians in gout, &c. The oriental Doctors are not acquainted with it. I procured some of the extract of this plant





from a druggist at Agra, which had, probably, bee in Europe.

> Aconit. Napell. extractum (III.) Giddiness. the liver. Tenesmus.

- * Acorus Calamus, v. Calamus aromaticus.
- * Adiantum Capillus Veneris, v. Capillus Veneris Adiantum Saxifraga, v. Savifraga.

ÆGLE MARMELOS, V. Cratæva M.

Aerugo, v. Cuprum aceticum.

AGALLOCHUM, v. Aquilaria Agollocha.

AGARICUS ALBUS, Agaricus muscarius—In our day but little used in Europe; the Eastern doctors continue to en it as much as in former times. For instance—in indu of the liver or spleen, ague, epilepsy, bilious and mucous orders, stoppage of urine and menstrual discharge, pain from the stings of scorpions, etc. They conceive that it may be injurious to the stomach, and to the bowels, provoking colics and even apoplexy.

Agaric. alb. (I.) Diarrhœa.

AGARICUS CHIRURGORUM, v. Fungus igniarius.

AGAT (lapis) v. Carniolus.

AGATHOTES CHERAYTA, v. Cherayta.

*AGRIMONIA—composita (Royle)—the agrimony is probably what the Hakims denominate Ghafes, and what some botanists of Vienna believe to be a species of Delphinium; consequently, I have inserted it under both names. It is procurable in the bazaars of India, and is stated to be a product of Persia, probably from the mountains of Shiras. The red-flowered is esteemed more powerful than the blue, and the inspissated juice of either of them, which is also to be had at the bazaars, is considered as one of the most effective drugs.

Agrimon. Ghafes flores (I.) Costiveness.

Agrimon. Ghafes succus inspissatus (II.)

AJOUAIN. Ajwain (Levisticum—Ligusticum—Ptychotis Ajouain) Sison Ammi, Lin.—It is cultivated all over India and extensively used, principally by the natives. The Hakims

administer it in flatulent colic, and stoppage of urine, even when it may arise from stone in the bladder.

Ajouain (I.) Diarrhœa. General pains.

AJUGA DEALSINGII—uncertain whether Ajuga reptans fruticosa, or Ajuga Chamcepytis, or another species. I received this plant from the lower range of mountains, where it is given as a remedy for the quartan ague.

Ajug. D. herba (I.) Boils. Gastralgia. Headache. Excessive sneezing.

AJUGA DECUMBENS, Don.—What I used, had been gathered in the hills of Cashmere. This plant, from its manifold virtues, is called in Cashmere djan i adam, i. e., the life of man. There are two sorts, distinguished as narr (masculine) and mada (feminine); the former, which has red stalks and blue flowers, is considered stronger than the latter, which bears white flowers.

Ajug. dec. herba Cashmereana (I.) Gripes. Herpes labialis. Inflammation of the gums.

ALCALI CAUSTICUM, v. Causticum.

ALCALI MINERALE & VEGETABILE, v. Kali m. & v.

ALCALI VOLATILE, v. Ammonia.

* ALCANNA (ALKANNA) VERA ORIENTALIS, V. Lawsonia inermis.

ALCANNA VULGARIS—is the well-known root of Anchusa tinctoria, L. In former times it was used internally, as an astringent; but, now, in India as in Europe, it is employed merely as a coloring substance to syrups, pomades, &c.

Alcann. v. radiv (I.) Expectoration of blood. Psoriasis tropicus. Ulcers of the mouth, nose, and ears.

ALEXIPHAR MACUM, RADIX. PUNDET's—is a root from the hills, which the astrologer to the late Court of Lahore (P. R.) presented to me as an antidote to animal poisons; some of its effects, which I discovered while testing it, I have stated in the former part of this work.

Alexipharm. radix (I.)
Alhagi.

* ALIBNA PLANTAGO, v. Plantago.

Alkekengi, v. Physalis Alkekengi.

- * ALLIUM CEPA, v. Cepa.
- * Allium sativum—is cultivated everywhere, and is more used in the kitchen than in the apothecary's shop; nevertheless, garlic, like every other culinary vegetable, has its own medicinal properties. It promotes urine, aids expectoration, etc.

Allium sat. (I.)

ALOR—is the well-known inspissated juice, from various species of aloes. In India, as in Europe, Aloes is much in use, and is the principal ingredient in the manifold sorts of purging-pills.

Aloes socotrina (II.) Tenesmus.

ALOEXYLON AGALLOCHUM, Aquillaria Agallocha—this fragrant aloe or eagle-wood was formerly used in Europe against gout, rheumatism, giddiness, vomiting, cholera, diarrhœa, palsy, etc. The Hakims administer it profusely in their majoons (electuaries) in combination with spices, ambergris, pearls, and precious stones.

Aloëxylon (I.)

ALPINIA GALANGA, V. Galanga.

ALSINE MEDIA—the root is recommended as a Hydragogum. ALTERNANTERA SESSILIS—is a plant of the Punjab.

Altern. sess. herba (I.) Carious toothache.

Altern. sess. radiv (I.) Headache.

ALTHEA BOSEA—is cultivated both in India and Cashmere.

Althææ flores, folia, radix & semina (I.)

Flores. Thirst.

Folia. Syphilitic Gonorrhoea. Anomalous symptoms, after Gonorrhoea. Thirst.

Semina. Pain in the knee.

ALUMEN CRUDUM, Supersulphas Kali et Argillæ, Aluminis sulphas—is as extensively used in Asia as in Europe. In the bazaar at Lahore there are two qualities; the Hakims prefer the white for medicines, but I used the red (Roche Alum), which is principally employed in dying. r. Tannat. Alum. & Crocus.

Alum. crud. (I.)

AMARANTUS CRUENTUS—is one of the dozen Amaranths described in the Bengal Dispensatory. Some of them are used for culinary purposes, some for medicines.

Amarant. cruent. semina (I.)

AMARANTUS Jountcha seeds—are met with in the bazaar of Lahore, being used by the natives.

Amarant. Jountcha semina (I.) Spinal pain.

AMARANTUS Soliara seeds—are similar to the former, and used by the natives.

Amarant. Soliara semina (I.)

Ambra grisea—was formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and aphrodisiac, but its use is now restricted in Europe to that of a perfume; in Asia it still constitutes a principal ingredient in electuaries.

> Ambra gris. (II.) Diarrhœa with swellings. Giddiness. Mania. Pains in the calves of the legs.

Ammania vesicatoria—an annual plant, growing in India, employed by the natives to raise blisters in rheumatism; but, as the pain produced is said to be agonizing until the blister rises, this mode of blistering is not recommended.—(v. B. Disp.) The plant which I administered at Lahore, I received from the hills. It is reported to drive ants away.

Ammon. vesic. (II.) Boils.

Ammoniacum (Dorema)—is a well-known gum, used externally and internally. The Hakims administer it in epilepsy, stoppage of urine and menstruation, as also in hard tumors. It is said to be injurious to the stomach and liver, and provokes abortion.

Ammon. gummi (II.) Dyspepsia with acidity of the stomach. Dysury. Inflammation of the ear, with or without discharge from the ears.

Ammonie acetatum. Spiritus Mindereri, (I.)

Ammonium carbonicum with hot milk is recommended, as an injection in Amenorrhoea. (II.)

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM LIQUIDUM (III.)

These three are not used by the Hakims of Lahore.

Ammonium Muriaticum, sal ammoniacum—is ex used both in Asia and in Europe, in arts and tra in medicines.

Ammon. mur. (I.)

Ammonii succinati, liquor ammonii succinici, eau or succinate of ammonia—is a compound of ammon so spirit, and essence of amber, used by Europeans for heada faintings, bites of vipers, etc.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM, v. Cardamomum.

AMOMUM ZEDOARIA, v. Curcuma Zedoaria.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER, v. Zingiber.

AMYDUM, v. Amylum.

AMYGDALA AMARA—is a well-known article. The Hak use bitter almonds against the effects of intoxication from spirituous liquors, in obstructions, agues, pain from decayed teeth, calculous affections, etc. They say, bitter almonds are poisonous to wild beasts; and an almond tree twig kept in a room, is said to dispel flies.

Amygd. am. (I.)

AMYGDALA DULCIS—the oil is much esteemed among the people of the East, who make an essential distinction between the two oils extracted from the bitter and sweet almonds, notwithstanding both of them yield an oil that is sweet.

Amygd. dulc. (I.)

Amygdalus Persica, v. Persica.

AMYLUM, Amydum, Fæculæ amylacea—the Starch used in preparing the lozenges mentioned in this work, is made from wheat. Whatever quantity is necessary must be made thin with water, and stirred, with a silver-spoon, over a slow fire, until it becomes a pulp. It must, invariably, be fresh made, as often as it may be required. Starch applications have been lately recommended in various cutaneous diseases.

AMYLUM MARANTE, v. Marantæ fæculæ.

Anacardium occidentale—is cultivated in both the Indies, seldom used by Europeans, never by the Hakims; consequently, I could not procure the fruit at Lahore, but was under the

necessity of sending for it to Calcutta. The fruit is about an inch in length, and kidney-shaped, containing a black juice.

Anac. occ. (II.) Enlargement of the spleen. Gravel.

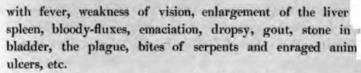
ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE, Semecarpus Anacardium - is now officinal in the East only, though formerly used in Europe also. It is kept in all bazaars. The Hakims administer it for weakness (shortness) of memory, epilepsy, catalepsy, etc. They are of opinion that it is injurious to the liver, inflames the blood, and can produce melancholy, insanity, frenzy, etc. black corrosive juice of the nut, they apply in ringworm, rheumatic pains, dislocations, etc. It is used for marking woollen cloths; for this purpose it is mixed with lime-water, partly to heighten the color, and partly to prevent the marks running. For the information of English physicians, it may not be superfluous to notice a trick which the natives sometimes play, by making themselves unfit for labor, through temporary indisposition of body, brought about by the use of this drug: for instance-In the jail, at Lahore, I discovered that some of the prisoners had rubbed the juice of this nut on their eyes; others had rubbed it on their bodies; the former were apparently suffering from incurable ophthalmy, the latter from a kind of ringworm; by this means they contrived to remain on the sicklist, eating and drinking without being necessitated to work.

Anac. or. (II.) Diarrhea. Diseases of the mucous membrane. Intoxication. Pain in the head of the thigh, extending to the groin. Pneumonia and Peripneumonia. Soreness of the mouth.

Anacyclus Pyrethrum, v. Pyrethrum.

*Anagallis phæniceo flore. A. arvensis, Lin.—is a most common species in Europe. A. cærulea (blue-flowered) grows in Cashmere as in Europe, during the summer; during the winter in the Punjab. Anagallis arvensis (das rothe Gauchheil, Germ.) is said to possess noxious (?) properties. At the present time, pimpernel is not in use either in Europe or Asia; yet, it was once in vogue as a remedy against a variety of disorders: for instance—epilepsy, mania, melancholy, hysteria, delirium





What a pity that such a remedy should have been suffered to pass into oblivion!

> Anagal. cær. (I.) Epistaxis. Headache with fe Pain of the spine and hip-joint.

- * Anchusa officinalis, v. Buglossa.
- * Anchusa Tinctoria, v. Alcanna.

Andropogon Iwaranchusa—this grass yields, by distillati a volatile oil, well-known to both the natives and English sicians in India; and, by the wealthy, is used, principally, in chronic rheumatism. As it increases the flow of urine and promotes sweat, it ought to be tried in cases of cholera, internally as well as externally.

Anemone cononaria, L.—is (according to Dr. R. Seligman's "Liber Fundamentum Pharmacologiæ," etc.) Schaka-jik of the Arabs; and is used for dying hair. I am of opinion that Schakaik is the Pœonia offic., v. Med. vocab. in this volume.

Anemone narcissiflora—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, as in Europe; but, neither in Europe, India nor Cashmere is it used.

- * Anemone Pulsatilla, v. Pulsatilla.
- * Anethum Foinculum, v. Fæniculum.
- *ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS—is cultivated in India, Africa, and Europe. The Hakims administer the dill seeds in flatulency, and believe that they stimulate the secretion of milk.

Anethi. grav. semina. (I.)

ANETHUM SOWA, v. Sowa.

*Angelica—has not been discovered in the Indian mountains, and is unknown to the inhabitants. In Europe, principally in France, Angelica pills are used and recommended in mucous and bilious complaints, as also in habitual costiveness, flatulency,

congestions, etc. The seeds I used at Lahore, were procured from a druggist at Agra.

Angelic. semina (I.) Pain in the bowels. Spermatorrhoea.

Anguineum-(Serpentis virus præparatum) i. e., the prepared serpent-poison. On one occasion, I prepared it from the virus of the Aspis Naja; another time I procured it from that of Aspidoclonion, a sketch of which may be seen on Plate 31 of this volume; from whichever obtained, there appeared to me but little difference in the effects produced. I prepared it as follows -the man who brought the serpents to me, having wrapped his hand in a cloth, took them by the back of the neck, and, with a small stick, forced open the mouth, when by means of a pair of forceps, I held a small lump of sugar under the tooth, above which is the bladder containing the poison, and, on his pressing the bladder with the stick, a drop of limpid fluid fell through the tubular tooth on to the sugar, which I instantly deposited in a porcelain mortar, moistening it with a few drops of spirit, and commenced trituration; I then put the powder into a small phial containing one drachm of proof-spirit, shaking them together-when it was fit for use. I kept it in a box, secluded from light; and before administering it, shook it well up; one drop constituted a dose.

Anguin. (III.) Rumbling in the bowels.

Angustura—this bark is not in use among the natives of Lahore; what I administered, came from Calcutta.

Angust. cortex (I.) Pain of the knee.

Ansum Stellatum, Illicium anisatum—from China, is well known in Asia and Europe, and is readily procured. The Hakims use star-anise principally as a stomachichum and in cases of flatulency, as a carminative.

Anis. stell. (I.)

* ANTHEMIS NOBILIS, v. Chamomilla.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, v. Pyrethrum.

ANTHRACOKALI-is a medicine of late date; prepared from

coals and caustic ley. The chief effects of this remedy, are said to be itching, sweating, purging, increased secretion of urine, etc. I never tested it, but, conceive that in small doses it is likely to be productive of benefit.

Antimonium—there are two different kinds of antimony in the trade, at Lahore; a black and a red one. The former is indigenous and of various kinds; the latter is imported from Persia, and is called *Soorma Hispahanee*, or, *Hamadanee*.

Antimonium sulphuretum nigrum—is kept in the bazaars at Lahore, in the lump as well as powdered. It is used by the Mahomedans, chiefly, as a local application to the eyes. Rich and poor, old and young, male and female, make daily use of it; either for preservation's sake, as a preventative against ophthalmy (having a cooling effect, as they pretend) or, for the blackening of the eyelashes, for beauty's sake. The application of the finely triturated antimony is by means of a small metallic bar (the wealthier using bars of silver or gold, the poorer bars of zinc or lead), which they dip into the powder and roll between the eyelids. It is highly recommended to those who are subject to periodical ophthalmy. Other dry collyria (eye-powders) they apply in a similar manner.

In the bazaars at Lahore, they frequently give Galena (sulphuret of lead) instead of Antimony, which answers the same purpose for blackening the eyelashes.

Antim sulph. nigr. (II.) Colic. Boils.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. (II.)

Antimonium tartaricum, Tartarus emeticus—is known to the Indians through its introduction by Europeans. The Eastern people are ignorant of the good effects of vomiting; and as they are unacquainted with good vomitives (as emetic tartar, ipecacuanha, etc.) they use them but seldom, even in cases of poisonings, when they use mustard in preference. The Hakims of Lahore know ipecacuanha from books only.

Antim. tart. (III.) Expectoration of blood. Fever with headache, thirst, &c. Pain (rheumatic or gouty) in the side of the chest, spine, and joints. is—is cultivated in India. The Hakims int for the removal of fetid breath, flatue or of the menstrual discharge. They see of epilepsy.

na (I.)

ricum, acidum.

—is a combination of corrosive sublimate as yellow-wash.

CHA, V. Aloëxylon.

STENIANA — grows in the Cashmerean officinal, nor have I experimented with

as found in the trade at Lahore, is a Arabica, Feronia, Mango, Melia, etc.
(I.)

I have never seen at Lahore; and as I from Europe, which was not fresh, I and, therefore, discontinued using this

I.)

in place of the preceding, and disco-It is prepared by cutting, with the

s-web, which is then triturated with pirit, etc.

rrhæa. Giddiness, with obscuration of

TAPHYLOS) UVA URSI, V. Uca ursi.

ATI I.. RADIX—newly introduced from led as a substitute for Sarsaparilla, and s, and other cutaneous diseases.

s cultivated in Bengal. The nuts of this the nutmeg; they have not any odor, ssess an astringent flavor, containing a gallic acids. It is an article of importre two kinds, one of a light, the other of the is in its natural state, and is used by

the natives, as a masticatory, for cleaning and strengthening the teeth and the gums, and also as a stomachic. The latter is a prepared drug, used only in medicines. (v. Piper Betle)

Arec. Cat. nux a. & n. (I.)

ABGEMONE MEXICANA. Papaver spinosum—this yellow thistle grows abundantly in Bengal. I planted the seeds, which I procured from Calcutta, at Lahore, and found that the plant withered during the hot season, and again flourished in winter. Throughout the plant a yellow juice is contained, which flows when any part is cut or broken; this juice, as also the root of the plant, may have their peculiar properties; the former is a substitute for ipecacuanha (Ainslie's Mat. Med.) My experiments were confined to the seeds only.

Argem. Mex. semina (I.) Sensation of roughness of the teeth, and bleeding from the gums.

ARGENTUM FULMINANS—I prepared by pouring proof-spirit upon a boiling solution of silver in nitric acid, allowing the mixture to deposit its fulminating crystals while cooling. I kept them in paper, inclosed in a box. The care to be taken in the preparation of such articles, has already been noticed, in the Introduction to the Medium System, page viii.

Argent. fulm. (III.) Blackish hue of the skin. Inflammation of the mouth, tongue, fauces, and throat. Pre-disposition to early death in childhood.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM—is much used by the Hakims, in the form of silver-leaf, for coating pills, covering electuaries, etc.

Argent. met. (I.)

ARGENTUM NITRICUM FUSUM, Argentri nitras. Lapis infernalis—is administered internally by European physicians only, excepting those natives who have been instructed by Europeans. It is used in angina, cardialgia, epilepsy, chlorosis, chorea, phthisis, &c. As an ointment in erysipelas and inflammation of the skin; as lotion in itching of the genitals, psoriasis diffusa, &c.

Argent. nitr. fus. (III.) Blackish hue of the skin, Inflammation of the mouth, &c.

ARGENTUM VIVUM, v. Mercurius vivus.

2 6

ARGILLA—of different sorts are found in the Punjab; some imported from Mooltan, etc. others indigenous. Some of them are sold, in a prepared state, in the bazaars, to satisfy the longings of females in pregnancy, etc. Clays, as well as curdled milk, (like eggs, by Mahomedans) are used for cleaning the hair.

ARISEMA (ARHIZOMA) GRACILE—has a tubercular root, varying in size from a pigeon's to an ostrich's egg; the flavor is exceedingly acrid, and so corrosive, that, on putting a small piece of the fresh root on the tongue, an immediate burning sensation, accompanied with an inflammatory swelling, is the consequence; this, however, is of short duration. The plant is abundant in the Himalayas; I saw it on my route from the Punjab to Cashmere (by way of Peember) from the bottom of the hills to the top of the Peer-Punjal, but not on the other (north) side. The roots are considered to be an excellent remedy against every description of animal poison; and are also useful in asthmas, ulcers, indurations, etc. I never tested their properties.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA—this cylindrical root is used by the Hakims in affections of the gums, diseases of the womb, in ulcers, etc.: they conceive it to be injurious to the head. It is a product of Cashmere, found in the market of Lahore.

Aristol. long. (I.) Spinal pain.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA—is likewise a product of Cashmere, and thought to be more powerful than the long species. It is used by the natives in the treatment of itch, leprosy, etc. in drying up ulcers, destroying lice and intestinal worms; also for promoting the renal and menstrual secretions; and is reputed as being an antidote to poisons.

Aristol, rot. (I.)

Armeniacum malum—the dried apricots are brought from Cabul to Lahore, and are used by the Hakims in skin-diseases, flatulency, and putrid fevers.

* ARMORACIA (COCHLEARIA) Raphanus rusticanus—the horse-radish was introduced into Lahore by the English, who are of opinion that the root of the Moringa (Hyperanthera) Suhunjuna is a good substitute for it.

Armorac. (I.) Carious toothache. Hæmaturia.

ARNICA MONTANA—is unknown to the Hakims, being a product of Europe only. European physicians are acquainted with it, as a remedy for flatulency, rheumatism, amaurosis, fevers, dysentery, debility of the womb, contusions, etc.

Arnic. mont. tinctura (I.) Giddiness. Nasal ulcers.

ARSENICUM ALBUM, Acidum arsenicum—is to be found all over the globe, and is generally admitted as a useful remedy; but, when abused, it is one of the most formidable poisons. In former times, and probably at the present day, any one could purchase arsenic at Lahore, from the druggists, on simply stating that he was in the habit of eating it, or, that he wanted it for the destruction of rats. Cases of persons being poisoned at Lahore, are less frequent with arsenic than with opium.

Arsen. alb. (III.) Enlargement of the spleen with fever. Expectoration of blood. Obscuration of vision with headache. Soreness of the mouth, after fever. Uterine hæmorrhage. (v. Dulcamara & Thuja.)

Arsen. potassæ (III.) Eruptions. Pains (arthritic, rheumatic, syphilitic).

Arsen. pot. nitratum (III.)

Arsen, sodæ (III.) Thirst. (Alternately Chinæ cort.)
Anasarca.

Arsenicum sulphuratum flavum et rubrum, v. Auripigmentum.

*Artemisia Absinthium, v. Absinthium.

ARTEMISIA AUSTRIACA—is brought from Cabul to Lahore, notwithstanding it grows in the lower parts of Hindostan as well as in Cashmere.

Artem. Austr. herba (I.)

ARTEMISIA CONTRA, v. Santonica.

ARTEMISIA INDICA, v. Absinthium.

ARTEMISIA LEPTOPHYLLA, grows in Cashmere, and is officinal.

*ARTEMISIA VULGARIS (affinis species)—grows in Cashmere; both plant and root are used by the Hakims.

Artem. vulg. radix (I.) Pains; gouty, rheumatic, syphilitic.

Tunce of the only to this make a ble marker of Larone furing the risk ar root is to describely as angle as a had a Por Chinam tumposes of a preparation varieties. It is make an activity to when the many nedical relation tends.

 L) Book Concerns normal. Feren virial eruptions. Flatificação (specifical mais he unibilità) region. Sending unice.

Colocasin escurents—this inferrular rices well as in America. Egypt, and Greece, tutes as staple an article of fixed in India.

Arum triphyllum. Pectoral patricies 2.

dix (L) Catarrh. Colic.

Arisanna.

zoes.

saretion (Ferula) - is cultivated in Affi, Persia, and Thibet: and as all these are is, this important plant, probably, would Besides the well-known gum-resin, which in trade, the root of this plant, having a gum, is used, medically, in Cashmere, aid, when prepared with vinegar, to be lies. The Hakims consider the gum also it to disperse indurations, to carry off menstruation.

ni (II.) Diarrhœa.

(according to Dr. Royle, is a species of Cashmerean mountains, whence it is extact, well-known to European physicians, ity of the asarabacca roots (rhizoma) difinally disappears. Therefore, in the fresh the stomach and cutaneous system, prorspiration; but, when old, it operates simply

on the lower organs (namely, on the intestines, bladder, and penis) producing urinal discharges, intestinal evacuations, and aphrodisiasm. It may be, that owing to this peculiarity, the root which I had from Europe, produced effects differing from those purchased at Lahore; the former being old, the latter fresh. The Hakims, as did European physicians formerly, employ the leaves as well as the root; the leaves are used for snuff, to excite sneezing; the root, however, they do not administer as an emetic, but to strengthen the brain and remove obstructions; they pretend it is injurious to the bladder.

Asari Cashm. radix (I.) Diarrhæa. Nasal obstruction.

*Asari Europ. radix (I.) Impotency with or without spermatorrhæa.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA, v. Calotropis gigantea.

ABCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM, v. Vincetoxicum & Cynanchum. Asclepias volubilis, Hoya viridiflora.

ASELLI JECINORIS (JECORIS) OLEUM, Morrhuæ oleum—what I used, I had from Bombay. Cod-liver oil has been lately recommended in pectoral diseases, catarrh, scrofula, nursing sore-mouth, as also in Ichthyosis and Phthisis.

Aselli jecin. ol. (I.)

ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS—is a product of Hindostan, used only by the natives, who, call it Setaver, or, Sittavair? The stalks I procured at the bazaar at Lahore, were as long as a finger, and as thick as a quill, rather spiral and longitudinally indented, of a horny yellow semi-transparent appearance, of a mucilaginous, sweet, and astringent taste. It is worthy of remark, that the Tamool name of the Pavonia Zeylandica, Sittamootie or Sittavayr, borders very closely on Sittavair or Setaver.

Asparag. asc. (I.) Cough. Epistaxis. Fever. Pains (wandering) of the chest, sides, joints, and knees. Soreness of the mouth.

Asparagus H a L 1 0 0 N—it is said, that the seeds so called, are from the common Asparagus which is cultivated in the North West of Hindostan. The Hakims use them in debility of the stomach, in liver, spleen, and renal disorders; they also attribute to them

diuretic and aphrodisiac properties. They believe that the cultivated is more effective than the wild plant.

Asparag. Halioon semina (I.) Vomiting.

ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS—is a product of East India, used by the native doctors only.

Asparag. sarm. (I.)

ASPHALTUM PERSICUM. Mumiai Persica-is a certain specific in fractured bones, deserving the name of Osteocolla. It is a solid, hard, heavy, black, glistening mass, without any particular odor. Only the genuine possesses the peculiar properties, and is but seldom to be met with even in Persia itself, the place of its origin; for the King of Persia is reported to collect the whole product, yearly, and to inclose it in small silver boxes, which are distributed as presents to his family, friends, etc. In all Eastern bazaars may be found, under the name of Persian Muniai, a compound resembling the genuine in appearance. Professor R. Seligmann, of Vienna, published a Pamphlet, as a Supplement to the Oriental Materia Medica, containing extracts from three rare Persian manuscripts, giving information respecting this point, which information coincides with what I heard in Persia. For the gratification of the reader, I here present an extract from Dr. Seligmann's pamphlet-Mum in Persian signifies war. Jai or Ajin is the name of the village in the vicinity of which the Spring of water containing Muniai or Muniajin is found. The Mumiai was discovered in the time of Feridun, and in the following manner. On one of King Feridun's hunting parties, one of his attendants shot a Gazelle with an arrow, but it escaped in the darkness of the night, passing into a cavity of the rock, where it drank from that Spring and was healed; but, before it was perfectly healed or had left that place, it was accidentally discovered by some of the villagers, secured, and brought to King Feridun, to whom they communicated the particulars. Feridun demanded of his doctors the cause of the cure and ordered an investigation into the matter. They broke a foot of the animal, put a bandage on, and gave it of that same water to

drink; when a cure was speedily effected. By the King's order, the place of the Spring was so enclosed, as to allow the water to run out, while the floating Mumiai is retained on the surface. It is reported that about one hundred drachms annually are collected and delivered to the king's order. Perhaps, research among the various kinds of asphalt in Europe, might lead to equally wonderful discoveries. See Vol. I. p. 38.

Besides the two cases given in Vol. I. pp. 66, 138, wherein I used this article in an unprepared state, I also tried it in conformity with my own System, and have noticed in the foregoing medical part, under different diseases, the effects produced by it.

Asphalt. Pers. Mum. (I.) Fractures. Wounds.

ASPHALTUM SELAJIT. Asphaltum Punjabinum—is an officinal article at Lahore, brought from the hills. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors use it, instead of the Persian Mumiai, in cases occurring from exterior violence.

Asphalt. Punj. (I.)

Aspis Naja. Naja tripudians—is a Serpent common at Lahore, and noticed in Vol. I. p. 138, and in this volume under Anguineum.

ASPLENIUM RADIATUM—this plant was brought to me from the hills, where it was said to be officinal.

Asplen. radiat. folia (I.) Thoracic pain.

As TETAT—is a root from the hills, reported to be officinal.

Astetat (I.)

ASTRAGALUS (versione Tragacanthoides) DRAB—is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows in the mountains.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA, v. Tragacanthum.

ATERNEE—is a root from the hills, where it is officinal.

Aternee (I.) Abscess.

ATIS, v. Patis.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, v. Belladonna.

ATBOPA MANDRAGORA, v. Mandragora.

ATROPINA, v. Belladonna.

AUBANTIUM AMARUM, POMUM—bitter, sweet, and other oranges grow plentifully during the cold season at Lahore, and

d by the Hakims, as it is by physicians

v & tinctura (I.)

um flavedo. i. e. the thin yellow peel (outer he sweet oranges. (I.)

e said to be an excellent remedy against

CITRINUM. Arsenicum sulphuratum fla-

RUBRUM. Arsenicum sulphuratum rubrum, met with in all the Eastern bazaars, being l as doctors.

citr. & rubr. (III.) The latter: Nasal Scabs.

stern doctors use gold, both in leaf (for naries, etc.) and in a fine powdered state, d precious stones; but, never in solution.

Clicum (I.)

co-muriat. (III.) Salivation.

co-salammoniac. (III.)

Corylus Avellana—the Hazel-nuts grownence they are brought to Lahore, but, are akims.

ELIA, v. Melia Azadirachta.

mpervirens, v. Melia sempervirens.

ta.

31, v. Physalis Alkeke**n**gi.

, v. Zelemicae baccæ

GANTEA, v. Delphinium pauciflorum.

LANISTUM, v. Granatum, Punica.

N, FRUCTUS, V. Carpobalsamum.

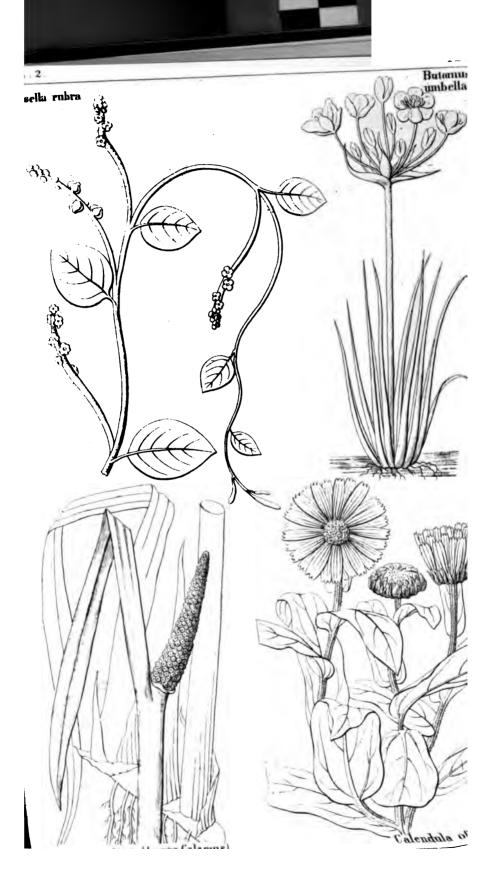
N, GUMMI, V. Myrrha.

IBE, v. Copaiba.

ECCA, v. Meccani balsamum.

INACEA, v. Tabashir.

LATA, v. Diosma crenulata.





BARRINGTONIA ACTUANGULA—a tree growing in the northwest provinces of Hindostan, principally about Saharunpore. The seeds are officinal and used by the Indian doctors.

Barringt. Acutang. sem. (I.)

BARYTA. Terra ponderosa—Protoxide of barium is unknown to the Eastern doctors. That which I used, was from Europe; as also,

Baryta acetica (II.) Abscess of the gums. Baryta nitrata (II.) Dimness of sight,

BASELLA RUBRA—is cultivated in the gardens of India; and, as I was informed, is used in the lower provinces, as a vegetable. It is also reported to grow among the hills.

Basell. rubr. folia (I.) Costiveness. Difficulty of hearing, with tingling in the ears. Syphilitic ulceration in the fauces.

BASILLICUM, v. Ocimum Basillicum.

Bassia Latifolia—is the name of a mountain tree, the petals of which have a sweet odor, and contain a saccharine substance, from which the natives distil a very intoxicating spirit. The nuts of this tree contain a great deal of oil, which is used as butter; and in the manufacture of candles, soap, &c.

Bassiæ latifol. fructus (I.) Pains of the humerus.

BATATAS CONVOLVULUS, V. Convolvulus Batatas.

BATIS (SPINOSA?)—Butees is sold in the Lahore Bazaar, called Atees also; both of them seem to be Aconitum heterophyllum. They are used by the Hakims in cases of Cough.

BAUHINIA VAHLII—is a tree which grows in the north-west provinces of India, near the mountains. The kernels of the large and broad pods have a sweet astringent flavor, and are eaten, like almonds, by the natives. When the husks are fresh, the natives roast them, to get at the kernels; when old, they open of themselves: it is said the kernels possess tonic and aphrodisiac properties.

BAUHINIA VARIEGATA buds are sold fresh in the bazaar at Lahore, as a vegetable, which, when prepared with animal food, constitutes an excellent dish.

BDELLIUM—is the well-known gum-resin of Commiphora Madagascarensis, used in Europe as in Asia.

Bebeerine—is a vegetable salt used by Europeans only. I received, from an English physician at Lahore, some of the reddish crystals of this recently discovered medicine, for trial; it was given to me as a substitute for quinine in agues; I, however, in using it in small doses, according to my system, discovered different properties in it.

Bebeerine (II.) Diarrhoa. Obscurity of vision. Wormfever.

*Beccabunga, v. Veronica Beccabunga.

Bedelbish—is unknown at Lahore. I received a sample of this root from the hills. It resembles, and probably is no other than, Aconitum heterophyllum.

> Bedelbish (II.) Diarrhœa, with or without colic. Spermatorrhœa.

BEHEN (BEEN) ALBUM ET RUBRUM-are imported into India from Arabia (probably from Syria) and much used by the Hakims. European physicians are well acquainted with both of them, from books, but have long since given up using them. The red ones were formerly used by Europeans as astringents, in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage. The white roots were used as an astringent aromatic. The Hakims, however, attribute to both of them, cordial effects, the power of removing tremors and of increasing the spermatic secretion, consequently, acting aphrodisiacally. The roots are not of different colors merely, but of different plants, and, therefore, it seems rational to suppose they possess different properties; but, experience has taught me that these are somewhat similar: for instance, both of them proved very efficacious in removing itching. The white root must not be confounded with the French béhen blanc, the Silene inflata of modern British Botanists.

Behen alb. & Beh. rubr. (I.) Prurigo.
Belenia fracalsa, v. Hyosciamus pracalsus.
Belennites—are officinal in Arabic medicine. The sample

of this stone which I got at the bazaar of Lahore was as long and as thick as a finger, and of a reddish color. When analysed, it proved no other than carbonate of lime.

Belemnites (I.)

*Belladonna (Atropa)—I procured plant and extract from Calcutta. I used the extract to effect the dilatation of the pupil, in the operation of cataract; as also, in form of an ointment, in fissures of the anus; as powder, in traumatic tetanus. Atropina, epilepsia, chorea, neuralgia, ague. Sulphat. Atrop. application, recommended in protrusion of the iris. See Tabacum.

Belladonnæ extr. (III.) Paralysis. Rheumatic toothache. Belladonnæ herba (II.)

Brnzoe, resina, Benzoinum. Styrax Benzoin. Asa dulcis
—is officinal in India as well as in Europe. The acid Benzoic, or

Benzoës, flores (acidum benzoicum) vel tinctura (II.)
Benzers Lycium—grows in the Himalaya. Its yellow wood, as also the condensed juice (known under the name Res or Resout) is much used by the natives, but principally the latter, which is esteemed as an invaluable remedy in ophthalmy, and in inflammatory swellings, piles, etc.

Berber, Lyc. (lignum) (I.) Pains.

Berber. Lyc. (succus inspissatus) Res (II.) Fever with eruption.

BERBERIS CHITRA (FRUCTUS)—is imported into India from Cabul and Cashmere. The fruit is much used by the natives.

Berb. chitræ fruct. (I.)

BERTHELOTIA LANCEOLATA—is a plant which grows in the Punjab, but is seldom used by the Hakims.

Berthel. lanc. (I.) Syphilis.

BETA BENGALENSIS, v. Spinacia.

Betula Brojeatera.—The bark of this tree, indigenous in Cashmere, is there applied to many purposes; thus, garden-walls are covered with it, for the purpose of resisting humidity. The Shawl merchants use it to envelop and secure their goods from humidity, when sent abroad. The druggists use it instead of paper, in packing; and corks not being known there,

was, until recently, the case, as too, in Lahore; the cotton which is stopped into the bottle neck is covered with this bark. But, for what use? since the spirits evaporate and even the water is dried up by the excessive heat of Hindostan.

BEZOARDICUM ANIMALE—is still held in reputation by the Hakims, as an antidote to poison. The yellow is esteemed the best.

Bezoard. an. (I.)

BEZOARDICUM MINERALE of the Eastern doctors (Padzuhr seeah, Pers. kanee, Zuhr mohra, Ind.) is dark green serpentine.

Bezoard. min. (I.)

Bignonia Indica—is a tree which grows more luxuriantly in the cold regions of the Himalaya than in the botanical gardens of Hindostan; and might, probably, grow in the open air of Europe also. At Lahore, I received from the hills a gigantic pod, not less than half-a-yard in length and four inches in breadth; on opening which, I found numerous thin white seeds, not thicker than ordinary writing-paper, and about three inches in diameter. On holding a seed up to the light, I perceived, in the centre, a kernel not larger than a lentil (Ervum lens) I cut, with a pair of scissors, such a seed up very fine, then triturated it with sugar, and dissolved it in spirit. I prepared lozenges with it in the usual way.

Bignon. Ind. semina (I.) Gonorrhœa. Hæmaturia. Billis, v. Fel.

BISMUTHUM (Marcasita)—is unknown to Arabic and Indian doctors. I took with me, from Europe, some Bismuthum nitricum precipitatum, or, the so-called Bismuthi (tris) nitras.

Magisterium Bismuthi (II.)

*BISTORTA (Polygonum)—is now seldom used by European practitioners, but much by the Hakims. In all probability, the root of this plant sold at the Lahore bazaar, is a Persian product. As Tormentilla and Bistorta are both of them called Unjbar, in some dictionaries, it is very likely that the one is mistaken for the other.

Bistort. radix (I.) Borborygmi. Diarrhea. Gravel.



245

BITUMEN JUDAICUM, v. Asphaltum.

BITUMEN LIQUIDUM, v. Petroleum.

BIXA OBELLANA, V. Ruku tinctoria.

BLUMEA AUBICULATA—grows at Lahore, but is seldom used.

Blum. aur. herba (I.)

Blum. aur. semina (I.) Syphilitic pains.

BOLETUS IGNIABIUS, v. Fungus igniarius.

Bolus Armenius. Bolus Armeniacus. Lapis Armenius.— The Hakims prescribe it in cases of melancholy and falling off of the hair consequent on morbid affection.

Bolus Arm. (I.) Gonorrhea. Inflation. Soreness of the mouth.

Bombacis Malababicum (heptaphylli) gummi & radices—are officinal in India and used only by the natives.

Bombac. heptaphylli gumni & radix (I.)

Bombax Gossypium, v. Gossypium.

*Borago officinalis, v. Rob antisyphiliticum.

BORAX. Sub-boras sodæ. Sodæ biboras—is much in vogue in the East by both doctors and artists. In diarrhœa after measles recommended.

Borax (I.) Soreness of the mouth.

BORRERA ASHNEH, v. Lichen odoriferum.

BORUSSICUM ACIDUM, v. Hydrocyanicum acidum.

Boswellia, v. Olibanum.

Bovis, sanguis—has been lately recommended, dried and pulverized, in anæmia infantilis.

BOVISTA (Lycoperdon) Crepitus lupi—grows in the Punjab during the rainy season, but is not used by the Hakims.

Bovist. (II.) Consumption with diarrhoea in children. Humid psorophthalmia. Thoracic pain.

*Brassica Oleracea — is cultivated in the Punjab. The Hakims use cabbage-seeds to expel intestinal worms. Cabbage poultices, as also fresh cabbage-leaves, are well-known applications in Gout and Rheumatism.

*BRASSICA RAPA, v. Rapa.

BROMELIA ANANAS (Lin.)—ananas, is said not to agree with

every stomach, and occasionally to produce Cholera morbus. The syrup of ananas is used in France for colds, coughs, asthma, &c.

BROMHYDRIC ETHER—is another new anæsthetic.

*BRYONIA DIDICA—is used by European doctors only; consequently, not met with in the bazaar at Lahore. For my experiments, I took a supply of *Bryonia dioica* with me from Europe.

Bryon. fæcula, radia & tinetura (II.)

Buchu, v. Diosma crenata.

BUGLOSSUM HIMALAJANUM, v. Onosma.

Buglossum Indicum, v. Cacalia Kleinia.

*Buglossum vulgaris. Anchusa officinalis—is quite different from the preceding two Indian plants.

*Buglossum latifolium, v. Sarsaparilla (comp.)

BUTEA FRONDOSA—is an Indian tree of which I have made particular mention in Vol. I. p. 163; the juice of the seed is said to be anthelmintic.

> Buteæ frond. flores (I.) Restlessness with pain. Subacute ophthalmia.

> Buteæ frond. gummi (II.) Diarrhæa, with or without bloody discharge.

Buteæ frond. semina (I.) Fever.

- * BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS—is a plant, growing in the valley of Cashmere, but, as far as I know, not used in medicine.
- * Buxus sempervirens—the leaves of the box-tree are said to be poisonous, especially to camels; and may, probably, prove a remedy in their diseases. They are used as one of the many adulterations of beer. The tincture was formerly a popular febrifuge in Germany. An infusion of the root has lately been recommended against chronic Arthritis, which often remains after acute articular rheumatism.

CACALIA KLEINIA—is much used in Hindostan, both by Hakims and Hindoo doctors, very little by English physicians. Besides the leaves, which resemble the ox-tongue in form, there is a water distilled from them, kept for use.

Cacaliæ Kl. folia (I.) Pain in the bowels. Syphilis.

CACTUS COCCINELLIFERA, v. Coccinella.

CACTUS TOR, v. Euphorbia neriifolia.

CEBALPINIA BONDUCCELLA, v. Guilandina Bonduccella.

CESALPINIA SAPPAN, V. Campechianum lignum.

CALAMINARIS, LAPIS. Calamina præparata—is not used by the Hakims; the calamine I used, I had from Europe.

Calamin. lap. (I.)

*CALAMINTHA, v. Meliesa Calamintha.

*CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Acorus Calamus—is brought into the Punjab from Cashmere. The Hakims use it in hæmorrhages and intestinal ulcerations, also in suppression of urine and menstrual evacuations, also in suppression of urine and distressing complaint to which sailors are liable, well known by the name wind-colic.

Calam. arom. (I.) Giddiness.

CALAMUS DRACO, v. Draconis, Sanguis.

CALCABEA—are used by the Eastern people, as well as Silicea, in a variety of forms, without their knowing what they use, being totally unacquainted with chymical analysis.

Calcarea carbonica (I.) Dysentery. Redness of urine. Spinal pain.

CALCULI CYSTICI, v. Bezordicum animale.

CALEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA—the root of this plant was sent to me from the mountains, where, it is said to be officinal.

Calebr. oppos. radix (I.) Impotency with spermatorrhoea.

*Calendula officinalis—grows in Europe as well as in the valley of Cashmere, but, is not used medicinally in either place. (I.)

Calomelas, v. Mercurius dulcis.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM—is said to be met with in every part of Hindostan, yet, I could not find it at Lahore, and, therefore, procured some from Calcutta. From these seeds, it is stated, a fragrant oil is expressed, which is recommended for external use in Rheumatism; and that the roots yield a resin similar to Myrrh in appearance, but, in effect, like Tacamahaca.

Caloph. Inoph. semen (I.)

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. Asclepias gigantea — grows profusely in all parts of Hindostan and the Punjab; in some countries it attains the size of a small tree. Amongst the ruins of the old city of Lahore, nearly the whole vegetation

and Harmala Ruta. The native doctors uds, the bark of the root, as well as a Calotropis. The charcoal made from uployed in the gunpowder manufactories oot is used in Cancer.

blia, radices & semina (II.) The former ver. Inflammation of the throat. Vomitr. Opacity and specks on the cornea. in Diarrhœa.

uccus recens (III.) Specks on the cornea.
bo.

AMBOLANA, v. Eugenia Jambolina.

. Gutti, gummi.

LUM—is a remedy highly esteemed by the ially when the Rennet is taken from an h is attributed aphrodisiac effects.

I.) Enlargement of the spleen.

GNUM. Hæmatoxylon campechianum nore, as well as in Europe. The Hakims t, in former times, an Extract was medinrope, in chiefly diarrhæa.

(I.) Diarrhœa. Giddiness. Ophthalmia. external violence.

ALANOPS)—is officinal in the East, as in

to be met with in the bazaar at Lahore, he Wintera aromatica is frequently used

II.)

Cashmereana—grows more luxuriantly mere than on the plains of India. (See

Cashm. cortex radicis, flores, herba, &.
.) The former in pulmonic, pleuritic

and syphilitic erratic pain. The latter (Lah. seeds) in acute gonorrhœa. Acidity of the stomach, from dyspepsia.

CANTHARIDES. Cantharis vesicatoria—the blistering flies I saw in Cabul, feeding in swarms upon Ash-trees (Frazisus). In Hindostan the Meloë Telini is substituted, and is more active on account of the abundance of Cantharidine, which is the effective part of both of them; the fresher they are, the more powerful their effect; and as they lose their virtue by being kept in a dry state. I prepared a concentrated essence from the fresh flies, which are abundant at Lahore. The essence of them is so powerful, that the simple application with a feather, immediately raises a blister. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors never use blistering flies as blistering agents; but use Cantharides against itch and leprosy; and conceive that they destroy lice, and are obnoxious to the urinary bladder. The tincture has lately been recommended internally for obstinate ulcers. A blister applied over the stomach, removed ague. In Phlebitis, and especially in Phlegmasia dolens, blistering is recommended.

Canthar. (II.) Hæmaturia. Rheumatic toothache. Salivation. Sore-throat.

*Capillus Veneris—vegetates in the Himalayas, as in Europe; and is used by the Hakims chiefly in gall diseases.

Capill ven. (I.)

CAPPARIS SPINOSA—is probably imported from Arabia. The Hakims administer this root for debility of the stomach, and distention of the spleen.

Cappar. spin. radix (I.) Pustules.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. Capsicum frutescens. Piper Indicum—
is much used in India by both natives and foreigners, less for
medicinal than for culinary purposes, being found in nearly all
dishes, in which it is a wholesome ingredient, congenial to the
climate, creating appetite. Its vinegar is a rubefacient.

Capsici semina (II.) Carious toothache, with or without swellings. Gripes. Pain of the kidneys.

CARBO ANIMALIS—Instead of the common animal charcoal,

I generally used black burned hartshorn (i. e. Cornu cervi ustum nigrum); where I used the charcoal of the porcupine, or white burned hartshorn, it is specified.

Carbo an. (I.) Borborygmi. Tormina.

CARBO FOSSILIS, v. Lithanthraw.

CARBO VEGETABILIS—the vegetable charcoal I used in medicine was always the burned root of the *Calotropis Gigantea*, as used in the gunpowder mill.

Carbo veg. (I.) Tormina.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS-as also

CARDAMOMUM MINUS—are much used in India; the latter not only medicinally, but for gratification's sake, the natives chewing them to sweeten the breath; it is a common practice in the Punjab among Druggists and Faqueers to present these spices (instead of money) on their visits. The Hakims administer them in cases of flatulency and calculous affections.

Cardam. min. (I.) Splenic pain.

*CARDUUS FULLONUM, v. Dipsacus Fullonum.

CARICA, v. Ficus Carica.

Carissa Carandas—vegetates at Lahore and in Hindostan. The acidulous fruits of this tree are pickled, and jellies made from them. In medicine, so far as I know, they are not used.

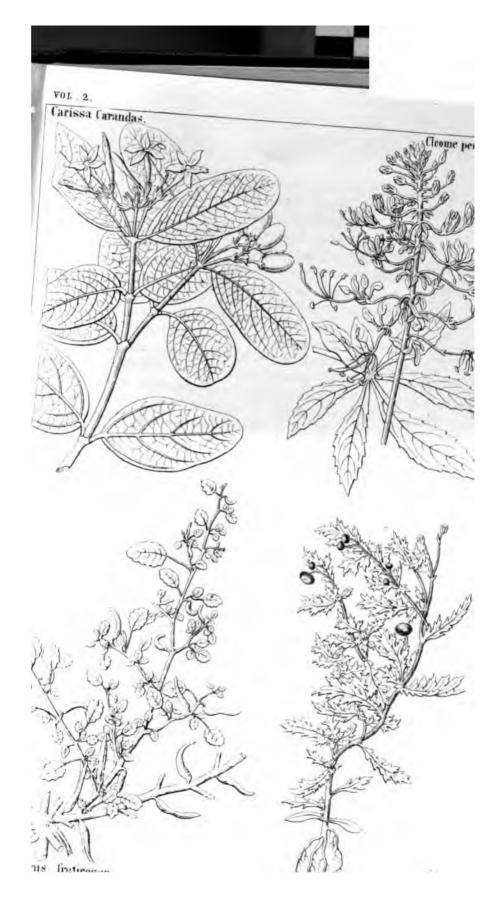
Carissæ Car. folia (I.) Diarrhœa. Earache. Soreness of mouth and throat. Syphilitic pains.

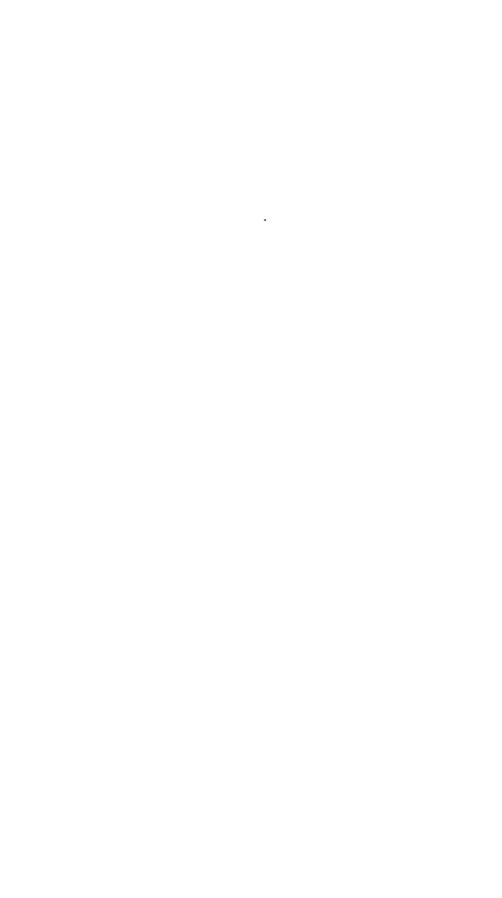
Carissæ Car. fructus (I.) Diarrhœa. Spinal pains.

Carniolus & Agat—like many other precious stones, are used by the Hakims in the form of an impalpable powder, either burned or not, in their electuaries. In most of these stones, flint (Silica) is the principal agent.

Carniol. ustus (I.) Diarrhœa, Dysentery. Rheumatic toothache.

*Carota (Daucus)—Carrots are cultivated all over India, but, they do not grow so large nor so sweet as in Europe; there is, however, a great consumption of English carrots, by the English in India, whither they are sent hermetically packed, and may be had, at all seasons. At Lahore, carrots are in the





cold season so abundant, that animals are fed with them, and it is believed that when a horse has been fed upon carrots for a month, it will remain free from disease for a year at least.

Carot. semina (I.)

CARPESIUM—Purgas of Cashmere, is not officinal; and from the sample I have brought with me to Europe, botanists have not been able to classify it.

CARPESIUM RACEMOSUM—is but little used in Cashmere.

Carpes. rac. radia (I.)

CARPOBALSAMUM—is officinal in Arabian practice. The Hakims use the seeds in epilepsy, complaints of the stomach, liver, and intestines; as in colic and hernia.

Carpobals. (I.) Vomiting.

CARPOPOGON PRURIENS, v. Dolichos pruriens.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS.—The bastard saffron is officinal at Lahore. Its active principle (which is an acid resinous substance of a superb red color) or its salts—Carthamates—are deserving of trial in medicine. The fixed oil prepared from this plant, is, externally applied, useful in rheumatic pains, and paralytic affections. The seeds are laxative. The dried flowers cure jaundice. (Ainslie.)

Cartham. tinctor. semina (I.) Diarrhœa.

CARVI SEMINA—which are brought from Cashmere to Lahore are a good substitute for *Carum nigrum*. The Hakims use these seeds as a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. It is believed they possess vermifuge properties, and are able to destroy the poison of serpents. They are also administered in neuralgia.

Carvi sem. (I.)

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS.—Cloves are considered by the Hakims as strengtheners of the stomach (tonic) and liver, and as sweeteners of the breath.

Caryoph. arom. (I.) Diarrhœa. Spinal pains.

CASCABILLA—is not officinal at Lahore. What I used was procured from a druggist's shop at Agra.

Cascar. cortex (I.) Accumulation of mucus in the throat. Costiveness. Pain of the joints.

um (II.)

Fructus Tamaricis; Semen Spinæ, c. (v. Dr. R. Seligmann's Pharmacologia con.) At Deyra Dhoon, in India, the abundance. They are much used by the ophthalmy and mucous discharges from

ina (I.)

cinal at Lahore.

na (I.) Boils. Burning sensation with nd eruption. Impotency. Flatulency. Thin spermatic discharge.

um, v. Cassia lignea.

v. Senna.

Cathartocarpus.—The pulp is used both but more by the natives than by Euros of the external pod, see p. 69 of this

ulpa (I.) Bleeding piles. Dysury. Inn. Orcheocele. Ulcers.

mina (I.) Indian leprosy. Nasal bleed-Pain of the spine, knee and ankles.

d to be a pod of a siliquose plant in Syria, ard high, called Jambut, Janbut. Ainslie, his Materia Indica, Khirnoob nubti is tree (see p. 364 of Vol. I.) The sample om India, was a pod, rather curved, about a diameter, about two-thirds its length; e other narrower, and finishing in a light and spongy texture, externally of internally reddish. The pod contained larger than apple-pips. Some of the vere of opinion that they were pods of a

Lagonichia. Be they what they may, they are decided useful in medicine; and it is lamentable, that even our so naturalists and learned physicians, do not know, nor they agree as to what it is, but leave its use to the natives.

Cassia Kharn. N. (I.) Affections of the throflammation of the cervical glands. Inguinal r Pain in the renal region. Swelling of the Wandering pain.

CASSIE (LAURUS) CORTEX. Cassia lignea. Cassia Cinn momum. Laurus Culilawan. Laurus Malabathrum.—T different Cassia-barks, vary but little from each other, and are used one for the other, and are to be had everywhere.

Cass. lign. cortex (I.) Costiveness. Squamæ.

CASSIE (LAURUS) FOLIA, or Cassiæ Tamala fol.—are used by Eastern doctors.

Cass. Laur., or Tamal. folia (I.) Cholera morbus. Œdematous swellings. Salivation.

CASSIA TORA—its seeds are officinal at Lahore, where the Hakims use them in cases of external violence, gout, pain in the joints, sciatica, &c.

Cass. Tora semina (I.) Itching eruption of patches.

CASTOREUM—is well-known to the Hakims, but very seldom used by them; I could not find it in the bazaar at Lahore, but, procured it from Calcutta.

Castor. (II.)

CATABACTEUM—I prepared from a fresh opaque crystalline lens, cut from a human eye (in an operation for cataract) triturated with ten grains of white sugar, and dissolved in one drachm of proof-spirit. This essence I preserved, like other animal preparations, in a closed box, renewing it from time to time.

Cataract. (I.)

CATECHU. Terra Japonica—improperly called; for, it is not an earth, but the extract of Acacia Catechu of East India. It is much used by Eastern doctors and by European physicians.

Catechu extractum (II.) Tenesmus.

CARTHARTOCARPUS, v. Cassia Fistula,

CAUSTICUM ALCALINUM. Sodæ causticæ liquor—the ley is used by Eastern doctors in cutaneous diseases.

Causticum (III.)

CAUSTICUM LUNARE, v. Argentum nitricum fusum.

CAUTERIUM ACTUALE—is much used in diseases both of men (Mahomedans) and animals. (See Vol. I. p. 15. Vol. II. p. 44.)

CEDRELA TOONA—this tree grows in Bengal, as also in the Himalayas, yielding seeds which produce a red dye, much used in Lahore, and is imported from the hills.

Cedrelæ Toona semina (I.) Headache.

CELASTRUS NUTANS, or, Celastrus paniculatus—the seeds are officinal in Indian medicine, and are plentiful in the bazaar at Lahore.

Celastr. pan. semina (I.) Abscesses in internal organs, as in the spleen or liver. Expectoration of mucus. Palsy of speech, and of one side. Restlessness with cough, fever, dreams, etc. Salivation. Vomiting of bile.

CENTAUREA BEHEN, v. Behen.

CERA CITRINA—is used in Europe as well as in India externally, in plasters, ointments, etc. but, it certainly contains valuable properties as an internal medicine.

Cera citr. (I.) Hypochondriasis.

*Cerasus—the fruit of Prunus Cerasus or Cerasus Caproniana, grows in Europe as well as in Cabul and Cashmere. Who ever thought of finding in the kernel of the cherry-stone, a remedy for one of the most excruciating pains to which man and beast is subject—Stone to Stone!—in all probability, it is owing to the prussic acid contained in them, and in the kernels of the peach, apricot, bitter almonds, etc. that we must ascribe their calculi dissolving (lithontriptic) virtues. (See Dolichos pruriens).

Ceras. nucl. semina (I.) Impotency. Stone in the bladder.

CERVI CORNU-hartshorn is officinal at Lahore, and is received from Cashmere.

Cervi. c. rasura (I.) Abscess.

Cervi c. ustum, album (I.) Sore-throat.

Cervi c. ustum, nigrum (I.) v. Carbo animalis.

CETACEUM—Spermaceti is not used by the Hakims; consequently, was not procurable at Lahore.

CETACEI OLEUM—is unknown to the natives of India. That which I used at Lahore, I procured from an Apothecary at Bombay.

Cetac. ol. (I.) Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Fever.

CETRARIN, v. Lichen Islandicus.

*Chamedres (Teucrium)—is used by the Hakims in obstructions, as also in suppression of urine, and monthly courses; gout, rheumatism, etc.

CHAMCEPYTIS, v. Ajuga Dealsingii.

*CHAMOMILLA VUI.GARIS—is used in the East, as well as in Europe, and vegetates in Lahore. The Hakims use Camomile flowers in affections of the brain, obstructions, inflammatory swellings, pains, etc. and consider them as being noxious to the spleen. (v. Cotula.)

Chamom. vulg. (I.)

CHAULMOOGBA ODORATA—is officinal, and to be met with throughout Hindostan. The expressed oil of the seeds is used, in lower Hindostan, in cutaneous diseases,

Chaulmoogræ odor. semina (I.) Itching papulæ.

Nasal obstruction. Tenesmus.

*Cheiranthus cheiri, v. Malva sylvestris.

*Chelidonium majus—is not officinal at Lahore. Dr. R. Seligmann, in his Pharmacologia, writes, that the root of Chelidonium, called *Radix Hirundinariae* (Swallow-plant root) is the famed *Mameera* of the East, looked upon as a specific in diseases of the Eye—but, I doubt the accuracy of this statement, as I never saw this plant growing in any part of the East. (v. Glaucium citrinum & Vincetoxicum).

Chelidon. maj. folia & tinctura (I.) Diarrhœa.

Dysentery. General Debility. Internal burning sensation. Pain in the hepatic region. Pyrosis.

Syphilitic pain or ulcers.

*Chenopolium album—grows at Lahore as also in Bengal.

Chenop. alb. semina (1.) Expectoration of mucus with rhonchus. Inflation. Pain in the forehead.

CHERAYTA (Agathotes). Gentiana Cherayta. Swertia Chiretta Royle,—this plant is much in use in India, both among the English and the natives. It is imported into Lahore from the Hills. Some are of opinion that the root of this plant constitutes the Haroontootia of the Eastern bazaars.

Cherayta (I.) Urinary disorders.

CHIDRA SEMINA, v. Terebinthus.

CHINA NODOSA, v. Smilaw China.

CHINE CORTEX, v. Cinchona.

CHININUM SULPHUBICUM, v. Cinchoninum.

CHITRACA, v. Plumbago rosea.

CHLORAS KALICUS, v. Kali oxymuriaticum.

Chlorororm—is a well-known heroic remedy, which, when skilfully administered (externally or internally) can be of great utility. It has been recommended externally in neuralgia, tetanus traumaticus, and chronic ulcers; with turpentine-oil in rheumatism; with gum traganth and yolk of an egg as a clyster in lead-colic. Inhalations in Pneumonia. Internally with ether for gouty affections of the stomach.

CHURRUS — churs is the resin of the Hemp-plant. See Vol. I. page 15.

Churrus (II.) Affections of throat and chest. Expectoration of mucus. Fever. Scalding urine and Dysury.

CICER ARIETINUM—the chick-peas are much used in the Punjab and throughout Hindostan, as food for man and beast. The Hakims make use of them medicinally, in cases of flatulency, retention both of urine and of the catamenia. They conceive that chick-peas increase the seminal secretion, and, consequently, excite the genital organs, acting aphrodisiacally. They serve as a substitute for Coffee.

*CICHOREUM (INTYBUS)—and Indian species. Wild Chichory vegetates luxuriantly, during the summer in Cashmere; and in

the Punjab, during the cold season. The Hakims use the Succory-seeds, which, consequently, are kept in the bazaars.

Cichorei flores (I.) Troubled vision.

Cichorei radices et semina (I.) Dropsy.

*CICUTA VIROSA—is unknown to the Eastern doctors. It is recorded, that Water-Henbane has produced weakness of vision, tetanus (a spasmodic affection) and, sometimes, proved even fatal.

Cicut. vir. folia (II.)

Cicut. vir. extractum (III.)

CIMICEUM. Acantheum—is the active principle of the Wood-louse; the essence would, probably, correspond in effect.

CINE, SEMEN, v. Santonici semen.

CINCHONE CORTEX. Chinæ cortex. Cortex Peruvianus—the Peruvian-bark is but little known among the Hakims and Indian doctors of the Punjab, and was not to be had in the bazaar at Lahore. Formerly I obtained this bark from Calcutta and Agra (when I used much of it), latterly (when for several years I used but little) I managed to get it from the English at Lahore.

Cinchon. cort. (1.) Giddiness. Headache. Pain in the bowels. Soreness of the mouth and throat. Swellings (inflammatory cedematous).

CINCHONINUM SULPHUBICUM. Chininum sulphuricum. Quince disulphas — the Sulphate of Quinine has been recommended in hooping-cough; it is but little used by the Eastern doctors, v. Vol. I. p. 67.

Cinchon. sulph. (II.) Diarrhoa. Fixed rheumatic pains (acute or chronic). Nettle-rash.

CINNABARIS—is officinal throughout the East, and obtainable in all bazaars.

CINNAMOMUM—is used in the East and in Europe for both domestic and medicinal purposes. The Hakims administer cinnamon in cases of debility of the stomach, enlargement of the spleen, affections of the heart, or nerves (tonicum, cordiale, nervinum) pains in the womb. It is also recommended in retention of urine and of the catamenia, serpent bites, and poisoning with opium.

Cinnam. cortex (I.) Pain in the knee. (With Smilax China) Impotency.

Cinnam. flores (I.) Salivation. Spinal pain.

CISSAMPELOS, v. Pareira brava.

CITRACA, v. Plumbago rosea.

CITRULLUS, v. Cucurbita Citrullus.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, v. Aurantium.

CITRUS GALGALA—a species of lemon, the size of a double fist, at Lahore, called galgala; is pickled for domestic use, and much caten by the natives.

Citri Galgala fructus & semina (I.)

CITRUS MEDICA; C. limonum; C. Limetta, &c. - are different kinds of lemons, abundant in Lahore.

CLEMATIS ERECTA. Flammula Jovis—is a plant unknown to the Eastern doctors; I procured a sample from Europe.

Clemat. erect. (I.) Carious toothache. Pain in the liver. CLEOME PENTAPHYLLA—grows plentifully at Lahore; but, the seeds are little used by the Hakims; in convulsions they use them: those of Cleomes viscida are said to be anthelmintic.

Cleom. pent. herba (I.) Ulceration of the mouth, fauces and throat (putrid, scorbutic and syphilitic).

Cleom. pent. semina (I.) Bleeding piles. Endemic ulcers, lasting for years.

CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM - is a bark used by the Arabian and Indian doctors.

Clerod. infort. (I.) Periodical pain in the throat.

COAGULUM CAMELINUM, v. Camelinum coagulum.

Coccinella. Coccionella. The Cochineal is the well-known insect, Coccus cacti; and, in Europe as in the East, is much more used for dyeing than in medicine. The Hakims consider it as destructive of the generative faculty. Cochine ambination with potash, has been recommended in hoop

Coccinella. (I.)

COCCULUS MENISPERMUM. Cocculus Indice

in the Punjab, and is a well-known article in the adulteration of beer; with castor-oil, externally applied, the seeds are used in cases of inveterate itch and herpes; formed into a paste with moistened rice, they intoxicate fishes and birds. See *Picrotoxis*.

Cocul. Menisp. (II.) Boils. Colic. Diarrhea. Fever, with or without cough. Flatulency. Giddiness with nauses or vomiting. Sub-acute pleurisy.

COCCULUS PALMATUS, v. Columbo.

Coccus CACTI, V. Coccinella.

Cocos NUCIFERA—is officinal all over Hindostan, where it grows.

Coc. nuc. corticis exterior fibra (I.) i. e., the fibres
on the exterior of the cocos-nut shell. Inflammation
of the throat (angina).

Cocos Sechellarum. The sea-cocoa-nut is much used by the Hakims, particularly to arrest vomiting and in cholera morbus. When administered in small doses in cases of cholera, it failed. This cocoa-nut is excessively hard; and the Easterns dissolve it by rubbing it, with a little water, on a hard stone.

Coc. nux Sechell. (II.) Vomiting.

COFFEA ARABICA—was not in use at Lahore. Previous to the arrival of the English, I procured coffee from Hindostan.

Coff. Ar. cruda (I.)

*Colchicum autumnale—is unknown in the East. What I used was procured from a druggist in Agra, and was, probably, from England. Some European doctors are of opinion that Colchicum Illyricum, i. e., the Hermodactylus of the ancients, may be substituted for Meadow-saffron, but I question it.

Tinctura Colch. sem., in gout and rheumatism recommended.

Colchic. aut. bulbus (II.) Acute rheumatic, wandering or syphilitic pains, Piles.

Colchicum Illyricum, v. Hermodactylus.

COLLA PISCIUM, v. Ichthyocolla.

Collodium—application has lately been recommended in inflamed hæmorrhoidal nodes, erysipelas, sore nipple, decubitus, enteritis, gutta rosacca, opthalmia, gout, articular rheumatism, &c. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA, V. Arum Colocasia,

COLOCYNTHIS. The pulp of the bitter-apple is used in Europe as well as in the East, where the plant grows. The Hakims use it in diseases of the spleen and liver, also to promote the monthly discharge. It is used in combination with aloes, etc., as purgative pills.

Colocynth. pulpa (I.) Dry mouth and throat. Inguinal

Colocynth. pulp. extractum (II.) Colocynth. radic. & semina (I.)

COLUBER, v. Serpens.

Columbo. Colombo. Calumbæ radix. The root of Cocculus palmatus was not officinal at Lahore, and I procured some from Calcutta.

Colomb. radia (I.)

COMMELINA NUDIFLORA—is a species of cucumber which I received from the hills, under the name of Kandoolee.

Commel. nud. fructus (I.)

COMPOSITA CYNAREA DUB, V. Cynaracea Dub.

COMPOSITA JUNGLEE SAGH—is a wild plant of Cashmere, used as a vegetable. It is one of the Compositæ.

Composita (Cynaracea) POKERMOOL—is an officinal root both at Lahore and in Cashmere.

Comp. Pokerm. (I.) Colic. Scalding urine.

Composita Zerbabre (Zerbabree) prope Bidens—is officinal at Cashmere, where it grows.

Comp. Zerbabri (I.) Fixed pain, with or without articular contractions, even syphilitic. Gripes. Thoracic pain.

CONCHA FLUVIATILIS—is used by the Hakims, as a medicine; and with the common people, this river-fish shell serves for a spoon, out of which they take their medicines.

Concha fluv. (I.) Dysentery.

*CONIUM MACULATUM—is not used by Eastern doctors. I administered an extract of this plant, procured from Calcutta.

Conjin, painful gonorrhoea; arthritis and orchitis from preceding gonorrhoea. See Tabacum. Conii mac. extractum (III.) Restlessness with headache. Salivation.

CONVOLVULUS ARGENTEUS—its seeds are used at Lahore.

Convol. arg. semina (I.) Dryness of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. Thirst, excessive, with fever.

CONVOLVULUS BATATAS. Batatas edulis—are similar to long-formed potatoes, but are very sweet, and when roasted, much used, during the cold season in the Punjab.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA, v. Jalapa.

Convolvulus Nil, v. Ipomæa.

Convolvulus Scammonia, v. Scammonia.

CONVOLVULUS TURPETHUM, v. Turpethum.

CONYZA ANTHELMINTHICA. Vernonia anthelmintica. Serratula anthelmintica—is officinal at Lahore. It is said, that when the flea-bane is roasted, flies take to flight (see Amygdala & Juglans regia) and when the powder of the flea-bane is sprinkled on the floor, fleas disappear.

Conyz. anthelm. semina (I.)

COPAIBA (Balsamum)—is not used by the Hakims; what I administered I procured from Agra. It has been recommended in ague.

Copaib. bals. (II.) Expectoration of mucus. Gripes. Wandering pains of the joints, (with mucilage of gummi arabicum) dysentery.

COPAL INDICUM—is the resin from Vateria Indica, which is to be had in England under the name of Gummi Animæ. In Hindostan, it is sold under the name of Kahroba, i. e. amber. See Bengal Disp. p. 222.

Copal gummi-resin. Ind. (II.) Cholera-morbus.

COBALLIA BUBRA—are officinal at Lahore. The Hakims use them externally for weakness of vision; and internally for spitting of blood and suppression of urine.

Corall. rubr. (I.)

CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS, v. Harmala Ruta.

CORCHORUS FRUCTICOSUS—is officinal at Lahore, where it grows.

Corchor. frut. herba (I.) Fistulous sores. Pain, in gonorrhœa or urinary disorders. Quotidian ague.

CORDIA ANGUSTIFOLIA—isofficinal at Lahore, where it vegetates.

Cordice ang. folia vel fructus (I.)

CORDIA MYXA, v. Sebestena.

CORIANDUM SATIVUM—is officinal at Lahore, and used as an astringent, capable of producing the jaundice.

Coriandr. sat. semina (I.) Itching. Pain in the joints. Tenesmus.

CORNU CERVI, v. Cervi cornu.

CORYDALIS LONGIPES-grows in the mountains of Cashmere, but, is not officinal.

*Corylus Avellana, v. Avellana.

Costus Arabicus. Costus albus. Costis dulcis. Costus veterum—is probably brought from Arabia into India; but, is not, as some have conceived (see Most's Materia Medica, p. 214) Canella alba, Costus amarus, and the Bark of Winterianus spurius, which constitute four different articles. The sweet, white, or Arabian Cost-root, has long been banished European practice, so that our doctors no longer know what it is. The Hakims use it in debility of nerves, stomach, and genital parts, i. e. as a tonic and aphrodisiac; as also against intestinal worms, in suppression of urine, and interruption of monthly courses. They are used externally to remove freckles and patches from the face.

Cost. Arab. radix (I.) Fever. Piles (bleeding or mucous).
Costus Indicus. Costus amarus. Costus niger Cashmereanus. Costus Aueklandia (Series of Falconer) may be; but, not Costus of the Ancients, which is the preceding Costus veterum.—This root, which has been monopolized by the Cashmerean government (see Vol. I., Introduction, p. xv.) is officinal at Lahore and in Cashmere. See Iris.

Cost. n. Cashm. radix (I.) Giddiness. Salivation. Stupor from poisonous bites or stings.

COTULA ANTHEMOIDES (varietas tenuis) grows in Cashmere, and is looked upon as the Camomile of the country.

Cotyledon Laciniatum—vegetates at Lahore and is officinal.

Cotyled. lac. herba (I.) Fever. Flatulency. Soreness of the throat.

CRABRO, V. Vesp.

CRAMERIA TRIANDRA, V. Ratanhia.

CRATEVA MARKELOS. Aegle Marmelos—is brought from the Hills to Lahore, where it is officinal. The bark of the root is said to be a remedy in hypochondriasis and melancholy.

Crat. Marmel. fructus (I.).

CRATEVA TAPIA—is a tree which grows in the gardens at Lahore; the fruit of which is said to be beneficial in that strange malady called Serpent-Love—See Vol. I. p. 140.

CREASOTUM, Creosotum—Creosote is a well-known empyreumatic oil-like fluid, preserving animal substances from putrefaction. It is not known to the Eastern doctors.

Creasot. (III.) I used, as other animal or volatile substances, in drops, keeping it as an essence, in a liquid state. Catarrh. Itching. Psorophthalmia.

*Crocus sativus—is, as before stated, monopolized by the Cashmerean government. The Hakims use Saffron in melancholy, typhus fever, enlargement of the liver, and retention of urine. It is said, in too large doses, it is noxious to the nerves of the stomach, producing headache, and even stupidity. Lately, it has been recommended, in combination with burned alum, in acute Angina faucium.

Crocus sat. (II.) Cardialgia. Expectoration of blood. Headache. Offensive perspiration.

CROTON TIGLIUM—is known all over the East; but, the Croton Oil is restricted in its use to European doctors. The Easterns prepare the seeds variously, pretending that by certain preparations they are deprived of their poisonous qualities. They also throw the germ away, and add as a corrective different spices, especially cloves.

Crot. Tigl. oleum (III.)

Crot. Tigl. semina (II.) Cardialgia. Tenesmus. CRUENTA BERTHRLOTIA, Orobanche cruenta—grows in the

mountains of Cashmere, well-known but little used by the inhabitants.

CRUSTACEA DJINGE & MAHEE ROOBEAN — from Bombay. The former not larger than & of an inch, the latter & an inch long, and both have the appearance of worms of a reddish color.

Crustac. Djinge & C. Mahee roobean (I.)

CUBERE—are officinal in Europe as in the East. The Hakims use them, as in Europe, for gonorrhea, also to stimulate the genitals, to promote urine, and to dissolve stones in the urinary organs. See Vol. II. p. 92. Sarsap. comp.

Cubeb. (I.)

CUCUMIS ACUTANGULUS—different species are cultivated at Lahore. The seeds of the two sorts, which I used in medicine, were

Cucum. acut. Kalanoree semina (I.) Shivering.

Cucum. acut. Pinditoree semina (I.) Shivering.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, v. Elaterium.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, v. Colocynthis.

CUCUMIS INDICUS, v. Luffa amara.

CUCUMIS KANDULI (Kandoolee) v. Commelina nudiflora.

CUCUMIS MADARASPATENSIS—is cultivated in the Punjab, as a vegetable. The druggists at Lahore keep them in a dry state, and it is said that a few of them cooked with animal food, makes it tender.

Cucum. Madar. (I.) Dysentery. Cucumis Melo, v. Melo.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS SALSUS, TINCTURA. i.e.—Cucumbers, peeled and cut in thin slices, salted as if for a salad, after standing a few minutes and the juice pressed out; then the latter, mixed with an equal portion of alcohol, permitted to settle, and the clear poured off, is preserved for use, constituting the tincture, which (externally administered) is recommended in rheumatic pains; this induced me to try the remedy internally. Some of the species of cucumbers contain an acrid (called poisonous) principle. The juice of the yellow cucumber is said to banish woodlice, to kill cockroaches or klocks. It is recommended to strew the floor.

before going to bed, with the green peel, not too thinly cut, for three consecutive nights; when the cockroaches will collect about the pieces and greedily devour them, and the disappearance of these troublesome visitors be thereby procured.

Cucum. sat. sals. tincturu (I.) Rheumatic pain of the shoulders.

CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS—is the Cucumber most used, as a vegetable, at Lahore, where it is met with half a yard in length, and is commonly eaten raw by the natives. The powder of the roasted seeds is described as a powerful diuretic, and serviceable in promoting the passage of sand or gravel. (B. Disp.)

CUCURBITA CITRULUS—Melons are cultivated in the Punjab; but, the largest and finest are brought from Umritsir to Lahore. From their seeds are prepared by the Hakinis cooling beverages.

Cucurb. Citrull. semina (I.)

CUCURBITA LAGENARIA. Lagenaria vulgaris—In the wild state the fruit is poisonous, producing symptoms like those of Cholera. Dr. Lindley states, that some sailors were poisoned in England by drinking beer which had been kept in a flask made of one of these gourds. (B. Disp.)

CUCURBITA PEPO-is cultivated in Lahore.

CUMINUM CYMINUM—is used by the Hakims in flatulency, affection of the spine, suppression of milk, of urine and catamenia.

Cumini semina (I.) Psorophthalmia. Thoracic pain.

Cupressus sempervirens nux (strobuli & folia) — are officinal at Lahore, they are procured from the hills.

Cupress. (strobulus vel galbulus) nux (I.) Rheumaticinflammatory toothache, with or without caries, fever and swelling of the cheek.

CUPRUM.—Copper in a state of oxyde is much used by the natives of the East. They administer the sulphate of copper internally as well as externally. An oxyde of copper, called *missee*, is used by the Musselmen all over Hindostan, to stain their teeth black and to strengthen the gums. v. Ainslie, Vol. II., p. 513.

21

In the investigations in The Lancet, with regard to the adulterations of articles of food, it is stated-" The vinegar used for pickles, in nineteen out of twenty samples, owed a portion of its acidity to sulphuric acid (which is employed for the purpose of making it keep). The pickles containing the largest quantity of copper are those which consist entirely of green vegetables. It is not alone in the pickles that this poison is present, for it may be detected with remarkable readiness and certainty in the vinegar in which the pickles are preserved, by the immersion in a small quantity of the vinegar-half an ounce is sufficient-for a few hours, of a piece of thick iron wire having a smooth and polished surface. This test is of such ready application that we recommend the public to make use of it, and so ascertain for themselves, whether the pickles they are using contain the poison or not. If an exceedingly small quantity of copper be present, it will be quickly deposited on the face of the iron."

Cupri acetas, *Erugo*—is nowhere administered internally, because it is looked upon as noxious and poisonous; but, have we not other poisons equally strong, if not stronger than verdigris, which are internally administered?

Cupr. acet. (III.)

Cuprum ammoniacale (ammoniuret of copper) (III.) Inflammation of the mouth and throat. Pain of the shin.

Cupr. metallicum (I.) Patches with prurigo.

Cupri sulphas, vitriolum cæruleum (III.) Thirst.

Curculigo orchioides—is officinal at Lahore and Hindostan.

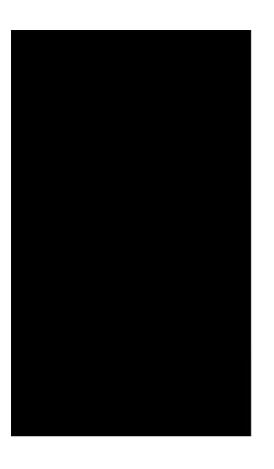
Curcul. orch. radix (I.) Gouty wandering pain in the face.

CURCUMA LONGA.—Turmeric and cayenne-pepper are ingredients in every dish prepared by the natives of the East.

Curc. long. (I.) Colic. Dysury. Emaciation. Inflammation of the mouth, cervical glands and throat, with hoarseness.

CURCURMA ZEDOARIA. Amomum Zedoaria. Kampferia rotunda—is a root (spice) of India, about which the opinions of





botanists do not agree. Some arrange this root as a species of *Curcuma*, others as *Kæmpferia*, and others again pretend it is an *Amonum*. It is to be had in all the bazaars of India.

Curcum. Zed. (I.) Pain in the liver.

CURCUMA ZERUMBET, v. Zedoaria Zerumbet.

*Cuscuta Epithymum & C. Reflexa Lahoriensis—are in great use by the Hakims. They use this flax-weed in debility of stomach, induration of liver, accumulation of mucus and gall, melancholy, hypochondria, retention of urine, protracted fevers, &c. It is said that it provokes thirst, agrees with aged persons, and is useful in cases of corrupted humors.

Cuscut. Epith. (I.)

CUSCUTA MONOGYNA CASHMEREANA.—The seeds of this weed are conveyed from Cashmere to Lahore.

Cuscut. monog. semina (I.) Bleeding piles. Flatulency. Pain of the throat.

CYANEUM BEBOLIENNSE—Percyanidum ferri. Prussian Blue is neither used nor known by the natives of Lahore; it has been lately recommended in ague.

Cyan. Berol. (II.)

CYCAS CIRCINALIS. Cycas revoluta—is the Sago-palm of East India. With the fruit of this tree (which I received from Calcutta) and with Sago (as may be seen under Sago) I made interesting experiments.

Cycad. fructus cortex & tinctura corticis (I.) Chancre. Œdematous swellings.

Cycad. rev. semen (I.) Giddiness. Headache. Soreness of the throat.

*CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM. Cyclamen hederæfolium.—The sowbread was not in use among the Hakims at Lahore; it is said to be anthelmintic and purgative.

Cyclam. Europ. radix (I.)

CYDONIUM MALUM — The Quinces at Lahore are brought from Cashmere; and the seeds are much used by the Hakims.

Cydon. mal. & semina (I.) The latter; constipation.

CYNANCHUM-GENDVANGNOO-grows in the Cashmerean hills, but is not officinal.

Cynanchum extensum (hairy flowered). Decoction of the leaves, is said to be a vermifuge.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS.—The artichoke grows in the gardens of Europeans at Lahore: it is not used medicinally.

CYNARACEA DUB-is a mountain-plant of Cashmere, and is officinal.

Cynar. Dub lignum & herba (I.)

*CYPERUS LONGUS—is officinal at Lahore.

Cyper. long. (I.) Diarrhœa. Vomiting.

CYPERUS ROTUNDUS—is officinal at Lahore; and often substituted by Cyperus juncifolius.

*CYTISUS SCOPARIUS—The tops of Broom are officinal at Lahore, as in Europe. Scoparin has been lately recommended as the best diuretic in dropsy.

Cytis. scop. semina (I.)

DACTYLUS—The fruits of *Phænix Dactylifera* are brought from Mooltan to Lahore; but, they are neither so large nor so sweet as the Arabian dates. I was, probably, the first physician who experimented on the stone of the date, and found many virtues in it.

Dactyl. nucleus (II.) Erysipelas. Tenesmus.
*Daphne Mezereum, v. Mezereum.

DAPHNE-SUNNERKAT—grows in the Cashmerean mountains. The specimen I brought with me from Cashmere, not having the flower, the botanists of Vienna could not decide upon it further than that it is allied to Daphne gnidium & Daphne oleoides. It is essentially different from Daphne cannabina, from which, in Nepaul, a paper is manufactured, according to the Chinese manner. (v. B. Disp. p. 531.) The bark of the Spurge-Flax (Daphne Gnidium) introduced into the ears produces a serous discharge; macerated (steeped) in vinegar for about an hour before using it, and, afterwards, applied (renewing it in winter once, in summer twice a-day) is said to produce a local serous exudation, without excessive irritation or

blistering; and is recommended chiefly in chronic rheumatism, gouty affections, paralysis, &c. In France and Russia it is used in Ophthalmy. May not *Sunnerkat*, from Cashmere, have similar properties. (?)

Daphne Sunnerkat. (II.)

*DARONICA. Doronicum scorpioides Linn—is used by Arabian and Indian doctors. The Hakims administer it against palpitation of the heart, bites of serpents, flatulency, pain in the womb, &c. and the Hindoos believe that if but worn next the skin, it will facilitate delivery. See Vol. I. p. 84. Strychnos Faba St. Ignatii.

Daron. radix (I.) Costiveness. General debility.

DATISCA CANNABINA—is abundant in the valley of Cashmere. The bark of the root of this plant is used there as a dye.

Datisc. Cannab. radicis cortea & semen (I.) The former: Dryness of the tongue. Inflammatory swellings. Pain in the knee. Toothache. The latter: Syphilitic ulcer.

DATURA MARTIS.—A combination of iron and daturine, I use under the denomination datura martis. When a solution of sulphate of iron (green vitriol) is added to an infusion of the prickly apple-seeds (I used semina Daturæ Fatuosa) a precipitate is the result, which, when dried, is the above-mentioned medicine.

Datura mart. (III.) Headache. Hemicrania.

*Datura Strammonium—vegetates not in India; but, in its stead *Datura fatuosa* & alba, which have very similar properties, grow all over Hindostan. Their leaves, seeds and roots, are used by the natives. *Daturin*, see Tabacum.

Daturae flores, folia & semina (II.) The former two, in a fresh state: Hemaralopia. The last: Vertigo, Convulsions.

*DAUCUS CAROTA, v. Carota

DEALSING—is the name of a certain Hindoo of the hills, from whom I obtained many of the mountain products of the lower range, and those which my experiments have not enabled me to ascertain fully, but which I may yet live to examine still further, I have retained under the appellation *Dealsing*—

The following roots, obtained from Dealsing, I used as medicines of the (I.)

Dealsing's root for Fever, v. Zornia.

- " root for Fistula (of unknown origin). Colic. Syphilis.
- ny root for Sersum, is supposed to be Flemmingia.
 Dyspepsia with inflation. Gastric and Thoracic pain. Salivation with fever.
- " root for Torkee, v. Indigofera linifolia.

 Haroontootia a species of—probably,
 the root from Agathotes Cherayta? Cough.

DELPHINIUM GHAFES, v. Agrimonia.

DELPHINIUM PAUCIFLORUM OF SIRMOOR? or, Killingea monocephala? (Piddington's Index plant.) or, Balanophora Gigantea? (B. Disp. p. 168.) What the Hakims call Jedoar Khataie, and the Indians Nirbesi, is, probably, the preceding.

The tuberous root, not exceeding an inch in diameter, somewhat resembles the water-nut in form; the outside is greyish, but the inner part is as blue as indigo; such as are not blue, are of an inferior sort. The genuine roots are imported from China. They are highly esteemed by the Easterns, who consider them excellent remedies against Cholera-morbus, and various animal and vegetable poisons. Sometimes, at Lahore, the genuine root can be had from the Sadoos, i. e. peddling druggists, who pretend that they bring it from Cashmere, whence it comes, by way of Thibet, from China; and they weigh it out against silver.

In Cashmere I could not find this root in the bazaars; but, received some, as a present, from a shawl-merchant.

Delphin. paucift. radix (II.) Diarrhea. Fistulous sores. Pain in the bowels. Spermatorrhea.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, v. Staphisagria.

DICTAMUS ALBUS—is administered by Arabian Hakims in Epilepsy, Intestinal Worms, and derangement of the monthly courses. This bark of the white dittany-root has long been banished European practice.

Dictam. alb. (I.)

*DIGITALIS FURFUREA.—The Foxglove is known only to European physicians. What I first used, I had from Vienna; afterwards, I received fresh supplies from Agra and Calcutta. Injections of its tincture are recommended in hydrocele.

Digital. purp. folia (II.) Bleeding at the nose. Diarrhoa. Expectoration of blood, or of mucus.

DIORITES—is a green stone found in the bazaar at Lahore, where it is sold in pieces the size of peas. It is used as a color, mixed with lime, in painting their houses. It certainly deserves attention; as, by analysis, the constituent parts of it are found to be the same as those of Sung e Busree; (v. this article) which proved so efficacious in Cholera-morbus.

Diorit. (I.) Giddiness. Inflammation of the throat.

Itching. Pain in the knee. Soreness of the mouth.

Thoracic pain.

DIOSCOREA SATIVA—is a tuberous root, which, during the cold season, is found in the vegetable bazaars at Lahore. Notwithstanding it is used as a culinary vegetable only, it has, like potatoes, &c. its peculiar acrimony, which is dissipated by boiling; but, in its raw state, it has proved an efficacious remedy.

Dioscor. sat. (I.) Tenesmus.

DIOSMA CRENATA—is unknown to the Hakims; consequently, the leaves denominated *Folia buku* (in use among European physicians) not being procurable at Lahore, I had not the opportunity of making any experiments upon them.

Diospyros Embryopteris glutinifera.

DIOSPYROS MELANOXYLON, v. Ebenum.

*DIPSACUS FULLONUM. Virga pastoris—grows in the valley of Cashmere, but, is neither officinal there, nor at Lahore.

DJENDALOO-is a root from the Himalayas, on which I experimented, without knowing what root it was.

Djendaloo (I.)

Dodge is a well-known remedy in the Punjab. It is composed of red-rice, peeled sweet-almonds, white poppy-seeds and sugar very palatable, and useful in dry cough. Dolichos fruriers. Mucuna pruriers. Siliqua hirsuta—grows at Lahore, though not so luxuriantly as on the mountains, whence I received my yearly supplies. The beans are officinal at Lahore. In Europe the doctors administer the hairs covering the pods, which, by their mechanical irritation, destroy and expel intestinal worms.

Dolich. Faba, Particulas hirsutas (hairy particles) & Succus recens, or, juice of the fresh pods (1.)

The first : Calculi. Dysury. Impotency.

Dolichos uniflorus—is called by the natives Cooltie (Horsegram) and is cultivated in the Punjab.

DOODEEA-is a root from the hills, on which, without knowing what it really was, I made a variety of experiments.

Doodeea (I.) Dysury, Syphilitic boils.

DOREMA AMMONIACUM, v. Ammoniacum.

*Doronicum scorpioides, v. Daronica.

DRACOCEPHALUM ROYLEANUM—is cultivated all over India. The seeds of this plant are officinal, and are used by the natives, from which they prepare a mucilagenous, cooling beverage.

Dracoceph. Royl. semina (I.)

Draconis sanguis—is the well-known resin from Calamus Draco, imported from the Archipelago of India. In Europe, dragons-blood is chiefly used in the preparation of varnishes; the Eastern doctors, however, administer it internally, against diarrhœa and hæmorrhages, and externally in recent wounds.

Dracon. sangu. (II.) Burning in the stomach (Pyrosis).

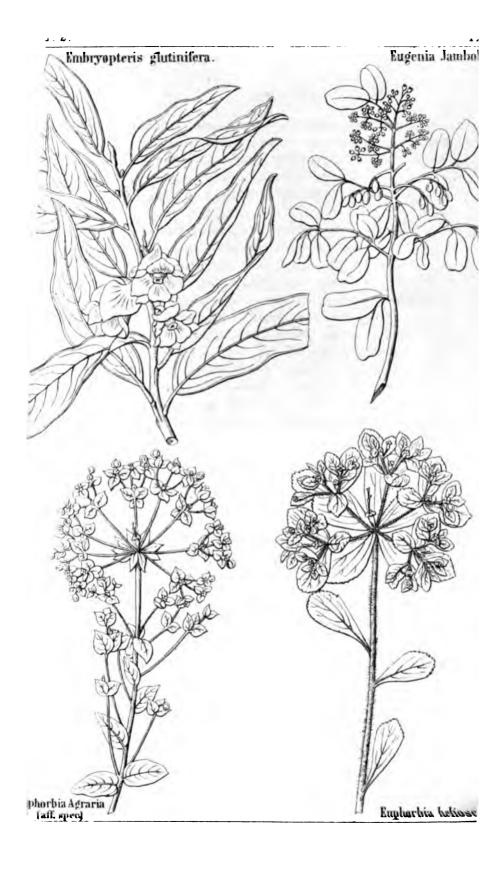
Dysury. Ague.

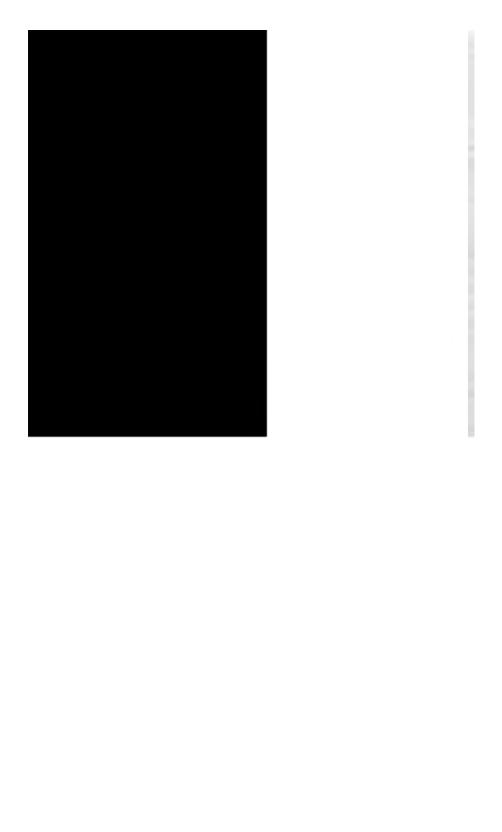
DRYABALANOPS CAMPHORA, v. Camphora.

*Dulcamara (Solanum)—is not officinal in Arabia nor India. What I used, was from Europe; partly the essence, partly the tops and the leaves of the plant.

Dulcam. cacumina & tinctura (I.) The former:
Nausea. Vomiting. The latter: (Alternately with
Arsenic) Glanders.

EBENUM-Ebony wood is used medicinally, but only by the Hakims, who apply it in an impalpable powder, to ulcerations





of the cornea, and recommend it, internally, with black pepper, in dysentery.

Eben. lignum (I.) Diarrhosa. Expectoration of blood. ECHINOSPERMUM GLOCHIDIATUM, Alph. D. C.—vegetates plentifully in the valley of Cashmere; but is not officinal.

ECHITES ANTIDYSENTERICA, v. Nerium antidysentericum.

ELATERIUM. Entractum Elaterii—is used by European physicians only; that which I administered in Lahore, was probably prepared in England, as I obtained it from Agra.

Elater. (II.) Intestinal worms.

ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS; E. Sinjid Royle—is a tree, which grows in the mountains, as well as in the valley, of Cashmere; but medicinally, it is little used by the natives. The ripe berries are eaten by the mountaineers. I administered the leaves and the unripe fruit together. The oil from the seeds, with syrup, as a linctus, has been recommended in catarrhal bronchial affections.

Eleagn. folia & fructus immaturi (I.) Fever. Opacity of the cornea. Itching.

ELECTRICITAS—is recommended in amenorrhosa.

ELECTRUM, v. Succinum.

FLEMI GUMMI—is not officinal at Lahore.

ELETTARIA CARDAMONUM, V. Cardamomum.

EMBRLIA RIBES; E. robusta—its fruits are officinal at Lahore, and are administered as vermifuge, etc.

Embel. Ribes semina (I.)

EMBLICA OFFICINALIS, v. Myrobalanus Emblica.

EMBRYOPTERIS GLUTINIFERA, Diospyros glutinosa, D. Embryopteris—is a tree growing at Lahore as well as in Hindostan. The fruit, which is from one to two inches in diameter, contains an astringent juice (60 per cent. pure tannic acid). The bark has been used in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

Embryopt. folia (I.) Spinal pains.

Embryopt. fructus (I.) Impotency with spermatorrhæs. Soreness of the mouth.

Embryopt. semina (I.) Colic.

*ENULA HELENIUM, v. Inula Helenium.

EPIDENDRON. Epithymum Cuscuta, v. Cuscuta.

ERGOTINE, v. Secale cornutum.

*ERVUM LENS, v. Lens.

*ERYNGIUM CAMPESTRE—vegetates in Cashmere and Cabul as well as in Europe; but, it is not officinal anywhere. Formerly, the root of eryngo was used in Gonorrhoa, suppression of the menstrual discharge, visceral obstruction, and was deemed aphrodisiac. The alkaline salt of the ashes is recommended in hamorrhoids.

EUGENIA JAMBOLINA. Calyptrantes Jambolana, Royle—its fruit is plentiful at Lahore, and the natives are fond of it.

Eugen. Jambol. tinctura (I.) I prepared from the juice of the fresh bark. Spinal pains.

Eugen. Jambol. fructus (I.) Bubonocele. Giddiness, with or without obscurity of vision.

Eugen. Jambol. nucleus (I.) Colic. Hernia.

EUGENIA PIMENTA, v. Myrtus Pimenta.

EUPHORBIA AGRARIA (affinis species)—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, where it is officinal. The root of this plant is, sometimes as thick as an arm, knotty, with boughs, and is blackish, whence the Cashmereans call it the black Hirbee (Euphorbia) and consider it the strongest of all other species (white, yellow, etc.) A man who had taken such a root out of the ground, not having observed the rule to have the wind behind him, got a swollen face, from the powerful vapors.

Euphorb. Agr. radiv (II.) Diarrhea. Dysuria. Eruption in Patches. Prurigo. Soreness of the lips, mouth, and throat. Spinal pains. Tenesmus.

EUPHORBIA CASHMEBEANA Tsok, Tsuk—this root is of a dark-brown color, about an inch thick, and is officinal in Cashmere.

Euph. Cashm. Tsok radix (II.)

*Euphorbia Epithymoides, v. Euphorbia verrucosa.

*EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA—vegetates in the gardens of Cashmere. The juice is very acrid and irritating. The seeds of this





plant are officinal, and combined with roasted pepper are recommended in cholers.

Euphorb. hel. semina (II.)

EUPHOBBIA LONGIFOLIA (Euph. lucid. aff.)—its yellow root is long and smooth, from about half an inch to an inch in diameter, and is called the yellow Hirber (Euphorbia). This species is used at Lahore, as well as in Cashmere. The Cashmerean Jerahs apply it in fistulous sores, etc.

Euphorb. longif. radis (II.) Contortion of the facial muscles. Oppression. Pains in the feet. Soreness of the mouth.

EUPHORDIA NERIIFOLIA, Euphorbia Tor—grows in the Punjab and in the lower range of mountains. Its milky juice is employed internally and externally by the natives.

Euphorb. neriifol. succus (II.)

EUPHORBIA TENUIS-grows at Lahore, but is not officinal.

Euphorb. ten. herba (I.) Spinal pains. Thirst.

EUPHORBIA THYMIFOLIA—vegetates at Lahore, but, is seldom used. The natives call this plant the greater milky one, on account of its erect stalks and milky juice. The former creep along the ground. The juice of the stalks and flowers is said to possess violent purgative qualities. The leaves I used, both of this and of the above-mentioned, were not very acrid.

Euphorb. thymifol. herba (I.)

EUPHORBIA T o R, v. Euphorbia neriifolia.

EUPHORBIA VERRUCOSA? or, epithymoides?—is known, yet little used in Cashmere, where this plant grows on the mountains. As its roots are white, they are called the white Hirbes by the Cashmereans, who distinguish each species of Euphorbia by the color of the roots. (v. Euph. Agrar. & longifol.)

Euphorb. radix alba (II.) Expectoration of mucus. Herpes. Œdematous swellings.

EUPHORBIUM (GUMMI) — is officinal at Lahore, used externally only.

Euphorb. gummi (II.)

*EUPHRASIA-vegetates on the hills and in the valley of Cashmere, but, the Hakims are ignorant of its properties.

Euphrasia officinalis (I.)

EURYALE FEROX—is a water-plant of Hindostan, where the natives use its farinaceous seeds, which are nutritious.

Evolvulus—is a plant which I received from the lower range of mountains. If it were Evolv. Alsinoides L.?

Evolv. herba (I.) Diarrhea. Impotency. Tertian ague. Exuviz. v. Serpentis exuviæ.

FABA ST. IGNATII, v. Strychnos faba Ign.

FABARIA, v. Pæonia corallina.

FAGONIA ARABICA—is a thorny plant which vegetates plentifully about Lahore. Its small five-leaved flowers are blue,

Fagon. Arab. herba (I.) Hemiplegia. Obscurity of vision. Spermatorrhœa. Yellowness of the cornea.

*FAGOPYRUM (Polygonum)—is cultivated in the Punjab, Cashmere, etc. and the seeds are used by the Hindoos on their fast-days.

FEL VITRI, v. Vitri fel.

FERRI SULPHAS, v. Ferrum sulphuricum

FERRUM. Chalyps & martialia — are much used by the Eastern doctors. They use oxydes of Iron internally. Artificial chalybeate waters are not drunk in the Punjab; nor have I heard that any natural exist among the hills in the vicinity; but, there are several sulphurous springs in the Himalaya mountains, which are esteemed for their efficacy. Tincture of sesquichloride of iron is recommended in erysipelas.

Ferrum metallicum or carbonicum (I.)

FERRUM BORUSSICUM, v. Cyaneum Berolinense.

FERRUM CARBONATUM, v. Graphites.

FERRUM HYDROCYANICUM, v. Kali ferrocyanicum

FERRUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphas Ferri. Vitriolum Viride—Sulphate of iron, or, green vitriol, is used both internally and externally, by the Hakims.

Ferri sulph. Indici (II.) Inflation.

FERULA ASA FŒTIDA, v. Asa fætida.

Ficus Carica-is to be had everywhere. The figs of the





Punjab are very inferior to the Turkey figs. The seeds I used at Lahore were of the dried Cabul figs, which are superior to the former, but inferior to the latter. I give the preference to Turkey figs, imported into Europe from Smyrna.

Fic. Caric. semina (I.) Costiveness. Salivation.

FICUS GLOMERATA, Ficus racemosa—is cultivated in the gardens of Lahore, but is not used in medicine.

Fici glom. fructus (I.)

FICUS INDICA—vegetates in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan. The native doctors use the milky juice of this magnificent tree, both internally and externally.

Fici Ind. folia (I.) Sore-throat.

Fici Ind. succus recens (II.)

FIGUS RELIGIOSA—grows plentifully in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan; but, medicinally, is very little used by the natives.

*FILIX MAS (Nephrodium)—is indigenous on the Himalaya mountains, and is reported to be in use there—its oil has been lately recommended to expel Tænia.

Filic. mar. radix (I.)

FISTULABIA DEALSINGHII, v. Dealsing's Root for fistula. FLEMMINGIA, v. Dealsing's root for Sersum.

FENICULUM PANMOBIUM—is cultivated in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan. Both plant and seeds are similar to the European fennel, and are similarly used. The Hakims administer fennel-root or its seeds to promote the secretion of milk, the increase of urine, and to stimulate the menstrual discharge; they also give it in cases of flatulency, &c. The sweet seeds are much used by the inhabitants, both Musselmen and Hindoos.

Fanic. radia (I.) Inflammation of the axillary glands.

Nasal bleeding. Troubled vision. Ulcers (scrotal and syphilitic).

Fanic. semina (I.)

FENUM GRECUM (Trigonella)—is cultivated in the Punjab, the natives being fond of the green leaves of this plant, as a potherb. The seeds are used in medicine, and considered emmenagogue.

Fanugr. semina (I.) Pain in the arm.

*FRAGRARIA VESCA-vegetates in the Himalaya.

FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSA—is well known in Cashmere, where it grows; but it is not officinal.

Fritill. cirrh. herba (I.) Spinal pain.

Fulico-soot-oil a substitute for juniper-wood oil (ol. cadicum); its application being recommended in variolous acne.

*Fumaria parviflora—grows among the corn in the Punjab, as well as in the lower range of the hills. This plant is officinal in the East, and is kept, like the fumitories in Europe, in a dried state. The Hakims, like European physicians, employ it in cutaneous diseases, internally and externally.

Fumar. herba (I.) Anorexia. Thirst.

FUNGUS IGNIARIUS. Boletus igniarius. Agaricus chirurgorum. Agaricus querci—is procurable in Cashmere; where the Jerahs use its tinder (agaric) as in Europe, to stop bleeding from recent wounds.

Fung. Ign. (I.)

Fungus Morilla, v. Phallus esculentus.

GAGERMING—is the bulbous root of a Cashmerean hill-plant, which is unknown to me. The meaning of the name given to this root is, in the Cashmerean language, mouse-brain (gager mouse and ming brain); it is somewhat like a dried little pear, but does not seem to be officinal, as I could not procure any from the Druggists in Cashmere. The man from whom I received a few roots, at Lahore, being absent, I could not learn whence he had them. As I discovered many interesting results from my administration of this medicine, I hope, on returning to that country, to be able to ascertain what it is. From the specimen I brought with me, European Botanists have failed in determining its derivation.

Gagerming (I.) Expectoration of blood. Hectic fever. Pain in the shoulder, arm, and knee. Trembling. Ulcers (endemic or syphilitic).

Galanga—of India, some Botanists arrange with Kampferia; others with Alpinia; while the natives of Lahore are of opinion that the root of Piper Betle (Pan ke jer) is what the Persians call Koolinjan, which is the Indian Galanga.

Galang. radix (I.) Syphilis.

GALBANUM (GUMMI)—is officinal at Lahore, as in Europe. The vapours of the gum, when burnt, are said to provoke the monthly discharges, to be able to produce abortion, and to drive away reptiles.

Galban, gummi (II.)

GALEGA PURPUREA. Tephrosia purpurea—is officinal at Lahore, and vegetates in the vicinity. The root of this plant is said to cure Dyspepsia, Lientery, and Tympanites.

Galeg. purp. herba (I.)

GALENA. Plumbum sulphuretum—there are various kinds of this ore in the Lahore bazaar; some indigenous, others imported. They are sold in lumps, or pulverized. (v. Antimonium.)

Galena (I.) Boils. Facial patches. Itching. Pustules. Galium Aparine—a decoction of goose-grass is said to be a remedy in leprosy.

GALLA. Gallæ Turcicæ. Gallæ quercinæ (infectoriæ)—the gall-nuts are officinal both in Europe and Lahore.

Galla T. (I.)

Gambogia, v. Gutti gummi.

GARDENIA DUMETORUM. Randia dumetorum (Posoqueria)—these nuts are officinal at Lahore, and in the neighbouring mountains, where they grow.

Gard. dum. semina (II.) Cholera-morbus. Rheumatic pain in the joints. Ulcers. Fistulas. Yellowness of the cornea.

GENTIANA (RUBBA?) — there is a root (from the hills or Persia) sold at the Lahore bazaar, which the Hakims believe to be the Gentiana used in Europe. Gentianine has been recommended as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Gentian. radix (I.)

GENTIANA CHERAYTA, v. Cherayta.

GENTIANA KURBOOA, V. Picrorrhiza Kurrooa.

GEOFFROYA VERMIFUGA—its seeds have been lately recommended as anthelmintic.

GERANIUM NODOSUM—the root of this plant is officinal in

Cashmere, where it grows. See B. Disp. p. 254. "Geraniacea; none have been used in medicine, with the exception of one or two species, which are extremely astringent; remedies of this kind are so abundant in India, that it is unnecessary to introduce any from this order."—Remarkable passage!

Geran. nod. radix (I.) Inflation. Soreness of the mouth. Geum elatum Wall., Geum humile Walp.—the root of this plant, officinal at Cashmere, grows in the mountains as well as in the valley, and is one of the most valuable of remedies. See, the British Flora Medica, Vol. I. p. 37; "the root of Avens is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic, but it is undeservingly neglected in modern practice."

Gei elati radix (I.) Bleeding at the nose. Boils. Diarrhoa. Dysentery. Ophthalmia. Pleurodynia. Sorethroat. Swelling of the cervical glands.

GLACIES—application of a mixture of ice and salt, produces for two or three minutes insensibility of a part, and can in some instances be used instead of chloroform.

GLACIES MARIE, v. Talcum.

*GLAUCIUM CITRINUM; Gl. phæniceum Crantz—the root of this plant, is supposed to constitute the Mameeran of the Eastern doctors. (v. Mameeran) Glaucium is a mountainplant, bearing large round leaves; the flowers are similar to those of the corn-poppy.

GLINUS DICTAMNOIDES—this plant I received from the hills.

Glin. dictamn. herba (I.) Catarrh. Pain in the joints.

Tenesmus.

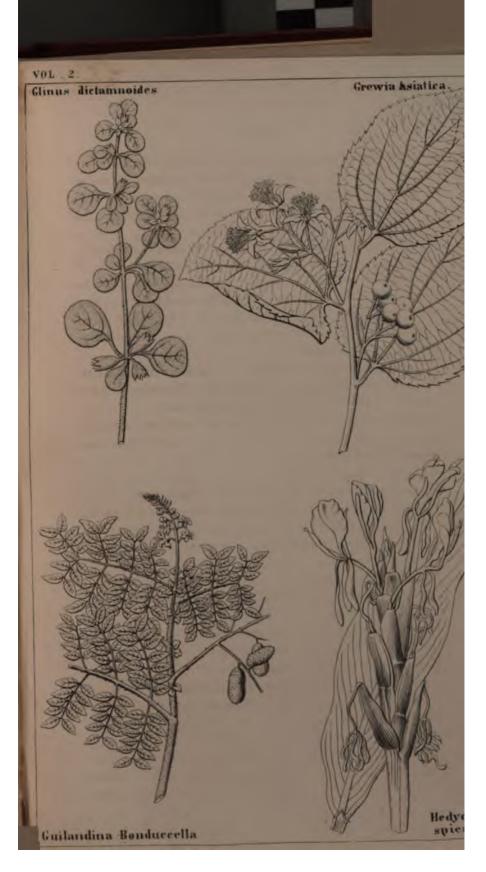
GLYCERINE—(the sweet principle of the various oils) has been lately recommended in deafness.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA, v. Liquiritia.

GMELIA ASIATICA—its root is officinal at Lahore.

Gmel. Asiat. radia (I.) Diarrhœa. Quotidian ague.

Gossypium herbaceum—this plant is cultivated all over the Punjab. What a wonderful thing Cotton is, in manufacture, in arts, and in medicine, is well-known. In scalds, burns, erysipelas, whitlow, &c. cotton is applied; but, the seeds of it, have never been fairly tested in medicine! An Emulsion of cotton-





seeds, I believe to be an antidote to opium; and their oil (externally) to be useful in cases of poisoning from narcotics. The seeds of all the species, are said to furnish a nutritious substance.

Gossyp. herbac. semina (I.) Fever! Piles! (mucous or bleeding, with or without anal tumors)

Gossyrum fulminans—as soon as I received at Lahore the recipe for gun-cotton I prepared some, and tried its properties,

Gossyp. fulm. (11.)

GOOLCHEEN, v. Gulchin.

GOURBOOTI (Artemisia? or Malvacea?)—branches as thick as quills, having an epidermis or outer rind, as white as cotton. I received them from the lower range of the mountains.

Gourbooti, stipites (I.) Giddiness.

GRANATUM (PUNICA)—its fruit (Malum Punicum) pomegranate, as also dried apricots, raisins, grapes, almonds, pistachionuts, apples, pears, &c. are brought, yearly, by caravans, from Cabul to India, passing through the Punjab. The pericarp of the pomegranate is much used in tanning, and in dyeing yellow, and is, moreover, medicinally an astringent. The juice of the fruit is administered by the Hakims in atony of the stomach and liver, in violent fever, &c.

Granat. (acidum) cortex radicum (1.) Obscurity of vision. Restlessness with itching.

Granat. flores, vel Balausta. Balanistum (I.) Diarrhæn. Pain in the head of the femur. Peripneumonia. Thoracic pain with cough.

GRAPHITES. Ferrum carbonatum—its use in cutaneous diseases is known to European physicians only; the Eastern doctors never using percarburet of iron.

Graphit (I.) Soreness of the mouth.

*Gratiola officinalis—is unknown to the Eastern doctors;
I had with me a supply of the tincture from Europe.

Gratiol. tinetura (II.) Inflammation or soreness of the mouth.

GREWIA ASIATICA—its fruit, or berries, are blackish and of a sweet astringent taste; they ripen in the beginning of the

2 K

y are sold in the bazaar; the natives are eat them salted. Their juice mixed with pirit, constitutes—

ctus tinctura (I.) Cough. Itching and with a sensation of internal burning. pain, with swelling of the joints.

sa. Lythrum fruticosum—the petals are there they are used as a dye, as well as a

.) blind piles.

resina—are not officinal at Lahore. The Agra. See Rob antisyphiliticum.

-A Bokharian Hakim presented me with er (on a small piece of red linen), which he prepared in China, and which was capable nd of pain, simply by application. One serves for several cases. The form is inches in diameter; each of them bears a ing to the assertion of the Hakim, its sweet oil and litharge; the latter, as an added to the former, when they are boiled v, without the addition of any liquid (as d form the well-known plaster of litharge, il the mass becomes burned black, and ; it must be spread while warm on inen, and so preserved. The Bokharian every pain, without exception, must vield should be applied, as near as possible or instance, in headache, it ought to be es, or, on the forehead; in carache, behind othache, a small piece should be put into oth. It acts as a rubefacient, without

DUCCELLA. Casalpinia Bonduccella—its native doctors, as well as by the English

physicians in India. Their use, however, is almost restricted to agues. At Lahore we received them from the hills.

Guil. Bond. (I.) Acute eruptions. Enlargement of the spleen. Hepatic pain. Swellings (cedematous or syphilitic). Syphilitic ulcers of the fauces. Alternately with Abrus precatorius albus, in Syphilis.

GULCHIN Goolcheen—is a tree of Jemoo on the hills, whence I received some large leaves.

Gulchin folium (I.)

GUMMI AMMONIACUM, v. Ammoniacum.

GUMMI ABABICUM, v. Arabicum gummi.

Gummi Gutti, v. Gutti gummi.

GUMMI TRAGACANTHE, v. Tragacanthæ gummi.

GUNDELIA ZULM SEMINA, V. Zelemicæ buccæ.

GUTTA PERCHA—is a well-known and important article of commerce, recently much and variously used. It has been recommended as the best thing possible for decayed teeth. It may be softened in boiling water, and then pressed into the cleansed and dried hollow of the tooth; when it will presently harden and put a stop to the pain.

GUTTI GUMMI, Gutta Gamba vel Gambogia—is officinal at Lahore, as well as in Europe.

Gutti gummi (II.)

GYPSUM SETSELAJIT-a very fine kind of sulphuret of lime in small pieces, probably a product of Hindostan, which I purchased at Lahore from a Sadoo (peddling druggist).

Gyps. Setselajit (I.) Colic. Hectic fever. Lachrymal catarrh.

GYPSUM SUNG JURAHUT, Sunge Jerah—is an inferior kind of sulphuret of lime from the hills. I observed a specimen of calcareous spar from Delhi, at the Great Exhibition, bearing the name Sung jurahut, Hind. or Suffed soorma, Pers. The former is used by the Jerahs of Lahore as a styptic in wounds &c., the latter as a dry collyrium in Ophthalmies.

Gypsum Zernikgoudenti — is a superior kind of

ught from the hills to Lahore, where it the Hakims, who pretend that the genuine id.

ik goudenti (I.)

Peganum Harmala.

мреснтаним, v. Campechianum lignum.

Ruta sylvestris.

Physalis Alkekengi.

ris—grows plentifully at Lahore. The re covered with this weed and Asclepias er (called Hoormul) is, at Lahore, lant devoted to the Pariahs (the inferior t, though a Sikh or Hindoo, would not seeds are in common use among the natives, te the rooms of the wounded. The natives fering from any discharge, as hæmorrhoids, &c. is unclean, and that the exhalation person may be prejudicial to the wound; nary, on the entrance of every stranger to hoormul upon a charcoal fire. The natives of Sikhs and Hindoos) use these seeds incess of sight and retention of urine.

herba (I.) Spinal pain extending downhe thigh and feet. Tormina.

A—is an officinal root at Lahore, and East. The Hakims use it, principally nameera, &c. as a dry collyrium in chronic bot is not thicker than a quill, knotty, wish color.

otia (I.) Giddiness with obscurity of testlessness. Thoracic pain. Colic.

species Dealsingii, v. Dealsing's

rum—is a native of the higher regions of road of Cashmere, namely on the Peer ves use but the root of this plant, and in only. Its fragrancy, warm and aromatic





taste, lead me to suppose that it has many properties yet undiscovered. I had not the opportunity of experimenting upon it, but, recommend it to the attention of other physicians.

HEDYSARUM ALHAGI. Alhagi maurorum—grows at Lahore, and is officinal.

Hedys, Alhagi herba (I.)

HEDYSARUM? DEITERDANE—its seeds are officinal at Lahore, and imported from the hills; they are whitish, and of the size of hemp-seeds; probably a species of Hedysarum.

Hedys. (?) Deiterdane (I.)

HELICTERES ISORA—officinal at Lahore, is a capsule twisted together like a screw. It is used internally as well as externally.

Helict. Isora (I.)

HELIOTEOPIUM — grows in Cashmere, and is similar to our H. Europæum; but, it is not used in medicine.

- *Helleborus albus, v. Veratrum album.
- *Helleborus NIGER is not unknown to the Hakims, though not administered at Lahore. The root I used was from Calcutta. It is said, that the gently roasted root of hellebore (black or fetid?) has cured epilepsy.

Hellebor. n. radiv (II.)

Hemideshus Indicus. Periploca Indica. Asclepias Pseudosara—grows in Hindostan. The root of this plant is much in use among the English physicians all over India; yet, in former years, I could not find it at Lahore, but had to procure it from Hindostan. In the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 456, I read—"our trials here have been numerous and satisfactory. Its diuretic operation is very remarkable. It also acted as a diaphoretic and tonic, and so increased the appetite, that it became a most popular remedy in our hospital. The taste and smell of the infusion are balmy and sweet, we have used it with the most decided benefit in numerous cases of the description in which sarsaparilla is generally given—and it has been also used in England, and very highly spoken of; indeed we consider the activity of this medicine to be much more decided than that of sarsaparilla itself." If this be so, I would ask, how is it that this

y used in England? Its very name is not ng the vast collection of medicines in the Londinensis of 1851. The plant grows sh territory, and is sold very cheap in the rom five to ten pounds for a shilling?

d. radix (I.) Gaseous eructation. Inflahilitic cutaneous diseases, as itching erup-

v. Kali sulphuricum.

Tormentilla.

estrolium—is officinal in Cashmere, where ains.

idix (I.) Syphilis.

Kali, v. Kali Salsola, herba.

AMARUS VEL SPUBIUS. Colchicum Illiates in Cashmere, and flowers in spring, folchicum autumnale, for which it was once , or cormus, of the plant is officinal with e it only externally (chiefly in arthritic the following Hermodactylus dulcis (the

(I.) Acute rheumatism. Colic. Diarrmiting.

oulcis—is, I believe, mistaken for the root was reported at Lahore, that this species bia. Both the bitter and the sweet Bulbs y the natives, and by them only.

(I.) Cardialgia. Giddiness with fever.

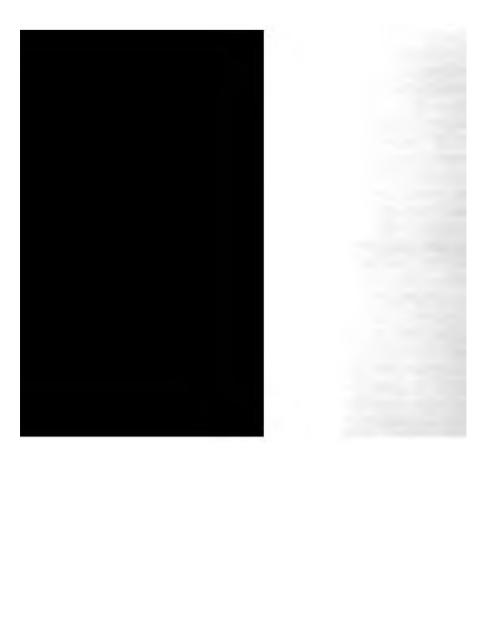
LSINGHII—I received from the lower where the root is probably used officinally; if it was Herniaria glabra Linn., or

dix (I.)

schus, v. Abelmoschus moschatus.

t—vegetates in Cashmere, is well known, nedicinally.





287

Hibisc. Trion. herba (I.) Prurigo.

HIBUNDINABIA, v. Chelidonjum & Vincetoxicum.

HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA & Holarrhena pubescens —its seeds, in appearance similar to oats, are officinal in the Punjab as well as all over Hindostan.

Holarrh. antidys. semina (I.) Headache.

*Holcus sorghum. Sorghum vulgare—of modern botany, is indigenous in the East, and is cultivated in Europe also.

HOLCUS SPICATUS—is cultivated in the Punjab as food for man and beast.

Holcus spic. semina (I.)

HOLLOWAY'S PILULE -- together with his Ointment, have gained a notoriety in Hindostan-principally among the Mahomedans, (See Vol. I. p. xii.) Some are of opinion, that these pills contain mercury; but from an analysis (performed at the University chemical laboratory at Vienna) it appeared that no mercury existed in their composition. Judging from the smell, taste and color, I believe them to contain some acrid medicine (as Croton-oil, Elaterium or Euphorbium mixed with aloe, myrrh and saffron. (See Turbith.) Lahore, I made several experiments with these pills; and found, that when given in full doses, they proved a drastic purgative, which, administered at hazard, sometimes proved useful, but more frequently injurious. In a prepared state, i. e., in diluted small doses, they had, like everything else, their peculiar properties; and these I have communicated in the columns of the preceding medical part.

Hollow. pill. solutio (I.) Scrotal itching.

*Hordeum—is cultivated in the Punjab, where the natives employ the decoction of barley (barley-water) as a refreshing beverage, useful in ardent fevers. Converting barley into malt, to make beer, is not practised at Lahore. See Lupulus Humulus.

Horminum, v. Malracea Todree.

Hossen Jussif—is officinal in Lahore. It is a whitish seed of the smallest size, very likely to be mistaken for unripe poppy-seeds.

ssif semina (I.) Fevers.

Asclepias volubilis. A. vomitoria—is

1. herba (1.) Soreness of fauces and

. v. Lupulus, Humulus.

Mercurius.

ADINENSIS—injections, made by infusing

Eastern doctors. Maharajah Sheer Sing poison, procured a phial from Agra, prose of poisoning his minister, the Rajah his Majesty's having been informed that I greceived the poison, he pretended that y some experiments on dogs; and handed pened. Very soon after, the enigma was I destruction—whence the country received See Vol. I. p. 106.

uted hydrocyanic acid have been recomn different forms of ophthalmia. Half a assic-acid was cried up as a cure for blindof this medicine in calculous diseases, see

cid. (III.)

t—henbane I had growing in my garden at planted. The seeds are officinal with the , as also in Cashmere, this plant vegetates e from the Persian and Indian name of ahore U j wain Khorassanee, its corassan (in Persia). Hyoscyamus (alterm in Homcopathic doses, is said to be a f horses.

ri extractum (III.)

gri folia (II.) Burning sensation at the nyulsions. Pucumonia.

vi semina (II.) Dysury.





II yoscyanus pracalsus. Belenia pracalsa — grows at Lahore, but is not used.

HYPERANTHERA MOBINGA, v. Moringa Sohunjuna.

*Hypericum—a species nearly resembling H. perforatum is common in the Cashmerean mountains, but is not officinal. In Arabian medicine this plant is recommended to expel intestinal worms, to cure piles, prolapsus uteri et ani. In European practice St. John's wort was regarded as a mild stimulant, tonic, diuretic, emenagogue, &c. Externally, it was famed as a vulnerary and as a stimulant to limbs afflicted with chronic rheumatism. Concerning its effects in resolving swelling consequent on contusions, and dispersing ecchymosse, cleansing ill-conditioned ulcers, etc. (See Barton's British Flora.) The dried herb boiled in alum-water communicates a yellow, or yellowish-red color, to wool, silk, etc.

*HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS—is officinal at Lahore, and much used by the Hakims; the herb is introduced in Hindostan, probably from Arabia or Syria. The Hakims administer hyssop in toothache, cough, induration of the liver or spleen, uterine or vesical affections, etc.

Hyssop. off. (I.) Catarrh with fixed rheumatic pains. Headache. Pain in the temples with ophthalmia.

ICHTHYOCOLLA—was not officinal at Lahore, and I had to procure isinglass from Agra.

Ichthyocolla (I.)

IGNATIA AMARA, v. Strychnos faba St. Ignatii.

*Igniarius fungus, v. Fungus igniarius.

*ILEX AQUIFOLIA—some species of holly vegetate in India and Cashmere, but they are not administered by the natives. European writers state, that the berries are emetic and purgative. The root and inner part of the stem are considered emollient and resolvent, so also the viscid matter usually called bird-lime applied to tumors, and to parts affected with gout. Ilicine (a bitter substance in the leaves) is recommended in ague.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM, V. Anisum stellatum.

INDIGOFERA ANIL—is cultivated in some provinces of the

or dye, than for medicine. See Vol. I.

herba (I.) Inflammation of the liver. DLIA-vegetates in the lower mountains of e root of this plant, is said to be officinal and ruptions. It is Dealsing's root for Torkee. I. radia (I.) Salivation. Thoracic pain. tum Indicum—is a well-known blue color-See Vol. I. p. 72. Indigo is sometimes e natives, but, internally very seldom. ine, it is considered as a sub-astringent; is es in diarrhœa, and forms an ingredient in go is used in Epilepsy: the following ploying it is practised in the Islands of the -Epileptics, during the fits, are wrapped ed in a solution of Indigo, and then covered as to promote sweating. Might not this perspiration be useful in paralysis, dropsy.

Quinsey. Thoracic pain.

acidum (III.)

ns, etc. ?

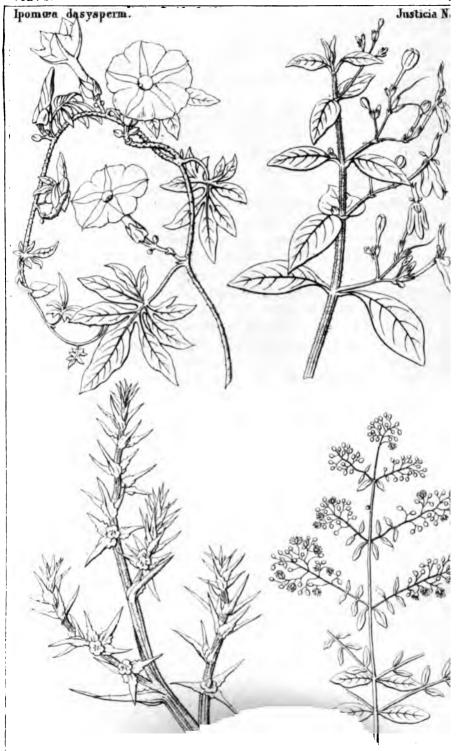
t—is not officinal at Lahore. Arabian ne elecampane-root as an expectorant in cus on the chest, and as a resolvent in in-I used, was procured from Agra.

(I. Helenii aff.)—grows in the Cashmee plant is considered poisonous, it is not n, that important virtues lie hidden in it, thy of being experimented with.

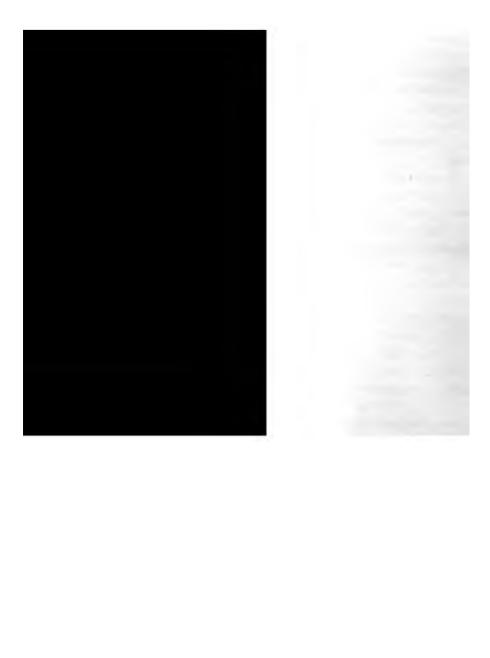
graveolens—have been lately recommended calculous diseases.

wn to the Eastern doctors, as it is but a late scientific men. It is indeed, one of the most its and medicine, and new discoveries of its t daily. It has recently been recommended

Kali Salsola.



onia inerr



in epilepsy, acute abscess, and clysters for dysentery; injections into the peritoneal cavity in ascites. Iod (one scruple to half an ounce of alcohol) externally in nævus; and iodine-oil, is looked upon as a substitute for cod-liver-oil, the external applications of which, in spinal diseases, lupus, scarlatina, &c., are reported to have been useful. To avoid decomposition I never administered Iodine in combination with any fecula, such as the losenges containing starch; but, in solution in almond-oil, to be taken in drops upon sugar.

Iod. amygdalatum, vel Iod. amygdalarum oleum (II.) Syphilis. See Zincum iodatum.

IPECACUANHA—is known to the Hakims from their books, but it is not officinal at Lahore. What I used, I had from Europe. An infusion of this root has been recommended in dysentery.

Ipecac. radix (II.) Headache with giddiness, nausea or vomiting.

IPOMGA CGRULEA. Pharbitis cærulea—the seeds of this plant are officinal all over Hindostan and the Punjab, with English physicians as well as among the natives. The former administer them chiefly as purgatives.

Ipomææ cæruleæ semina (I.) Inflation.

IPOMGEA CUSPIDATA—is a creeping weed which I planted in my garden; the seeds I had from Calcutta; and I made several trials with this plant.

Ipom. cuspid. folia (I.) Pain in the right side.

IPOMGA DASYSPERMA—the seeds of this plant I received from Ilindostan, as an antidote to hydrophobia. It is called Kootake-beenj, s. s., the seeds for dogs. As I had not an opportunity of trying them in Hydrophobia, I made a variety of other experiments with them.

Ipomææ dasysp. semina (I.) Bleeding at the nose.

Night-blindness.

IPOMEA JALAPA, v. Jalapa Convolvulus.

I POMŒA TURPETHUM, v. Turpethum Convolvulus.

IRIS—excellent orris root is procurable in the Calcutta bazaars

Begbanopsha Dr. Royle, supposes to be identical with the Indian orris root. ultivated in India. Its roots are used in the se of the Florentine kind. (Bengal Disp.) Putchuk root are imported from Cashmere. shmereanus.

tricolor.

ulus—is officinal at Lahore, as well as in

(I.) Headache. Pain in the temples.
s—is cultivated in the gardens of Lahore to
roots and seeds are officinal with the Hakims,
tues to the former.

radix (I.) Expectoration or vomiting of Sensation of burning and pricking in the h pain in the joints.

semina (I.) Intestinal worms.

INALE—is cultivated in the gardens of repared with Jasmin flowers is used exterf the narrow-leaved Jasmin, is said to be

28 (I.)

stus— as well as

s usrus—is used by the Hakims.

t. ust. (I.) Subsultus of the stomach ic ulcers of the mouth and throat.

As—The seeds are seldom used by the They have lately been recommended in colic. rc. semina (II.)

лим, Turkish, v. Amarantus Jouncha.

is more used than the preceding medicine.
 (I.)

-walnuts are brought from Cashmere and ne Hakims consider them hard of digestion, ines, sometimes producing headache. The ree, called Dendaseh, is used at Lahore as a dentifrice, to clean and strengthen teeth and gums; al give a redness to the lips. A twig of the tree, kept in a room, is recommended to dispel flies. The roots of the walnut-tree, laid bare and perforated, in the month of February, yields a copious juice, concerning which Etmuller says—the properties are truly wonderful; it relieves chronic pains of the teeth, even cures the gout, and affords an almost miraculous relief to those pains arising from stone or gravel, both when externally applied and when taken internally: in the latter mode, it carries off the cause of the disease by diuresis (Barton's Flora Medica). The bark of the root is stated to be rubefacient, and the inner bark of the stem, emetic. The sap of the walnut-tree is very rich in sugar.

Jugl. reg. corticis tinctura (I.) Impotency.

JUJUBA, v. Zyzyphus Jujuba.

*JUNIPERI BACCE—are officinal at Lahore. It is true (as Dr. Royle states) juniper-berries come from Umritsir; but, they do not grow there; they are imported from the hills.

Junip. baccæ (I.) Fixed pains in the joints. Gout. Spermatorrhœa.

JUNIPERUS SABINA, V. Sabina.

JUSTICIA NASUTA. Rhinacanthus communis—the leaves of the white-flowered Justicia are officinal at Lahore, whither they are brought from the hills. The root is burned to charcoal, and used as an ingredient in gunpowder. This root, when fresh, bruised and mixed with lime-juice, is considered a sovereign application against ringworms and other cutaneous affections. (Ainslie.)

Just. Nasut. flores (I.) Colic. Costiveness. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Inflammation of the ear. Specks of the cornea.

KEMPFERIA GALANGA, v. Galanga.

Kæmpferia rotunda, v. Curcuma Zedoaria.

KAKRASINGHEE, v. Rhus Kakrasinghea

KALIAKUND—Kaliakand is a root from the hills; the plant of which, I know not.

KALI BICHROMATUM - is officinal at Lahore, and the bi-

chromate of potash is, I believe, manufactured from chromate of Iron, in Hindostan.

Kali bichrom. (II.) Pain of the incisor teeth.

KALI FERROCYANICUM. Potasii Ferrocyanidum—Prussiate of Potash is unknown to the Eastern doctors. What I used, was from Agra.

Kali ferrocyanic. (II.) Fever. Excessive thirst.

Kali hydriodicum. Potassii iodidum—hydriodate of potash, I had from Agra. It has been recommended internally in ascites, and with tar-water in chronic syphilis.

Kali hydriod. (II.) Diarrhea. Pain in the joints, with sensations of burning and pricking.

KALI HYDROCYANICUM—the cyanide of potassium I used, was from Agra.

Kali hydroc. (II.) Obscurity of vision. Sciatica. Vomiting.

KALI MINERALE. Sodæ carbonas — is a product of the Punjab. When Soda, in its natural, unpurified state, is white, the natives call it salt of soda (sajee ke loon) and is that which I denominate sal sodæ. A few drops of solution of bicarbonate of soda, put into a pint of milk, will keep it some time from turning sour in hot weather.

Kali min. & sal alcali minerale (I.) Soreness of the throat.

Kali nitricum. Potassæ Nitras—is abundant at Lahore. A saturated solution of this medicine in hot water, has, of late, been recommended as a local application in rheumatic affections of the muscles or tendons.

Kali nitr. (I.)

KALI OXYMURIATICUM. Potassæ Chloras. Chloras Kalicus
—is unknown to the Lahore doctors. I prepared it myself. It
has been recommended in Aphthæ.

Kali oxymur. (II.)

*Kali Salsola. Herba Salsola Kali (Sueda spec.)—grows plentifully at Lahore, where it is officinal. The natives distinguish the two species as male and female, and, accordingly,

I speak of masculinum and famininum, when not viewed un botanical classification.

Kali Saleola (I.) Habitual headache with vomiting. Scalding urine. Spermatorrhœa.

KALI SULPHURICUM. Hopar sulphuricum — Sulphuret of Potash is not known at Lahore. I prepared it, and found it a very active medicine.

Kali sulphur. (II.) Acute rheumatic or gouty swellings. Croup. Hoarseness. Pain in the temples, with or without fever. Suppuration of all sorts.

KALI VEGETABILE, v. Kali carbonicum.

KANDULI (KUNDOOLEE) v. Comelina.

KARANJUE PAHARER. Verbesina? - a spinous husk, which I received from the hills.

Karanjue pah. folliculus & semina (I.)

KEIKEILA—is an officinal, though unknown bark of a tree, used by the natives of Lahore.

Keikeila (I.) Dyspepsia. Obscurity of vision.

KEKOURA, v. Momordica dioica.

Kino gummi—what I used was from Agra, probably not the African, but the Indian. See Butææ frondosæ gummi.

Kino gummi (II.) Running from the eyes.

KIRKAT—a gum from the hills, officinal at Lahore, used against sore-mouth in children.

KNANTIA—probably allied to Knantia montana & sylvatica—is used in Cashmere, as a pot-herb.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA, v. Ratanhia.

KRIS (KREES)—is a root of an unknown origin, used in Cashmere, in the process of dyeing nafurmanee (ajacis?) also medicinally. It is, indeed, one of the most useful substances. The root I had as a sample, from Cashmere, was 4 inches in length, thick as a finger, knotty, fibrous, with some excrescences, having two barks, the outer very thin, like an epidermis, light brown, the other subjacent, not very thick, of a dark brown color; the root was white, and very hard;

odor slight, but agreeable; flavor bitter, aromatic, afterwards pungent on the tongue. The flower is said to be blue.

Kris (I.) Impotency.

KUNJEE OF KHUNGEE, v. Malva montana.

KUNKOLMIRCH, KUNKOLMIRJ—is an officinal seed at Lahore and in Hindostan. In the hills, Kunkol is the name of *Eleagnus*; Mirch is the Hindostanee name of *pepper*; therefore, it is natural to suppose, that this article is the berry, or fruit, of *Eleagnus*. The berries are of the size of small peas. The specimen in the Great Exhibition, which, according to Dr. Royle's report, had been sent from Dukhun, was not accompanied with a scientific name.

Kunkolmirj (I.) Diarrhea. Sub-acute ophthalmia humida with opacity of the cornea.

LACCA IN GRANIS—is officinal at Lahore, being a product of the country; and is used in enlargement of the liver, dropsy, ulcers, &c. Gum-lac dissolved by a gentle heat in alcohol, does not irritate the skin, is adhesive, and is said to accelerate the union of wounds.

Lacca in gr. (II.) Costiveness. Lumbago. Pleuritic pain. Suppurating boils or scrofula. Swellings.

LACTUCA SATIVA—is cultivated in the Punjab. Lettuce seeds are officinal, and used in excessive thirst; also, in sensation of heat in the stomach. It is supposed that, by relaxing the genital organs, they diminish the spermatic secretion.

Lactuc. sat. semina (L)

LACTUCARIUM—was unknown at Lahore until I communicated its narcotic qualities to Runjeet Sing. As the natives consider the lettuce plant and seeds to be cooling, they thought to have got a prize in this cooling narcotic; and my communication, when first made, produced a great sensation; but, on trying the lettuce-opium, they found that it did not answer their expectations; poppy-opium remaining superior in its intoxicating powers.

Lactucar. (II.) Bleeding at the nose. Pain in the joints.

LAGENARIA, v. Cucurbita Lagenaria.



297

LAGONICHII SPECIES, v. Cassia Karnub Nubtee.

*Laminable sacchabina—(spec.) is officinal at Lahore and in Cashmere. The fronds are procured from Thibet, where they are reported to grow in a salt-lake; but, some English physicians maintain, that they are brought from the Caspian Sea: whatever their origin may be, they are certainly very useful; owing, perhaps, to their abounding in Iodine; indeed they are administered in the very diseases, in which Iodine proves efficacious—as in the enlargement of the thyroid gland (goitre) and scrofula. The dried leaves look as if they were salted; some of them are many yards in length, and one or two inches in breadth. In the Indian Ocean, not far from the Cape, I saw, on our homeward passage, some sea-weed which somewhat resembled Laminaria in form. Our Captain (an Englishman) would not permit any passenger to keep such a weed in his cabin, pretending that its odor was injurious to health.

Lamin. sacch. (I.) Anorexia. Dyspepsia. Fever. Ichorous and scrofulous ulcers, even in horses. Lippitude. Oppression of the stomach. Soreness of the corners of the mouth. Subsultus of the stomach. Tenesmus.

LAPIS ARMENIUS, v. Bolus Armenius.

LAPIS BEZOABDICUS, v. Bezoardicus lapis.

LAPIS CAUSTICUS ALCALINUS, v. Causticum.

LAPIS INFERNALIS, v. Argentum nitricum fusum.

LAPIS LAZULI, v. Ultramarine.

LAPIS MAGNES, v. Magnetes, lapis.

LAURUS CASSIA; L. Culilawan; L. Malabatri, v. Cassia lignea.

LAURUS NOBILIS—the berries are officinal at Lahore, and are, probably, imported from Arabia.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. Lawsonia spinosa, Linn.—the plant grows at Lahore, and its leaves are officinal all over the East. It is used as a medicine, as well as a dye. See Vol. I. pp. 4, and 167. Its root is, I believe, less used; at any rate, it is less used at Lahore.

vol. 11. 2 L

folia (I.)

E, Rosmarinus sylvestris—is a well-know rope; not to be found, I believe, in the Its misuse, like many drugs in England of beer.

(II.) Costiveness. Headache. Prurig

LENS SATIVA—is cultivated in Europe, ar n Hindostan and the Punjab. Its seed ed, both on the continent and in the Eas ary vegetable. Nevertheless, they posse cinal virtues, which formerly led to the inally. Tohfet ascribes to them deterger s, in ulcers after small-pox.

emina (I.) Pain in the joints.

pretation, Linn.—it is said, is used in washing shawls, without affecting the recently stated, that the root of this plan promote hæmorrhoidal discharges. Prit may cure hæmorrhoids.

NACUM, v. Taraxacum.

ANUS—grows in the streets of the city appropriated to any use.

ol. (I.)

M—vegetates at Lahore, and is eaten no but by Europeans also. Its seeds as

erba (I.) Asthma and cough with expecta Bleeding piles.

adix (I.) nebulous vision with syphilitind pain. Soreness of fauces and throa

nina (I.)

RA-is a variety of the former.

the essential part extracted from the hard quantity of fresh blood from a hare is mixed





with an equal portion of proof-spirit; the mixture is then well shaken, for five minutes, and allowed to settle; afterwards, the limpid part is poured off and preserved in a well-closed bottle, which is put into a box, and carefully kept from the light.

Leporin. (II.) Expectoration of blood. Shifting pains. Lepus timidus—may be found all over Hindostan and the Punjab; but, in Cashmere, no hare has been seen. I purpose taking some thither, to see if the climate will agree with their nature. The hare of Hindostan is of small size. To this animal the Hakims ascribe a great many medicinal virtues; they use its rennet, bile, blood, hair, skin, teeth, and excrement. The rennet (coagulum leporis) they consider useful in epilepsy, hæmorrhages, spitting of blood, disorders of the catamenia (monthly courses) and bites of serpents. They preserve the blood dried on cotton; when wanted, it is put into water, for a few minutes, then stirred up and drunk; this mode of administration is specially recommended in asthma.

Leporis sanguis (I.)

LEUCAS CEPHALOTES—is an officinal plant at Lahore.

Leuc. ceph. herba (I.) Dry mouth. Vomiting. Levisticum, v. Ligusticum.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. Cetraria Islandica—is not officinal at Lahore. I procured some from Agra. The bitter principle of Iceland-moss, is cetrarin, which can be separated by a very small quantity of lime, or carbonate of potash.

Lichen Island. (I.)

LICHEN ODORIFERUS. Borrera asneh, Royle—is, I suppose, a product of the Himalayas. It is officinal at Lahore. The Hakims administer it in disorders of the stomach, dyspepsia, vomiting, pain in the liver or womb, induration in the uterus, amenorrhoza, calculi, and nocturnal spermatic discharges.

Lichen. odorif. (I.) General pain all over the body.

Salivation or ptyalism. Soreness of the throat.

Toothache from caries or rheumatism.

LIGNUM ALOE, v. Aloëxylon.

LIGNUM CAMPECHIANUM, v. Campechianum, lignum.

. Ebenum lignum.

is not officinal at Lahore; what I used stan.

v. Santalum, lignum.

N, v. Ajouain.

—is officinal at Lahore and in Cashmere; rean hills.

(I.) Hydrocele. Specks on the cornes.

. Scolopendrium.

tum—is cultivated in the Punjab, as in s use linseeds in inflammations, tumors or external. Orfila relates an instance of d be present where a decoction of linseed t being affected (in the course of a few I swelling of the face, followed by fainting ectual faculties; these consequences contrs.

Bleeding at the nose. Expectoration or blood. Œdematous swellings. Tenes-

grows in the Punjab, mostly near the The natives know the plant, but, very

herba (I.) Ischury, and stoppage of the

ACIFLUA, v. Styrax liquida.

rrhiza glabra—its roots and inspissated thore; they are imported from Hindostan, ia Cashmere) and consequently are of

(I.)

inspissatus (II.)

rbo. fossilis—coals, until lately, unknown d the first specimen of English coal, taken nbay, twelve years ago, on which I tried several experiments. The empyreumatic oil (containing creosote), which is obtained in the dry distillation of coal, is a well-known remedy in gout, paralysis, leucorrhœa, &c.

Lithanthr. (I) Gastric spasm. Rheumatic pain of the neck. Soreness of the mouth, tongue, palate, and fauces. Quinsey with swelling of the neck.

LITHARGYBUM. Plumbum oxydatum citrinum—is officinal at Lahore. See Guja.

LITHOMARGE—of Surat, officinal at Lahore (called Padzuher suffed or Suffed zuhr mohra) is the white antipharmacum or antitoxicum of the Eastern doctors. The black or dark green Padzuhr v. Besoardicum minerale.

LIXIVA CAUSTICA, V. Causticum.

LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA—swarms of this kind of locust are of frequent and troublesome occurrence at Lahore. It is a remarkable fact, that in the spring of 1835, when the dreadful Choleraepidemic was raging at Lahore, and had just reached its height, a swarm of travelling locusts arrived there, and from that very day, the epidemic began to decrease. Both cholera and locusts came from the West, and went towards the East. I am of opinion that a particular wind, from the higher atmospheric region, brought them and removed them. Some Mussulmen at Lahore, eat this kind of locust. At Bassora, I saw them exposed in the market for sale; when their heads are taken off and salted, they are eaten by the Arabs. It is recorded, that during the famine at Mussul, the inhabitants dried and ground the locusts, which they then made into bread. As these insects feed on vegetables only, they have nothing repugnant in their interior. I made an essence of them, in the following manner:—I took off their heads, feet, and wings, triturated their bodies, and put the paste, with an equal portion of proof-spirit, into a phial, shook the mixture for a few minutes, and then let it stand to settle; I then decanted the limpid essence, and preserved it in a well-stopped phial, shut up in a box secluded from daylight.

Locusteum (I.) Bleeding piles. Thirst. Lorus, v. Nymphea.

LUFFA AMARA. CUCUMIS INDICUS. Mormordica charantia—is cultivated at Lahore, and prepared as a dish for the table. The form is that of a large-sized, long lemon, covered with excrescences. The taste is exceedingly bitter; but, when cut in slices and soaked in water, it loses some of its bitterness. The natives are fond of them, when prepared along with animal food.

Luffæ am. extractum (II.)

Luff. am. fructus (I.)

Luff. am. semina (I.) Cholera-morbus.

LUPINUS ALBUS. Phaseolus albus—officinal, but not cultivated at Lahore. The Hakims use these white beans in internal heat, Indian Leprosy, etc.

Lupin. alb. (I.) Swelling of the parotid gland.

*Lupulus, Humulus. Vitis Septentrionalis—the dried strobiles or cones of hops, I had from Europe, as they are unknown in the Punjab. Hops have lately been planted at Dheyra Dhoon, and a brewery has been established at Mussoorie. On the well-known medicinal properties and uses of Hops I forbear descanting.

Lupul. Hum. strobuli (I.) Anorexia and subsultus of the stomach. Pain in the knee-joints. Ulceration of the thyroid gland.

LYCIUM, v. Berberis Lycium.

LYCOCTONUM. Luparia. Canicida. Aconitum Ponticum—is said to be a deadly poison to wolves and the family of dogs generally. Probably this may be the best remedy against hydrophobia; it should be tried internally, as well as endermically, by inoculating with the active principle of this medicine, i. e., to apply Lycoctonina on the wound, made by the rabid animal.

LYCOPERDON TUBER, v. Tuber cibarium.

*Lycopodium—is unknown at Lahore. I took both plant and tincture of the seeds (spores) with me, from Europe.

Lycop. herba (I.) Bloody urine. Cough. Giddiness. Headache.

Lycop. tinctura seminum (I.) Fever with pains.

Giddiness with obscuration of sight. Saliva-

LYTHRUM FRUTICOSUM, v. Grislea tomentosa.

Macis—is a well-known spice, used also in medicine. The Hakims use mace to remove offensive breath, also to relieve atony of the stomach and liver, consumption, flatulency, etc.

Macis (I.) Pain in the foot. Salivation.

Magnesia—is known as a medicine by the natives of Lahore. I received a sample of carbonate of magnesia from a Joghee faqueer, which, according to his statement, was a product of the hills, namely, from Seidgooria, near Jemoo. The faqueer called it Pabood, and he distributed the article to his visitors as a medicine, to be used in every complaint, ordering some of the powder to be rubbed on the forehead, and over the painful part; also to apply some to the tongue, which is, I believe, the most effectual. By analysis, this article exhibits a very small quantity of iron oxide in combination with the carbonate of magnesia. See Pabood.

Magnesia calcined is recommended as an antidote to salts of Copper; and Ainslie adduces it as the best remedy in sporadic cholera, if given with warm water.

Magnes. carb. Ind. (I.) Diarrhoa. Headache. Inflammation of the mouth and throat. Dysury and obstruction in the bowels. Running from the eyes. Troubled sight, even incipient amaurosis.

Magnetes, Laris—is used by the natives of the East, who (according to Tohfet) believe that by wearing a piece of loadstone next the body, delivery is facilitated. See Vol. I. p. 84, respecting Faba St. Ign.

Magnet. lap. (I.) Painful bleeding of the gums.

MAHEE ROOBEAN, v. Crustacea.

*Majorana (Origanum)—is a well-known plant, used in the domestic and culinary arts. Sweet-marjoram grows in the Gardens at Lahore. Formerly it was used as an errhine (to provoke sneezing) as also in baths, fomentations, etc.

Major, herba (I.) Gripes.

MALUM PERSICUM, v. Persica.

MALVACEA? TODBEE—there are three different kinds of Todree to be met with in the Lahore bazaar. The white, the natives say, are the seeds of Polyanthes tuberosa; according to Dr. Royle, of Cheiranthus cheiri; in the Bengal Disp. it is stated "Towdree are seeds from Malva sylvestris." Dr. R. Seligmann says Tuderisch (probably the Arab name of Towdree) are seeds from Sclarea Horminum. I am of opinion that the white are what the natives assert them to be, i. e. seeds of Polyanthes tuberosa; the colored, whether yellow, red, or blackish, are the seeds from Malva sylvestris, as stated in the Beng. Pharm.

Malv. Todree nigricans (I.) Dryness or soreness and inflammation of the throat. Scalding urine.

*Malva Montana (sylvestris) folia—Khungee ke sag, or mallow-leaves, are officinal in the mountains, in Cashmere, etc. Its seeds are used by the Hakims in cough, and ulceration of the bladder.

Malv. mont. fol. (I.) Diarrhœa.

MAMEERA. MAMEERAN—are of two different kinds, in the Lahore bazaar, the one from Cashmere, the other from China, called Khutai (Scythea). The latter is officinal all over the East, being much used by the Hakims, who deem this root to be a specific in ophthalmies; but, they say, that the genuine drug is seldom to be met with; and this I believe, as it has many substitutes. (See Chelidonium majus & Glaucium.) Dr. Royle affirms Ranunculus ficaia or ficaria to be the plant from which the Cashmerean mameera is produced. Both sorts are used, in general externally, and in composition with other drugs, are applied to the eyes as a dry collyrium.

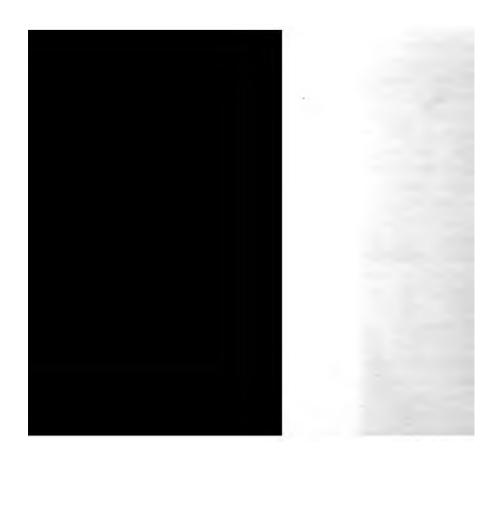
Mameera Khutai (I.) Diarrhea. Headache.

Mandragora (Atropa)—is now but very seldom used by Eastern doctors, but merits the attention of European physicians.

Manganesium. Manganum—oxyde of manganese is used at Lahore, mostly in the fabrication of glass; and is imported from Jemoo.

MAGNIFERA INDICA - the mangoes are a sweet, balsamic,





delicious fruit of the East, abundant in the Punjab, and also growing on the lower range of the Himalayas. Those we had at Lahore in autumn, were from Mooltan (süd) and from the hills (nord); the former are not unfrequently as large as a fist, the latter small, like hen's-eggs; both sorts are very sweet. The mango-fruit has its corrective, that is, milk. The natives believe, that on eating half a hundred and drinking a cup of milk afterwards, digestion is rendered easy. In England, Milk is said to dissolve Oysters. In Hindostan a good dish is made from mango and milk. Conserves and pickles are also made of this delicious fruit, the rind of which contains an abundance of fragrant balsam, which ought to be extracted, and experimented upon medicinally. I restricted my experiments to the kernel.

Magnif. Ind. nucleus (I.)

Manna—in the Lahore bazaar there are only two kinds of manna, both of which are imported from Persia via Cabul. The one is called Shirkesht, the other Tooroonjebün. Besides these, I used the European Manna Calabrina, which I procured from Agra. The Hakims use Manna mostly as a purgative in combination with Senna, Cassia, etc. and administer it in pectoral and pulmonary affections, as cough, etc. also in vomiting, colic, uterine diseases, ischury, fevers, etc.

Manna Calabr. (I.) Pneumonia. Peripneumonia. Swellings.

MANNA HEDYBARI ALHAGI—or, Tooroonjebün. It is a very impure bitter, of a granular appearance and substance, mixed with the leaves and stalks of Hedysarum.

Mann. Hed. Alh. (I.) Costiveness.

MANNA PEUSICA SHIBKESHT—is not Manna Calabrina, as many erroneously suppose; the form and taste of the two are quite different. Shirkesht has the appearance of whitish accumulated sugary drops; some of the pieces are half an inch in length, very clean and pure, of a sweet odor, and agreeable taste; much esteemed by the natives.

Manna Shirkesht (I.)

MANNA TEEGHUL - is what the Sadoos at Lahore

an, and sell by the name of Shukure Bengal Disp. p. 454, it is stated under A kind of manna named Shukr-ul-ashur or some nearly allied species, by the called Gultigul, (Royle, Illustr. p. 275.)" ect, of a whitish appearance, rough on the within, about half an inch in length, of a hy taste, insoluble in water. See Vol. II.

ghul (I.) Boils.

f mantis, or, Jackal's navel, officinal at Tab. 31. fig. 2, 3.

us, vel M. ovorum massula (I.) Psoriasis

.—Arrow-root is much used in Hindostan, it is the fecula obtained by washing the ot of different Marantaceæ, and may be rch.

d. (I.)

st with iron pyrites is used by the natives arches. See Bismuthum.

t used. The tincture I administered was of black horehound has lately been recom-

ectura (I.) Angina. Spermatorrhœa.

known resin, which, in the East, serves as Hakims administer mastic in stomach and

IM. Balsamum Meccæ vel Opobalsamum e; but, seldom to be found genuine.

I.) Costiveness.

dophorum Nepalensis.

v. Tetranthera





307

MELANDRIUM TRISTE—is a plant of the Cashmerean mountains, but not officinal.

MELIA AZEDARACHTA, Rowb. Asedarachta Indica, Juss.—grows all over Hindostan and in the Punjab. The leaves, bark, gum and fruit of this tree are used by the native doctors.

Mel. Azed. folia (I.) Diarrhœa. Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia. Pain in the knee. Spitting and vomiting of blood. Swellings.

MELIA SEMPERVIRENS. Melia Bekain—is to be met with in the Punjab. The leaves and fruit only are used. It is reported, that the wood is never attacked by vermin. See Moringa Sohagnina.

Meliæ semp. folia (I.) Colic.

Meliæ semp. semina (I.) Ague.

Meliloti Cretice, oleum ethereum—is recommended as a carminative in colic.

*Melilotus officinalis—its seeds are officinal at Lahore, and are, probably, imported from Cabul.

Melil. semina (I.)

- *Melissa Calamintha. Melissa Anglica. Melissa Nepeta. Nepeta Agrestis—are, all of them, one and the same; i. e. field calamint, or, spotted calamint. At Lahore its seeds are officinal, and are, probably, procured from Affghanistan.
- *Melissa officinalis—is officinal at Lahore; but, whether the plant is from Cabul or Cashmere, I could not ascertain. Balsamint is used in affections of the stomach, liver, and heart; i. e. in palpitation, anxiety, hypochondriasis; also in weakness of sight, obstructions, and diseases of the mucous membrane.

Meliss. herba (I.)

MELLANA AMARULLA—is an extremely bitter mollusk, which has recently been noted as a good medicine in dropsy.

MELO, CUCUMIS—is cultivated in the Punjab; its seeds are officinal, and are given in combination with other cooling seeds, as an emulsion, to promote the secretion of urine.

Melon. sem. (I.)

MELOE TELINI. Milabris chicorci—the blistering-beetle,

f East India, abounds also at Lahore. I an Essence with Spirit or Vinegar, the than the Spanish blistering-flies, containing than the cantharides themselves. The know their anti-hydrophobic properties es of bites of mad dogs. As a blistering ed, because blistering is not resorted to be for the cauterium actuale, or burning with

(II.) Tinctura (III.)

ANUM—is cultivated in Hindostan, Cabu.
in some of the warm countries of Europe
s. The Hakims ascribe to the fruit of the
y of producing dyspepsia and constipation
s noxious to persons attacked by the plague
a (I.) Headache. Inguinal pain. Some
e fauces.

cculus, v. Cocculus Menispermum.

fecula, are officinal at Lahore; the latter is, probably, the Palo of Bengal. Se

aulis (I.) Diarrhea. Indian leprosy eding. Pain in the shoulder. Scaldin permatorrhea.

la (I.) Fever. Impotency. Spermatori

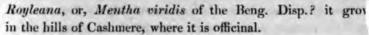
RSUTUM-grows at Lahore, where it i

herba (I.) Cardialgia. Diarrhœa.

ra—this plant is not known in the East essence is to be met with, introduced from much used by Mahomedans as well a

nctura (I.) Dry mouth.

RIS (aff. spec.) Vena-perhaps Menths



MERCURIALIA—preparations of mercury; only two, so far as I am aware, that are officinal with the natives of Lahore, both of them prepared in Hindostan; one is Darshikna, the other Ruskupoor (Reshkupoor). The former, which is but seldom used, is similar to our corrosive sublimate. The latter, which is a kind of submuriate of mercury or calomelas, is extensively used in syphilitic diseases. For their preparation, see Beng. Pharm: p. 342.

Merc. Darshikna (III.) Salivation.

Merc. Ruskupoor (II.) Alternately (M. and E.) with Iod. in almond-oil, syphilis acute and chronic; alternately with Curcuma longa, or Ebenum, chronic syphilis.

MERCURIUS FULMINANS (III.)

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER (III.)

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS HAHNEMANNI (II.)

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORBOSIVUS (III.) Pneumonia. Salivation.

Mercurial salivation (from its external use, as an ointment) snatches a dysenteric patient from the grave (Ainslie). Mercurial inunctions are recommended in hydrophobia. Black sulphuret of mercury has been recommended in typhus fever.

Merc. viv. (I.) Swelling of the testicles. Ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and throat. In combination with Croton T. Syphilitic arthritis.

MESUA FERREA—its flowers are officinal at Lahore; and are brought from the hills.

Mes. ferr. flores (I.)

METHONICA GLORIOSA—its roots I received from the hills. They are long shaped, tuberculous, some of them not thicker than a finger, and remarkable for preserving their fresh and soft state for several months, without any change in the texture,

ies. Perhaps, they might prove a remedy in hydrophobia?

dix (I.) Burning sensation and constrict he throat. Impotency. Nasal bleeding rrhea. Thirst. Thoracic pain. Vo.

e) cortex—is not officinal with the natives ich I used, I had from Agra.

hne, cortex (II.)

chillea) aff. spec.-grows in Cashmere. tincture, from Paris.

tura (I.) Confused sight. Pain in the

ins—its leaves are officinal at Lahore.

folia (I.) Dental-maxillary fistula. General oreness of the mouth.

, v. Catechu.

ANA, v. Acacia Farnesiana.

-its seeds I got from the hills; where, it is stered.

semina (I.) Sore-throat and hoarseness.
s of the stomach. Toothache.

LAHORIENSIS, v. Sensitira (Mimosa).

-is officinal at Lahore. It is imported, in a Cabul. The Hakims use it in urinary rrhoea, &c.

(I.)

& Elenki-its seeds are officinal at

a (I.)

rus, v. Ammoniæ, acetatum.

A, v. Jalapa (mirabilis).

ANTIA, v. Luffa amara.

ca. Momordica muricata, Royle — its ahore; in Hindostan its root; and is said and their concomitants.

Momord. dioic. fr. (I.)

Momordica Elaterium, v. Elaterium.

Momordica (Royle) Gugervel Sycias?—its fruit, the size of a walnut, is blackish, very light, of a rough and spongy texture and bitter taste, adherent to long stalks; it is reported to grow in lakes; as, in the Punjab, near Kanewan. It is officinal at Lahore.

Momord? vel. Syc? Gugervel (I.) Fever. General pains.

Morilla (Fungus) v. Phallus esculentus.

Moringa Sohangna (Sohunjuna). Hyperanthera Moringa-vegetates all over Hindostan, and in the Punjab also. I am of opinion, that the nomenclature of this Tree by Linnæus, Guilandia Moringa, has caused its confusion with the shrub Guilandina Bonduccella; for many scientific men have erroneously written, that the nuts called by the Arabs H u b-o o l-Ban, are the product of the tree. See Ben. Disp. p. 288. "The fruit (legume) of the Moringeæ is about a foot long; its almond is white, etc." In the Beng. Disp. p. 244, 245, I read, "There is much confusion in the names of the different Melia and Azedarachta Melia (sempervirens) Bakayun seeds are called Hub-ool-Ban, and are considered emetic, laxative, and anthelmintic." The fruit of the Moringa (Sohunjuna) is administered by the Hakims in affections of the liver, and splcen, articular pains, tetanus, debility of nerves, paralysis, pustules, patches, Indian leprosy, &c. English physicians think its root is a good substitute for horse-radish.

> Moring, Soh. gummi (I.) Carious toothache (the application). Hemeralopia.

> Moring. Soh. radix (I.) Soreness of the mouth and throat.

MORPHIUM, v. Opium.

MORRHUE OLEUM, v. Aselli Jecinoris oleum.

Morrisonica Pilula — are now less used in Hindostan than Holloway's pills. The constituent parts of the former are: No 1. Equal parts of Aloes and cream of tartar, with a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic, to make them into pills.

No. 2. Gamboge two drachms, aloe three drachms, pulp of bitter apples (colocynth) one drachm, and cream of tartar four drachms, made (with syrup) into pills.

Morum—is the fruit of Morus. The white mulberry-tree grows at Lahore. The black I saw at Cabul and Cashmere. The Hakims administer the fruits of these trees in cases of sore-throat, dyspepsia, melancholy, &c. Formerly, the bark was considered a purgative and vermifuge.

Mori albi fructus albus. (I.) Diarrhœa.

Mori albi fructus niger. (I.) Ophthalmia. Pleuritic pain in the left side.

Moschata, Nux. Nux myristica.—Is everywhere used. The Hakims administer nutmeg in affections of the eyes, stomach, and spleen; also in ischury, herpetic eruptions, etc. It produces stupor, and is said to be an antidote against nux vomica.

Moschat. nuv (I.) Headache. Internal burning heat. (together with hartshorn) Diarrhea.

Mochus Moschiferus—is officinal at Lahore; but, I never saw the Chinese musk at any druggists in the Punjab. 'The inferior kind there used is from the hills of Cashmere, which is quite different in form, color, odor, and properties. Musk has been recommended in troublesome singultus. I used that of the Musk-deer I caught. See Vol. I. p. 54.

Mosch. mosch. tinctura (II.) Headache.

MUCUNA PRURIENS, v. Dolichos pruriens.

MULGEDIUM RAPUNCULOIDES (varietas)—is officinal at Cashmere, where it vegetates in the mountains.

Mulged. cortex & folia (I.) Eruption of papulæ and pustulæ.

MUMIAI PERSICA, v. Asphaltum Persicum.
MURIATICUM, ACIDUM, v. Natri muriatici, acidum.

MUSENNA—(a species of Juniperus? Cairo; Pruner) young yellow bark, has been of late recommended (like the flowers of the Kosso tree) to expel Tœnia.

MUTELLA ANTIGUENSIS, Linn.—Mutella Occidentalis seems to be a different kind of the former. Beerbotie is a most beautiful scarlet velvet-colored insect, about the size of a large pea, but flattish; it is commonly found in rainy weather, in Hindostan and at Lahore. These insects are officinal, and are kept by the druggists. The native doctors use them against snake bites, and in colic of horses.

Mutella Ant. Beerbotie (I.) Salivation.

MYLABRIS CICHOREI, v. Meloë Telini.

MYRICA SAPIDA—its bark, imported from the hills, is officinal at Lahore and in Hindostan.

Myric. sap. cortex (I.)

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA, v. Moschata, nux.

MYRISTICE ABILLUS, v. Macis.

MYEOBALANUS—Myrobolans of all kinds are officinal with the Hakims, who generally administer them in stomach and intestinal diseases.

Myrob. Bellerica (I.) Accumulation of mucus with restlessness. Salivation.

MYROBALANUS CHEBULA—is used as gently laxative and astringent.

MYROBALANUS CITRINA, vel Terminalia citrina—is used similarly with the former.

Myrobal. citr. (I.) Head affection.

MYROBALANUS EMBLICA. Phyllantus Emblica—is used in dyspepsia, and in hæmorrhoids; also to strengthen the growth of the hair, and to blacken it. I am convinced, that this fruit is one of the best of remedies; and I regret that it should now be administered only by the natives of the East—for,

2 M

unhappily, it has long been banished from European practice: trust, however, that the time is not far distant when it may again be used by European practitioners.

> Myrob. Embl. fructus (I.) Diarrhœa. Distension Fistula. Gastralgia. Prolapsus ani. Troubles vision, etc.

Myrobalanus nigra—is much used in Eastern pharmacy a a lenitive and cathartic. An excellent medicine, which, alas has shared the like fate with the former!

> Myrob. nigr. (I.) Diarrhœa. Giddiness. Headache Piles with Gonorrhœa or Syphilis. Spinal pain (Alternately Iod.) Enlargement of the spleen.

MYRRHA—is a well known gum-resin, officinal in the East, a well as in Europe The Hakims use myrrh in mucous accumulations, pulmonary ulcers, chronic cough, induration of the liver, intestinal worms, and amenorrhoa; they maintain that it can cause abortion.

Myrrha (II.)

*MYRTUS COMMUNIS. Myrtus Pimenta vel Eugenia Pimenta — its leaves and fruit are officinal at Lahore; and are, probably imported from Persia. The leaves are used, in cerebral affections, as epilepsy, etc.; also in flatulency, diseases of the stomach and liver. The fruit is administered in diarrhœa, hæmorrhage with burning heat, and in ulcerations which principally affect the lower parts, as the urethra, or womb. The reverse is—

Myrt. baccæ (I.) Acute thoracic pain. Asthma and Cough. Inflammation of the throat. Running from the eyes.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS vel Aspis Naja, v. Vol. I. p. 138.

NARCISSUS TAZETTA — its bulbous roots are officinal at Lahore, whither they are brought from Cashmere. *Pseudonarcissus* (daffodil) has been recommended in Epilepsy.

Narciss. radix (I.) Pain in the joints.

NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI. Valeriana Jatamansi—is an officinal root at Lahore, imported from the higher regions of the Himalayas. Its odor is pungent, not disagreeable, somewhat



similar to valerian. The tincture has been recommended as anodyne, antispasmodic, and nervine; in epilepsy, hysterics, dyspepsia, cardialgia, colic, delirium tremens, etc.

Nardost. Jatam. radis (I.) Dryness or inflammation of the mouth, tongue, and throat. Spinal pain. Thoracic pain. Vomiting.

NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM, V. Sisymbrium Nasturtium.

NATRUM BILICUM—has lately been recommended in diabetes mellitus.

NATRUM MUBIATICUM. Chloride of Sodium—at Lahore there are different kinds of salt, indigenous and foreign, used in medicine-white and black. The white I used, was the common culinary salt; large crystals, a product of one of the ranges of mountains in the Punjab. Besides this, I used the salt common in the jail at Lahore, which had a bitterish taste, consisting of lumps, easily to be crushed, in granular crystals. Salt is everywhere used as a condiment in dishes; and, as we are accustomed to it, it has no medicinal effects, in large quantities and combinations. (See Vol. I. Introduction, p. viii.) A dozen years ago, Brandy and Salt was a well-known remedy for various external and internal complaints; hæmorrhoids have been cured by it. Muriatic acid has lately been recommended in Asiatic cholera, chlorosis, dyspepsy, chronic affections of the liver and kidneys, dropsy, rheumatism, etc. A continuous use of it has produced Sea-salt is now said to cure ague. salivation.

Natr. mur. (I.)

Nelumberum speciosum—grows at Lahore and in Cashmere. Its flowers, which are abundant on the lakes, are used by the Hindoos in their religious ceremonies called *Pooja*. Every morning I saw, at Cashmere, vast numbers of these flowers, which had served in the rites of the *Pooja*, flowing down the river. Its boiled roots are eaten as a pot-herb by the natives; in Lahore they are called *Pe*, in Cashmere *Nadroo*. Nelumbium seeds are also employed as articles of diet amongst the natives of India; I believe they are the same kind of seeds as those from which the ancient Egyptians made a sort of bread.

Nelumb. spec. flos (I.) prepared in a fresh state proved a very useful remedy in dryness or pain of the mouth, tongue, and throat; also in syphilis of every description, acute or chronic.

*Nepeta agrestis, v. Melissa Calamintha.

*Nepeta Cataria—is an aromatic plant, recommended in dyspepsy with flatulency, especially in hysteric persons; its aphrodisiac effect on cats, is well known. Nepeta pannonica affin. is the Catmint which grows in Cashmere, and is officinal there as well as at Lahore.

Nepet. pannon. aff. species (I.) Salivation.

NEPETA SALVIÆFOLIA — grows in Cashmere, but is very seldom used, and then only in the country, not at Lahore.

Nepet. salviæfol. herba & radix (I.) The latter: Gastralgia. Prurigo.

*Nephrodium Filix Mas, v. Filix mas.

NERIUM ANTIDYSENTERICUM. Wrightea antidysenterica. Echites antidysenterica—a shrub common in many parts of Hindostan. Its seeds bear some resemblance to oats, and are officinal at Lahore. They certainly merit the attention of European physicians, as they possess many medicinal properties.

Nerii antidys. semina (I.) Distension or Colic, with Diarrhœa or Costiveness. Expectoration of mucus. Pain of anus, groin, spine. Vomiting.

NERIUM ODORUM—is cultivated in the gardens at Lahore, merely for its beauty. Its flowers, leaves, and roots, are officinal. The root of the hill-plant is much more violent than that of the garden, and in the hills is considered poisonous. Jealous women frequently have recourse to it; in fact, it is proverbial among the females of the hills, when quarrelling, to bid each other go and eat of the root of Kaneer.

Nerii Odor. radix (II.) Asthma.

NERIUM OLEANDER—is not officinal at Lahore. It is reported as being poisonous to most animals, but more especially to assess What I used, was a tincture from Europe.

Nerii Oleand. tinctura (II.)

NICOTIANA & NICOTIN, v. Tabacum.

NIGELLA SATIVA—is cultivated all over the East, where its seeds are officinal, and where they are thought to stimulate the secretion of milk. The natives of Hindostan sprinkle them among woollen cloths, shawls, &c., as preservative against destructive insects. Fumigations from these seeds ought to be tried in Epidemics. See Vol. II. p. 18, Nigella.

Nigell. sat. semina (I.)

NITRICUM, ACIDUM—is officinal at Lahore. Native doctors, Hakims, and silversmiths, use nitric acid, which they distil (in earthen vessels) in a very simple manner from saltpetre and sulphate of iron, with or without alum. Nitric acid has lately been recommended in infantile asthma.

Nitric. ac. (III.) Orchitis.

Nitro-mur. ac., vel Nitro-sal ammon. acid. (III.)

NITRUM, v. Kali nitricum.

NUMMULITE vel Nummuline. Shudnuj udsee, Arab—officinal with the natives. They are lentil-shaped greyish pebbles, of various sizes, consisting of carbonate of lime and iron (with a nucleus of calcareous crystals, Royle). The Hakims administer them in eye-diseases, and ulcers.

Numul. Shudnuj (I.) Cough. Dysury. Impotency. Soreness of the lips and throat. Vomiting even of blood.

Nux Cocus, v. Cocos nux.

NUX MOSCHATUS, v. Moschata nux.

NUX POTATORUM, v. Strychnos nux potatorum.

Nux vomica, v. Strychnos nux vomica.

NYCTERIDEUM—is the essential active principle of Nycteris or Nycterin or Vespertitio. Having heard of the effects of this strange remedy, the Bat, I tried it out of curiosity; and am convinced that it has, as everything else in nature, its distinct properties. I kept notes of the results of my experience, and now give them a place in these volumes. This peculiar medicine I prepared in two different manners:

I. I mixed the fresh-blood of the Bat with an equal

of Alcohol. shaking them for five minutes; I the mixture to settle; then, decanted and preserved the filtered essence in a ed phial, secured from daylight.

But in sweet oil: the oil I mixed with an ntity of alcohol: shook them well together, ed the mixture to settle: I then poured off the, which I preserved in the same way as

Fever. Pain in the forehead. Swelling

Nymphen Lotus—vegetates at Lahore s flowers, seeds, syrup, and distilled-water, natives.

nemina (I) Cholera-morbus. Headache.
ulcers of the mouth.

grows in Cashmere, where it is officinal,

refer (I.) Dysury. Inflammation of the Vassal catarrh. Spermatorrhoea, with or impotency. Syphilitic arthritis.

eaves are thought to affect the stomach, rerefere the Hakims make more use of its seeds. erba (I.) Colic. Stiffness with rheumatism. emina (I.) Gastralgia.

grows wild at Lahore, where it is officinal. herba (I.) Transient patches, appearing ting.

is the sacred plant of the Hindoos, which erate. Its seeds are officinal.

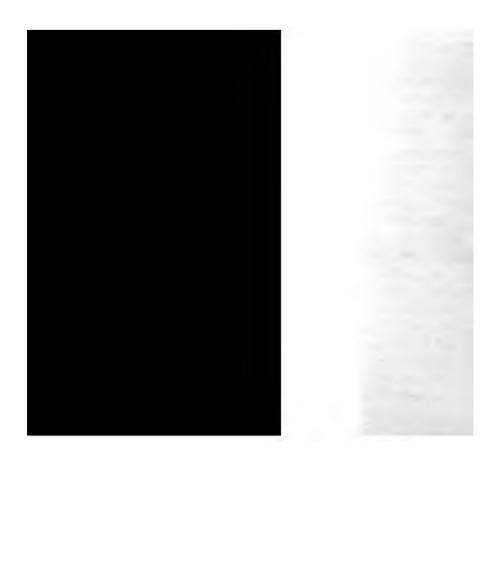
radices (I.) pain in the ear, with disain in the shoulder and chest, with cough,

emina (I.)

m) 🔻 Nerium **Oleander.**

) [, . 2





OLEUM ANIMALE (æthersum) Dippeli—is an exciting empyreumatic oil, which stimulates the nervous system and the circulation, provoking sweat and increasing the urinary discharge. It has proved effective in nervous sciatica, and as a topic in lupus; it must be kept in a well-closed phial, in a dark place.

Ol. anim. (II.)

OLIBANUM INDICUM—is officinal at Lahore, and is used in hæmorrhages. See Terebinthina.

Oliban. Ind. (II.) Colic. Difficult deglutition. General pains. Pain in the groin.

Onosma Macrocephalala. Onosma Bracheatum, Royle—is officinal in Cashmere, and grows plentifully on the Himalayas; namely, on the Hindokoosh, near the Punjab-road via Peembur to Cashmere. Flower-stem and root, are both of them efficacious and useful medicines.

Onosm. macroceph. flores (I.) Catarrhal sneezing. Giddiness. Prurigo. Shifting articular pain.

Onosm. macroceph. radices (I.) Psoriasis tropicus. Spinal pain.

OPIUM PURUM—is a product of the Punjab, and much used by the natives. See Vol. I. p. 157. It has been recommended in phrenitis, and typhus cerebro-spinalis.

Morphina, Morphia vel Morphium (III.) and its salts are heroic medicines which must be used with the utmost care. The case noted in this Vol. p. 55, Morphina, under the head Opium, leads me to suppose that a similar local application of this medicine, may be advantageously resorted to in nervous affections of the brain; as in narcosis, mania, syncope, etc. Morphia inoculation is said to have cured obstinate sciatica, itching on the genitals and other cutaneous diseases; as well as hemicrania, toothache, etc. In poisonings by opium, I consider the cotton-seeds a good remedy; the emulsion should be given internally and the warmed cotton-oil rubbed all over the body.

Opii nitric. acidum (II.) Dysentery.

Opii sulph. sodæ (II.)

Opium purum, vel tinctura (IL) Dysury.

Opobalsamum, v. Meccani balsamum.

Operanax—means, "a remedy for all diseases." The Hakims use this gum-resin in uterine affections, flatulent colic, convulsions, discharges, indurations, etc.

Opopan. (II.) Anorexia. Dysentery. Headache. Pain from external violence. Pain in the umbilical region. Tenesmus.

ORCHIS CONOPICE (affinis species)—vegetates on the Cashmercan mountains, but is not officinal.

*ORCHIS MASCULA, V. Salep.

Oreoselinum—is used in Greece, as a cataplasm prepared from the fresh plant, in urinary affections; as dysury and ischury.

ORIGANUM HERACLETICUM (affinis species)—is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows in the mountains.

Origan. heracl. herba (I.)

*ORIGANUM MAJORANA, v. Majorana.

*ORIGANUM VULGARR—grows in Cashmere; but is as little used there as in Europe. Its dried leaves are recommended as a substitute for tea; they act as a stomachic and emmenagogue.

OROBANCHE CRUENTA, v. Cruenta Bertelotia, which is not, however, the proper denomination.

ORYZA RUBRA—is cultivated on the plains of the Punjab as well as in Cashmere, and is an article of food with the natives.

Oryza rubra (I.) Diarrhœa.

Ossa Seple, v. Sepiæ os.

Ovum—Yelk, dissolved in warm water and sweetened with sugar, is a good substitute for milk to babies, and the pellicle of an egg (the fine inner skin) is recommended to be applied to superficial wounds.

Oxalas ammonle—is a well-known chymical preparation.

Oxal. ammon. (II.)

Oxalicum, acidum. Sal Acetosellæ—is unknown to the Hakims at Lahore. I prepared my own.

Oxal. acid. (III.)

*Oxalis conniculata—vegetates in Hindostan as well as in Cashmere, and is used like the European sorrel. An infusion of the small leaves is given as a cooling medicine in fevers.

Oxal. corn. folia (I.) Syphilis.

OXYMEL—is much used among the natives of Hindostan; both as a cooling draught and refreshing beverage in the hot season, in fever, thirst, etc. Occasionally, they add to the boiling vinegar and honey, a few leaves of mint, thereby improving both the flavor and effect. See Vol. I. p. 165.

OXYRIA ELATIOR-grows in Cashmere, and is used as an ingredient of the sauce, called chutnee.

Pabur. Pabood—in the Punjab and Cashmere, there are different kinds of white earths, which are used by the Hindoos, under the name of Pabood, in their religious ceremonies. The genuine, which I got at Lahore, was carbonate of magnesia combined with a very small quantity of oxyde of iron. (See Magnesia.) I received an inferior kind in Cashmere, which was a product of the hills; namely, from Amernat; this earth was carbonate of lime and magnesia, with very little oxyde of iron.

*Papaver album. Papaver somniferum—is cultivated in the Punjab, and much used.

Papav. capita et semina (I.)

*PAPAVER RHEAS—The Corn-poppy vegetates at Lahore as in Europe, wild—both in gardens and fields; it is but very little used, probably, because its properties are unknown.

Papav. rh. flores (I.)

PAPAVER SPINOSUM, v. Argemone Mexicana.

PABEIRA BRAVA (Cissampelos)—the root of this American plant was not known to the native doctors at Lahore. I received some from Agra. This medicine was formerly said to be an antisyphilitic; lately, it has been recommended against dropsy; being a tonic and diuretic, which diminishes the inflammation, irritability, and mucous secretion from the bladder.

Pareir. brav. radix (I.) Cholera-morbus. Pleuritic pain.
Pastinaca Opopanax, v. Opopanax.

Pastinaca Secacul.—is the Shakakel misree (Sium Sisarum, Ainslie) so much used by Eastern doctors; and not without reason; for this root is a very efficacious medicine. Dr. Royle thought it came from Cashmere to Hindostan; but I heard that it is imported from Egypt; and hence, probably, it is called the Egyptian (misree).

Pastin. Secacul radix (I.) Bleeding or syphilitic Gonorrhea. Catarrh. Coryza. Fever. Pain in the side.

PATIIS, v. Batis spinosa.

PAVIA—is the fruit of a Cashmereau tree, similar to the Chesnut; it is officinal, and is recommended, externally, in rheumatism.

Pavia (I.) Hemiplegia.

PEDICULARIS LABELLATA—is a plant, which grows on the Cashmerean mountains, and is officinal in Cashmere.

PEDICULARIS PUNJMOOL-or, the five-rooted louse-wort, is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows among the hills.

Pedicul. Punjmool radix (I.)

PEGANUM HARMALA, v. Harmala Ruta.

Pelecanus — from the Pelican; the fat is officinal in the East, where it is recommended as the best emollient; it is used in contractions and paralysis. The genuine, however, is not always to be met with in trade, being often adulterated.

PERIPLOCA INDICA, v. Hemidesmus Indicus.

Persica. Malum Persicum—there are two different kinds of peaches at Lahore. The kernel, like hydrocyanic acid, is said to produce nettle-rash. The flowers of the peach are recommended as an aperient. On the calculi dissolving virtues of these kernels see Cerasum.

Persic. nucl. (I.) Fistula of the urinary bladder. Syphilitic fistula of the anus.

Peruvianum, balsamum—is not officinal with the natives of Lahore. Ulcer phagedenic, healed by balsam of Peru (Ainslie).

Petroleum—is officinal, but little used by the Hakims at Lahore. Petroleum Punjabinum is a product of the hills on







the west side of the Indus, called Tukt e Keisar near Banu & Tank; procurable in the bazaar of *Dhera Ismail Khan*. It is of a reddish color, limpid as spirit. At Lahore, I used this, and also another sort, which I had from Bombay.

Petroleum (II.) Epiphora. General pain, syphilitic or rheumatic. Prurigo. Rigidity of limbs.

*Petroselinum—is now cultivated at Lahore. Parsley is used merely as a pot-herb. In England, it is administered for Gravel.

Petrosel. herba (I.) Hemeralopia. Thoracic pain, with or without asthma or dyspnæa.

Petrosel. semina vel tinctura (I.)

PHALLUS ESCULENTUS. Morilla (Fungus) — Morels are imported from the hills into Lahore, but are very little used by the natives; and the English use them, not medicinally, but for culinary purposes. The Morels which are brought from the Hozara country, are large.

Phallus escul. (I.) Incipient amaurosis. Swelling of the parotid gland.

PHARBITIS COERULEA, v. Ipomaa carulea.

PHASEOLUS ACONITIFOLIUS—is cultivated in the Punjab, and serves for food. Its roots, as well as those of *Phaseolus radiatus*, are said, by Royle, to be narcotic.

Phaseol. aconitifol. semina (1.)

PHASEOLUS MUNGO-is cultivated in the Punjab.

Phaseolus radiatus—is a third kind, which, like the other two, is much used as food by the natives of the Punjab, and, probably, all over Hindostan.

Phaseol. radiat. semina (I.) Anorexia.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM—is unknown to the native doctors of Hindostan; its seeds have lately been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis, asthma, expectoration of blood, bronchitis, catarrh, etc.

Phlomis fruticosa-infusion, is said to be sudorific.

Phenicea gumni—is officinal at Lahore, called Hokmehit. It is said, this is the inspissated juice of date trees, and is imported from Mooltan. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors use it, dissolved in milk, in cases of wasting and debility of the genital organs.

Phan. gummi. (II.)

PHENIX DACTYLIFERA, v. Dactylus.

Phosphorus—is unknown to the Eastern doctors. Great carries necessary in using it. Phosphorus is recommended for the destruction of rats and vermin. For this purpose, it must be mixed with hogs-lard, made of a proper consistence, with flour and sugar, and flavored with the oil of aniseed. Phosphorus may be administered internally or externally in solution. Phosphate of lime (better phosphate of soda?) with cod-liver-oil have been recommended in scrofula and consumption.

Phosphas sodæ vel natricus (II.) Phosph. acidum (II.) Pneumonia.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA, v. Myrobalanus Emblica.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI—its fruit (Halicacabum) the winter-cherry is what the Easterns call Kagnuj. The English have given the name of Kagnuj to the Physalis flexuosa, or somnifera—or, is this the name of the plant in the lower parts of Hindostan, in Bengal? The winter-cherry is used by the Hakims as a diuretic, and in ulceration of the urinary bladder. It is said to be purgative, and is much used in veterinary medicine. The winter-cherry has long been abandoned in European practice, and is now regarded as useless.

Physal. Alkekengi fructus (I.) is one of the best remedies in Hemiplegia! useful also in Pustules of the head, etc.

Physalis Flexuosa. Physalis somnifera — grows among the ruins of the old city of Lahore. The Punjabees call the plant a g s e n d—not, as stated by so many authors, as also in the Bengal Dispensatory, asgend. A s g e n d (Usgund) Nagouri, is a root officinal with the native doctors of the Punjab, and is imported from Hindostan. The seeds I used, under the name Physalis flexuosa semina, were not the seeds of the Lahore plant, but those which had been imported from Mooltan. They are kept by the druggists, who call them





Penir ke bij. Piddington states that Peniru is Physalis flexuosa. Penir is the Persian name of cheese, and as these seeds are employed in the coagulation of milk, for making cheese, the derivation of its name is palpable. The plant which yields these seeds grows on the west side of the Indus river. The leaves, which are very bitter, are used as an infusion, by the Loanis in fever. Galium verum, Linn. was formerly used in Europe for the coagulation of milk. Its flowers are yellow; those of Peniru I know not. The fruit of Physalis flexuosa is accounted diuretic, and the root and leaves powerfully narcotic; the latter are used in India as a poultice to inflamed tumors.

Physal. flex. Lahoriensis radix (I.) Diarrhœa. Fever.

Physal. flex. (?) semina (I.) Diarrhœa. Inflammation
of the mouth. Pain in the knee. Vomiting, bilious.

Physalis Kagnus, v. Physalis Alkekengi.

PICRORRHIZA KURROOA—is the root of a plant which grows on the hills of Hindostan, as also in the Cashmerean mountains, and is much in use at Lahore; however, it is more employed in veterinary than in human medicine. I made extensive and satisfactory trials of its properties.

Picrorrh. kurrooa (I.) Acute sciatica. Diarrhœa. Lichen tropicus. Swellings, etc.

PICROTOXIN—is said to be narcotic, increasing the animal heat, and to act on the spinal marrow, producing tetanus and opisthotonus. It is prepared from a decoction of *Cocculus Indicus*, by means of acetate of lead. The filtered liquid is cautiously evaporated to the consistency of an extract, which is then dissolved by alcohol, and evaporated to dryness. The addition of a little water will dissolve the coloring matter, and the silky needle-like crystals are formed. They are extremely bitter, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

PIMBERI GUMMI—is an officinal gum at Lahore, from Pimber, a village at the foot of the mountains on the Punjab-road to Cashmere. The natives call it goond e foleht. It is used like gum-arabic, and has a similar appearance.

PIMPINELLA ANIBUM, v. Anisum vulgare.

PINUS DEODARA-grows in the Himalayas.

Pin. Deodara semina (I.)

PINUS INDICA—is said to possess many medical properties to cure debility of the nerves, apoplexy, paralysis, and dropsy.

PINUS PINEA—the kernels are imported from Cabul int Lahore and Hindostan.

PIPER ALBUM & PIPER NIGRUM—both are officinal at L. hore. If dried black pepper be macerated in water, the pericar swells, bursts, and readily separates. White pepper is thus propared, and being less acrid than the black, is preferable for culinary purposes, and is used by some chymists, for the preparation of piperin. (Beng. Disp.) Pepper with butter as ointmen is said to have cured favus.

Piper, album (I.) Boils. Crawling pain.
Piper, albi tinetura (I.) Impotency.

Piper. nigr. tinctura (I.) with Guiland. Bonduce Gonorrhea; with Iodin. Syphilis.

PIPER ASPERIFOLIUM, R. & P. (with opium and spirits camphor) has lately been recommended in cholera.

PIPER BETLE, Linn.—its leaves are brought from Hindosta to Lahore, where they are kept in a fresh state, and always to be had in the bazaar, being much used by the natives in their famous masticatory, of which the constituent parts are—piece of Areca-palm-nut and shell lime; these are folded in a leas of betel, and put at once into the mouth and masticated. This composition cleans the teeth, strengthens the gums and stomach and dyes the lips and tongue in the peculiar manner so common among the natives of India. Many who are subject to dyspepsifind a palliative in this remedy. The root of Betel is said to be the Galanga of commerce. See Galanga.

Piper. Betle folia (I.)

PIPER CUBEBA, v. Cubeba.

Piper Indicum, v. Capsicum annuum.

PIPER LONGUM—is well known, but not its properties; there
fore, long pepper is but little used. The Hakims ascribe to
aphrodisiac properties.

Piper. longi fructus (I.) Bleeding from the gums. Catarrh. Coryza. Expectoration of mucus.

Piper. longi radix et stipites radicis, called Cheevek
(I.) This latter: general debility. Soreness of the mouth. Vomiting.

PIPER NIGRUM, v. Piper album et nigrum.

PISCINBUM—is the essential part of fish. This new remedy well deserves the attention of medical men. I have seen great benefits result from its use, and discovered properties in it which I had not before heard of. Being cheap, and easily prepared, and not a disgusting thing, it ought to be generally used. I prepared it from equal parts of fishgall and alcohol; after having been well-shaken, I let it settle, and then, decanted the essence—which, like all those medicines which are prepared from animal substances, should be preserved, well closed, and shut up in a dark place.

Piscineum (1.) Colic. Heaviness of the head. Patches on the chest. Phrenitis. Swellings (hot or cold) even Hydrocephalus acutus. Thirst. Vomiting, etc.

PISTACIA LENTISCUS, v. Mastix.

PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS, v. Terebinthus.

PISTACIA VERA—pistachio nuts are exported from Cabul to Lahore and Hindostan. The nuts and the outer green pericarp of the shell are officinal, and to be had of the druggists at Lahore.

Pistac. putamina (I.) Fever.

PISUM SATIVUM, MAJUS—called c h o r a l, are brought from the hills to Lahore. This species of pea is cultivated for food only; but it has, notwithstanding, peculiar medicinal properties. It is said, that persons who have, from fatigue, slept in a field of those peas, have become paralysed from the mere exhalation of the plant.

Pisum sat. Choral (I.) Epiphora. Incipient cataract, or Amaurosis. Subsultus of the stomach.

PIX BURGUNDICA—with wax, made into pills, (one taken every morning) is reported to have cured hæmorrhoids.

PIX LIQUIDA—tar is officinal at Lahore; it is prepared from a kind of Pinus in the hills; its constituent parts are—creosote, pyro-ligneous acid, and empyreumatic oil. It is mostly used in the cold season as an application to camels, when they are pestered with itching. Tar-water is still highly recommended by European physicians, as a beverage, in pulmonary phthisis and cutaneous diseases.

Pix liquid. (II.)

PLANTAGO ISPAGULA, v. Psyllii semina.

*Plantago Major (latifolia) — grows in the valley of Cashmere. I reared (from the seeds) the great plantain, at Lahore, but, at the beginning of the hot season, it dried up. The seeds of this plant, which are brought from Cashmere, are officinal with the Hakims.

Plantag. folia & semina (I.) Consumption. Enlargement of the glands. Expectoration, or, spitting of blood. Syphilitic-inflammation of the mouth.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—grows in Cabul and Cashmere. The fresh leaves of the plane-tree, bruised and applied to the eye, are said to stop running of the eyes. The bark is recommended, boiled with vinegar, in diarrhoa, dysentery, hernia, and toothache.

PLATINA - is an unknown metal in the East. I had an homoeopathic preparation of it from Europe.

Platina (I. Solution.)

PLECTRANTHUS AROMATICUS—is cultivated in the gardens at Lahore and in Hindostan.

Plectranth. arom. fol. (I.) Catarrhal discharge from eyes and nose, with or without fever. Soreness of mouth.

PLUMBAGO BOSEA & ZEYLANDICA—their roots are officinal at Lahore; where they are frequently found mixed together. As a blistering medicine they are not used at Lahore, but only in Hindostan.

Plumbag. Zeyl. radix (II.) Anorexia. Blind piles. Pain in the joints, with fever.





Plumbum aceticum crystallisatum. Saccharum saturni—is a preparate unknown to the native doctors of Lahore. Acetate of lead has lately been recommended against spinal irritation, carditis chronica, and angina; as a dry collyrium in ophthalmia; as a clyster in dysentery, and diarrhœa.

Plumb. acet. (III.)

PLUMBUM METALLICUM—is not used as a medicine; nevertheless lead has its own properties. Applications of carbonate of lead (white lead), mixed with linseed-oil, have lately been recommended in *burns* and *scalds*.

Plumb. met. (I.)

Plumbum sulphuretum, v. Galena.

PNEUMONANTHE KURROOA, v. Picrorrhiza.

POA LAXA (affinis species)—is a kind of grass which grows in Cashmere, and is officinal there.

PODOPHYLLUM EMODI—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, and is officinal. I used both the leaves and fruit of this plant.

Podophyll. folia (I.)

Podophyll. fructus (I.) Costiveness.

Pœonia corallina—is a product of Arabia. The Greek name of this root, Fabania, misled me in supposing this article Fabaria, the root of Sedum telephinum. The sample I had, was about two inches in length, one inch in diameter, and was broader at one end than the other. Galen says, that the strength of this root increases every year, that it stimulates the secretion of milk, provokes the catamenia, and bilious disorders, for which the Myrobalons are a corrective; he also says, that the round kind of root is the best.

Pæonia (I.) Diarrhœa. Dysury. Expectoration of mucus. Thoracic pain.

Polanisia (icosandria?)—grows at Lahore during the cold season. Its penetrating aromatic odor is agreeable.

Polan. herba (I.)

Polan. radix (II.) Lacrymal fistula.

Polyanthes tuberosa—grows at Lahore, and on the hills. The natives say that its seeds are the white *Todree* of the you. II. 2 N

oriental bazaars, which, as also the other Todrees, Europeans suppose to be from *Malvacea*. Whatever they may be, they are effective medicines.

> Polyanth. tub. sem. (I.) Eructation of acid. Hæmorrhoidal costiveness. Scalding urine.

POLYGALA SENEGA, v. Senega.

*Polygonum aviculare—grows at Cashmere, and is there officinal. Its fruit is said to be emetic and cathartic. (Beng. Disp.)

Polygon, avic. radix (I.)

*POLYGONUM BISTORTA, v. Bistorta.

POLYGONUM LINIFOLIUM. Poligonum aviculare affinis species —grows about Lahore, where it is well known, but little used.

Polygon. linifol. herba (I.) Bleeding at the nose. Enlargement of the liver. Scalding urine.

POLYGONUM MACROPHYLLUM—grows among the Cashmerean mountains, where its roots are officinal.

Polygon. macroph. radix (I.) Expectoration. Obscurity of vision. Pyrosis. Thoracic pain. Toothache with looseness of the teeth.

POLYGONUM MATRINJ GUREE (P. amphibium vel barbatum?)—vegetates in Cashmere, and is considered as a veterinary medicine; whence its name, guree (horse).

POLYGONUM MOLLE-grows on the Cashmerean mountains, and its roots are officinal at Cashmere.

Polygon. molle radix (I.)

*POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS, v. Filix mas.

POLYPODIUM SEROUR—grows on the lower range of the hills, near Jowalla mukkee. Its dried roots are white, resembling slices of Pears.

Polypod. Sekour radix (I.) Colic. Inflammation of the throat. Rheumatic toothache.

*Polypodium vulgare (species)—is officinal at Lahore, whither it is brought from the hills. The Hakims use it to purge away the black bile in melancholy; also in flatulent colic. They think it injurious to the liver.







Polypod. radia (I.) Expectoration of mucus. Giddiness, with obscurity of vision.

PORTLANDIA HEXANDRA — the French Guiano-bark was erroneously supposed to be contained in Warburg's fever drops.

PORTULACCA OLERACEA—is cultivated in the Punjab. Its seeds are used by the Hakims in inflammations of the stomach, and in intestinal ulcerations, etc.

Portul. semina (I.) Anorexia. Diarrhœa. Thirst.

Posoqueria dumetorum, v. Gardenia dumetorum.

Potamogeton natans—has been recommended (in infusion and cataplasm) against calculi and dysury.

POTASSA CARBONICA, v. Kali carbonicum.

Potassa fusa—is said to cure stricture of the urethra.

POTASSÆ ACETAS — dissolved in water, is recommended externally in various cutaneous diseases.

Potasse chloras, v. Kali oxymuriaticum.

Potassii Ferrocyanidum, v. Kali ferrocyanicum.

Potassii Sodidum, v. Kali hydriodicum.

- *Potentilla Tormentilla, v. Tormentilla.
- *Primula veris. Herba paralysis—the Cowslip, though once highly celebrated for its narcotic, nervine and anodyne virtues, has long fallen into disrepute with the faculty; but is still employed as a medicine, by the rustics. (British Flora Medica.)

Prosopis spicigera—is a tree which grows at Lahore; not any part of which is used medicinally. I tried its pod.

Prosop. spicig. siliqua (I.)

*PRUNELLA VULGARIS (affinis species)—grows in Cashmere as well as in Europe, where it is no longer officinal, though it continues to be so in the East.

Prunell. flores (I.) Colic. Salivation with pain in the joints. Vomiting.

*PRUNUM—the fruit of *Prunus domestica*. Dried plums are sent from Cabul to Lahore; where they are much used by the native doctors, to quench thirst in fevers, to arrest diarrhæa, to purify the stomach, and to drive off unhealthy bile. The Hakims fancy that plums affect the head, and consider confec-

tion of roses to be a corrective. The gum of the plum-tree is said to be useful in gravel and calculi, as a lithontriptic, owing to the hydrocyanic acid it contains. See Cerasum and Hydrocyanic cum acidum.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA, v. Armeniacum Malum.

*PRUNUS CERASUS, v. Cerasum.

*PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS—is not to be had at Lahore. I used at essence of sloes from Paris.

Prun. sylv. tinctura (I.) Costiveness.

Prussiatum Potassæ, v. Kali hydrocianicum.

Prussicum, acidum, v. Hydrocyanicum acidum.

PSYLLIUM (Plantago) — Its substitute in Hindostan is Plantago Ispoghula, which is there cultivated for its seeds. They are similar to the former in appearance—in properties also?

Psyllii vel Ispaghula semina (I.) Herpes pustulosus Inflammation of the fauces. Rumbling in the bowels.

Pterocarpus Draco, v. Draconis sanguis.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS, v. Santalum rubrum.

PTYCHOTIS AJWAIN, v. Ajwain.

PULICARIA ARABICA—Pulicaria grows in the Cashmereas mountains, but is not used.

PULLI—is an article to be met with at the Cashmerean drug gists. It is a white powder, brought from Thibet. On analysis it proved to be carbonate of soda with gum. The Cashmerean use it to strengthen the color of tea in infusion.

*Pulsatilla (Anemone). Anemone pratensis — does no vegetate in India, nor is it known to Eastern doctors. I used the essence made in Europe.

Pulsat. tinctura (II.) Toothache.

Pumex. Pumicis lapis.—Pumice-stone is not officinal a Lahore, though mentioned in the books of the Hakims, as a cure for wounds and ulcers. It is often used to remove hair from the head, and other parts of the body.

Pumic. lap. (I.)

PUNICA GRANATUM, v. Granatum.

*Pyretheum (Anacyclus, Anthemis)—vegetates on the Cashmerean mountains—it may perhaps prove a new species? It surely cannot be the Pellitory of Spain of which I give a lithographic drawing. Its root cures salivation, by acting upon the salivary glands; but, it produces salivation when administered in a large dose.

The following *Elixirium odontalgicum* has been recommended, and is recorded instantly to relieve toothache. "Essence of pellitory of Spain two parts; camphorated ether two parts; liquid laudanum of Sydenham one part; when mixed, apply some drops on white cotton."

Pyrethri rudix (I.) Pain in the joints.

PYROLA (Chimaphilla) UMBELLATA. — Wintergreen is not known to the native doctors at Lahore. European physicians administer this plant as a diuretic, in dropsy, gout, and urinary diseases; as also in chronic pulmonary catarrh, ague, scrofula, etc. It seems desirable to try the effect of this useful medicine in small doses. I had not any to experiment upon.

QUASSIA AMARA—is not officinal with the natives of Lahore. This bitter has been recommended in cholera morbus.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA, v. Galla T.

*Quercus (Robur) & Q. incana & Q. Ballata—the acorns are used by the Hakims, who probably receive them from Persia. Acorns have lately been recommended under Palamud (not Talamud) in chronic diarrhœa, especially in children, and are much used in Turkey, where they are prepared in the following manner—"Peeled acorns are buried for three or four weeks in the earth, by which operation they lose their bitterness; they are then freed from the adherent particles of earth, gently roasted, and ground in handmills."

QUERCUS SUBER, v. Suber.

QUINE SULPHAS, v. Chiniæ sulphas.

RANA ESCULENTA—frogs are abundant at Lahore, in the rainy season. The esculent kinds of them are recommended to those who are subject to hamorrhoids. Sperma ranarum

(spawn of frogs) was once used as purifying and cooling. T effects of their essence ought to be tried medicinally.

RANDIA, v. Gardenia dumetorum.

*RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS & SCELERATUS—I had the tinctus of both these, made at Vienna. The latter, is said to produrisus sardonicus (spasmodic laughing).

Ranunc. bulb. tinctura (II.) Hemicrania.

Ranunc. scel. tinctura (II.)

RANUNCULUS LANUGINOSUS — vegetates in Europe, in t valley of Cashmere, and on the mountains of Hindostan. T flowers, leaves, and roots, I always used fresh. See Vol. I. p. x:

Ranunc. lan. flores & folia (II.) Mercurial-syphiliswellings. Ophthalmia.

Ranunc. lan. radix (II.) rheumatic or gouty pains, wi swellings and contraction.

*RAPA BRASSICA—is cultivated in the Punjab, as food i man and beast. I used the seeds and rhizoma of turnips.

Rapae rhizoma & semina (I.)

*RAPHANUS (Rhaphanus) SATIVUS—is cultivated at Laho The seeds of radishes are officinal with the native doctors.

Raphani sat. semina (I.) Crawling in the rectum, fre worms. Prurigo, squamæ and pustules. Salivation

RATANHIA. Ratanha or Rhatany—the root of Kramer triandria, is unknown to Eastern doctors, though much us by European physicians. What I administered was from Agr Decoctions of Ratany and red Peruvian-bark have been recommended, topically, in affections after surgical operations.

Ratanh. radix (I.)

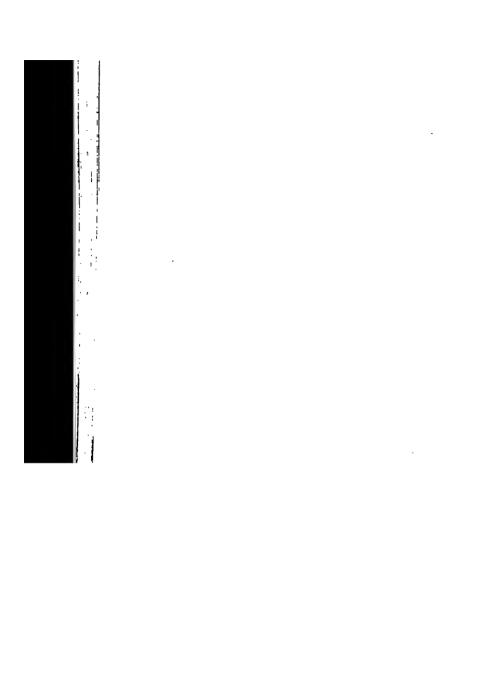
RESINA ALBA—is officinal at Lahore, whither it is broug from the hills; and, as I believe, is the resin from Shorea robust and other species, employed as a substitute for the Europei Resina pini.

Resina alba (II.)

RHAMNUS FRANGULA — a decoction of its bark has be recommended as a purgative, useful in habitual costivenes mucous piles and gastric fever.

VOL. 2.





RHEUM AUSTRALE, Don. Rheum Emodi—vegetates in wild luxuriance on the Cashmerean mountains. It is considered as one of the best rhubarbs; notwithstanding the coarse appearance of its exterior. The best of all is, it can be had fresh and cheap in any quantity, and at any time. Besides, it must necessarily have its own peculiar properties, such as are not to be found in any other sort of rhubarb.

Rhei Austr. radix (I.) Hæmorrhoidal discharge. Salivation.

RHEUM PALMATUM—is recommended against induration of the liver, pulsations of the heart, and salivation.

RHEUM, REEWUND-KHUTAI—is esteemed by the natives of Lahore, as the finest sort of rhubarb.

RHEUM RIBES DIOSCOREA, v. Dioscorea.

RHEUM SINENSE, Reewund Tshini (chini)—is, at Lahore, regarded as superior to the Cashmerean rhubarb, but inferior to the R. Khutai; both kinds are, I believe, brought from Chinese-Tartary to Hindostan.

Rheum: Reewund Tshini (I.) Diarrhœa. Miliaria. Sub-acute opthalmia humida.

RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS, v. Justicia nasuta.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM—is said to be Rhod. anthopogon, Don. or Rhod. aromaticum, Wall., it vegetates on the Cashmerean mountains; its leaves are officinal in Cashmere and Lahore, where they are administered as errhine, to produce sneezing.

Rhodod. camp. folia (I.)

RHUS CORIABIA—its fruit is brought from Cabul to Lahore, where it is much and deservedly used by the Hakims.

Rhus Coriar. fructus (I.) Expectoration or spitting of blood.

RHUS KAKRASINGHEA—Kakrasinghee is officinal with both Hakims and Hindoo doctors at Lahore. In the Materia Medica of the latter, its use has been handed down from olden times. These vegetable excrescences are, probably, produced by the deposit of eggs of a certain insect on that kind of

Rhus which is found in abundance in the north-west Hindostan.

Rhus Kakrasinghea (I.) Fever.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Rhus radicans, Linn.—is a we known acrid narcotic, not approached by any insect. It h been used, with benefit, in several obstinate diseases; as got paralysis, etc. Eastern doctors have not any knowledge of I administered the tincture prepared in Europe.

Rhoïs toxicod. tinctura (II.) Diarrhœa. Expectoration or spitting of blood. Rheumatism. Scalding, require.

RICINUS COMMUNIS—vegetates at Lahore; its leaves, has been recommended as emmenagogue and galactagogue. Castor-c is not so much employed by the natives as by the English; it recommended as the best purgative in tender infancy; boiled nitric acid, it is converted into a sort of wax, which, however, said to be too easily melted to be used in making candles.

Ricini comm. folia (I.) Soreness of mouth and throw Ricini comm. radicis cortex (I.) Colic.

ROB ANTISYPHILITICUM (de Laffecteur) — has lately becasserted to be a prophylactic in Cholera-morbus. Its constitue parts are: Sarsaparilla, Lignum Guajaci, Flores Boragini Flores Rosarum, Folia Sennæ, Mel purum & Saccharum cu Aqua. The first three species I have not tried in cholera (& Vol. II. p. 45), but they deserve a trial.

Rosa CENTIFOLIA. Rosa rubra—is cultivated at Lahor Rose-water, rose-leaves, and the seeds are officinal. A great de of distilled rose-water is yearly produced at Lahore.

*Rosa canina. Rosa sylvestris inodorata—vegetates abu dantly on the summits of the Himalayas on the Punjab-road Cashmere; but no part is used. Its roots were formerly used: Europe against hydrophobia; the flowers against ophthalmis the seeds and pulp of its fruit in diarrhœa, dysentery, ar different discharges—also in dropsy, calculi, etc.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS—is unknown to the Lahore doctor I had an essence of rosemary from Paris.





Rorismarini tinctura (I.)

ROSMARINUS SYLVESTRIS, v. Ledum palustre.

ROTTLERA TINCTORIA — Kamila or Kamud of the Lahore bazaar is what Dr. Royle, in the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition, nominates *Reroo*. It is taken to Lahore from the hills, in the form of coarse red powder; is reported to be the hairs of a pod from a tree, and is chiefly used as a purple dye. The Indian name of this article, *Kamila*, is probably a derivation from the Sanscrit *Kamila*, signifying Jaundice, as the color of it is a yellowish-red.

Rottlera tinctoria (I.) Anorexia. Fever. Giddiness. Hemiplegia. Hepatic or thoracic pains.

RUBIA MUNJISTA vel MANJISTA. Rubia cordifolia—is substituted in Lahore and Hindostan for the Rubia tinctorum used in Europe. I believe this article (important in a commercial view at Lahore) is now also cultivated in Europe. Camel loads of madder are brought from Banu and Tank (on the west side of the Indus) to Lahore. On the Cashmerean mountains this plant is met with growing wild, but is not used. What I administered was that of Banu-Tank, and proved very useful, and is an important remedy, as its red coloring matter tinges the bones, milk and urine of animals.

Rubiæ Munj. radiv (I.) Catarrhal sneezing. Fever.

Obstructions. Pain in the shoulder and chest.

Rumbling in the intestines, with indigestion. Vomiting.

- *Rubus Id.Eus—does not grow in Hindostan. A nearly allied species, *Rubus concolor*, is found in the Himalayas, as also in Cashmere.
- *Rubus vulgaris. Rubus fruticosus like the former, grows at Cashmere.

RUKU (roucou) TINCTORIA—annotto is prepared in Hindostan, from the seeds of Bixa orellana, and is used chiefly as a dye.

Ruku tinctoria (II.) Catarrh. Diarrhoea.

*Rumex Acetosella. Acetosa vulgaris—Sorrel grows in the valley of Cashmere. See Rumex obtusifolius.

RUMEN? BEEJEU
cinal at Lahore, probabl
obtusifolius or other a
Bujbund Khuere
Rumicis? Beejb

*Rumex obtustfolia by the natives. Its ro acuti, was formerly use cutaneous diseases, but Europe; its active pr peculiar properties. Fr various sorts of sorrel, t a fine red color, at a low

undulatus (Royle) is Hi Ruskupoor, v. Mercu

RUTA ALBIFLORA-gi but is not officinal.

RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIAdostan, and is a substitu RUTA SYLVESTRIS, V.

SABADILLA (Veratru

Sabad. semina (Sabina (Juniperus)

Essence prepared in Pari Sabinæ tinetura

SACCHARUM SATURNI, SAGAPENUM—is an E

in Europe. It is recom the tendons. The Hakir Sagapen. (II.)

SAGO FARINARIA—Sa tive granular substance, especially to weak childre Hindostan from the stems The grains are with diffic in a hard-stone mortar.







339

Sugo (I.) Facial patches.

SAHANSEBED—is an officinal stone, or rather argillaceous carth, with oxyde of iron, to be met with in pieces at the druggists of Lahore.

Sahansebed (I.) Catarrhal sneezing. Dysentery. Pain in the joints. Troubled sight.

SAL ALCALI (minerale & regetabile), v. Kali.

SAL AMMONIACUM, V. Ammonium muriaticum.

SAL CULINABE, v. Natrum muriaticum.

SAL VOLATILE, V. Ammonium carbonicum.

SALEP—these tubers, which are produced by different species of Orchids, are met with at Lahore of various forms; one variety of them resembles a dried fig; they are esteemed for their nutritious and demulcent qualities, and are brought to Lahore from Cabul, Cashmere, and Hindostan. Each variety has its special properties.

Salep (I.) Chronic fever.

SALIX ÆGYPTIACA—Bed e musk is cultivated at Lahore for the distillation of an aromatic water, prepared from the palms of this kind of willow, which is much used in the hot season. See Vol. I. p. 165.

Salic. Ægypt. folia (I.)

SALBOLA KALI HERBA, V. Kali Salsola herba.

Salvadori Indica — the tooth-brush tree grows in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan. The leaves Rasuna resemble the lanceolate senna, and are purgative; the fruit is called Peel and Pinjood. The bark of the root of Salvadora Persica, if applied to the skin, soon raises blisters; it is not known whether the bark of the root of the former possesses the same acrid properties. (Beng. Disp.) On the use of the twigs of this tree as tooth-brushes, see Vol. I. p. 167.

SALVIA GLUTINOSA—vegetates on the mountains of Cashmere, but is not used.

Salvia Moore ROFTIANA- is also plentiful, growing in the valley of Cashmere; its seeds are officinal, both at Cashmere and Lahore.

Salviæ Moorcroft. semina (I.) *SALVIA OFFICINALIS—is not to be Cashmere; what I used, was from Eur Salviæ officinal. folia (I.) A mouth.

*SAMBUCUS NIGRA—is unknown to the *SAMBUCUS ADNATA & S. EBULUS growing in the Himalayas as well as in the latter, it is said, have purgative pr dropsy, as also the berries. Commo different parts various properties. resolvent and purgative effects; the dr merely on the cutaneous system and being in connection with the other); used in catarrhal and rheumatic affec throat, eruptive diseases, etc. The berr and sudorific. The seeds are laxative. bark, however, are regarded as most po doses, vomiting and purging. as a deobstruent, and hydragogue 1 various chronic affections. A singu found growing on the trunk of the con ear (Exidia auricula Judæ) from its 1 ear. It was once used medicinally a ployed in infusion or decoction; also in ophthalmia, and as a gargle in sore-1 relaxation. (The British Flora Mec cheap and procurable everywhere in En Europe, should be investigated, and mo

SANDALUM, V. Santalum.

SANDARACA—is officinal at Lahore: in diarrhœa; it is, however, much used in varnishes.

SANGUIS DRACONIS, v. Draconis sa SANGUIS BOVIS, v. Bovis sanguis. Sanicula Marylandica (Umbell

mended in cholera; the root of it is said to be a popular remedy in ague.

SANSPOUR—is a plant, which I received from the hills; it resembled Lycopodium.

Santalum album (Sirium mystifolium & Santalum rubrum. (Pterocarpus santalinus)—are much used by the natives of Hindostan.

Santonici srmen. Semen Cinæ. Semen contra—is not known at Lahore. I used an essence of it, made in Paris. Santonin has been recommended in ague.

Santon. sem. tinctura (I.) Inflammation of the larynx.

Pain in the knee.

SAPHIBUS—is a well-known precious stone, called Yakoot, which is much used by the Hakims as a cordial, etc.

SAPINDUS EMARGINATUS. Sapindus detergens, Royle—its nuts are officinal, and common in the bazaars of Hindostan. They are much used to wash silk-cloth. With water they produce a froth like a solution of soap. They are recommended as expectorants, and in chlorosis. The seeds pounded with water, it is stated, often put an end to the epileptic paroxysm, a small quantity being introduced into the patient's mouth.

Sapind. emarg. nux (I.) Dysury. Plerodynia. Pneumonia. Phrenitis.

SAPIUM INDICUM—is not known at Lahore. I received some of its nuts from the botanical garden at Calcutta, which I tried medicinally. They were as large as nutmegs, and had a seed in the interior. The juice, is reported to be very poisonous. Used for intoxicating fishes.

Sapii. Ind. nucl. semina (I.) Headache. Tenesmus. Sarcocolla—is officinal at Lahore; chiefly used externally. Internally administered, it is said to cause mucous evacuations.

Sarcocolla (II.) Fistulous sore.

SARSAPARILLA (Smilax)—officinal at Lahore as in Europe. This root has lately been recommended in carcinoma uteri et recti. v. Rob antisyphiliticum.

Sarsap. (I.) 1 (Alternately Sarsaparilla ext mouth.

SASSAFRAS—is not be
It is said to be an excell
SATYRIUM, v. Salep.
SAXIFRAGA KOLTPiddington's Index Plathe Bengal Dispensatory
SAXIFRAGA (Adianti

a root from the mountain used by the inhabitants.

Saxifragæ Peshi Scammonium. Scam is officinal at Lahore; be be had.

Scammon. (II.)
and bowels.
Scilla, v. Squilla.
Scincus. Lacerta Scome, not so proper)—is has been recommended in
Scincus (I.)

Scolopendra Morsit where the natives regard i never used. Scolopendra other animal substances,

Scorpions small size; such are rega black scorpions, which ar Pishawur. Their poison of the sting. Sometimes pions, when I could not p I cut the last joint of the







the greater kind), containing about one grain of poison, which I triturated with ten grains of sugar; afterwards dissolved in one drachm of proof-spirit, and preserved as an essence. From the small scorpions I took three or four joints instead of one, as in the great specimens.

Scorpioneum (III.) Bloody urine. Dracunculus.

Dysury. Expectoration of mucus. Obscurity of vision with glistening before the eyes.

SEBESTENA OFFICINALIS—are the fruits of Cordia Myxa formerly used in Europe, now by the native doctors of the East only. The dried fruits are very glutinous, and are esteemed as expectorant. The seeds of Cordia Myxa, are called Chakoon ke beenge, and deemed an infallible remedy in ringworm, the powder mixed with oil being applied to the eruption. (Beng. Disp.)

Sebest. fructus (I.) Sensation of burning and pricking. Sebum—a tallow candle kept in bed, is said to drive bugs away, which are very troublesome in the East, as also in the hills, and in Cashmere.

SECALE CORNUTUM—is unknown to the Eastern native doctors. Spurred-rye and *Ergotine* are recommended in uterine hæmorrhage; injection of the latter is said to be useful in epistaxis.

Secale cornutum (II.) Expectoration of blood. Colic. Pain in the foot.

* Sedum Acre. Sedum minimum—vegetates in Cashmere, but is not used.

SEDUM AZUREUM, Royle - grows in Cashmere, but is not officinal.

Sedum Crassipes, Wall—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, where its roots are officinal.

Sedum crassipes (I.)

SELAJEET, v. Bitumen.

SELENIUM - - Selenite (Poorub) Zurneekh suffed. Royle. Unknown at Lahore. What I used, was an homocopathic trituration from Europe; as also a tincture.

Selenium (millionth.) Coryza. Pleuritic pain. Soreness

of mouth and throat, with even syphilitic. Syphilit Selenium I. solutio. Spiritu Tertian ague.

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, v. An SEMEN CONTRA, v. Santonici sem SENECILLIS JACQUEMONTIANA—i merean mountains; its roots are o somewhat resemble Valerian in appea prove a good medicine when their pro

Senecill. Jacquem. radix (I. *Senecio (Musuca, Hamill. Jaca Cashmerean mountains; the plant is

Senec. Musuc. herba (I.) spitting of blood. Ge Giddiness.

Senega (Polygala) — is unknow Lahore. The root I used was procution of it has been recommended in a Senega radix (I.) Dropsy.

Spermatorrhœa.

SENNA—the leaves are officinal, an of Hindostan; they employ them chibination with other drugs.

Sennae folia (I.)

SENSITIVA MIMOS. Hedysarum the gardens of Lahore; but never us Sensit. Mimos. herba (I.)

SEPIA OFFICINALIS—cuttle-fish is the Tint from Smyrna; which is Hakims, but to many European doct

Sepiae os (I.) Headache. pain. Thirst.

Sepiae succus (I.) Chronic sumption. Diseases of Expectoration or spittir



or intermittent. Pain of the spine and calves. Pleurisy. Thirst,

SERPENT—there are at Lahore different kinds of Snakes and Serpents, some dangerous, others not. See Vol. I. p. 138.

The cast skin of a Snake, or Serpent's slough (Exuvia, Spolium Serpentis, Suber) has been formerly used in Europe as Epicarpium or topical irritant upon the wrist, in ague. It is said, a decoction of it has cured deafness. The natives of the Punjab occasionally use the cast skins of serpents in veterinary medicine, as in chronic eruptions. As I obtained in my collection of serpents a fresh slough of the most poisonous kind, I determined to make experiment upon this substance, and the results were most satisfactory, so that I for several years used it as a remedy, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the medical faculty as one of the most energetic medicines, certainly deserving extensive use. The slough in question was from the Aspidoclonion. See Vol. II. Tab. 31, fig. I. The preparation was that followed with other animal substances; i. e. I cut with a pair of scissors as much as necessary very fine, moistened it with proof spirit, and triturated it in the usual manner with sugar; I then dissolved the whole in spirit, either to keep it as an essence, or to make the paste for lozenges with it; both plans were useful. If old cast skins of other serpents (which abound in the Punjab but are exposed to the climate-wind, rain, sunshine, etc.) their origin being unknown, are as good as fresh, I have not tried, but doubt. Every kind of serpent, and also its slough, must have its own properties.

Serpent. exuv. (I.) Burning pains. Dental fistula. Expectoration or spitting of blood. Fever. Herpetic eruption. Mucous catarrh. Painful inflamed syphilitic Abscess. Pleurodynia. Psoriasis tropicus. Ptyalism or Salivation. Soreness or dryness of mouth or throat. Spinal pain, even syphilitic. Syphilis. Syphilitic pain of the joints. Thirst,

excessive.
secondaria
Serpent. exuv.
boiling the
cold I mix.
shook the
allowed it
essence and

SERPENTINE (LAPIS
SERPYLLUM, v. Thy
SERRATULA ANTHEI
SESAMUM ORIENTAL
for the sweet oil which
sively used internally
medical purposes.

SHAKAKUL, V. I SHUDNUJ UDSE SHUKUR TEEG SIALIKAND—was Sialikand fruct SIDA ACUTA. Sida not officinal.

> Sidæ folia (I.) Sidæ radices (I. Sidæ semina (swellings.

SIDA CORDIFOLIA, V.
SIEGESBECKIA ORIEN
tains; it is not officinal.
SILICEA, SILICIA (
articles in medicine, mu
forms of precious stone
pared silicea by precip

(Silex) see Calcarea.







Nilicea (I.) Abscesses. Incipient nasal polype, with nasal obstruction. Lachrymal and nasal fistula. Patches with burning and lancinating pain. Salivation with epiphora, burning heat, pricking, etc. Suppuration of every kind. Spitting or expectoration of blood. Swellings of the lips. Syphilis.

SILIQUA HIRSUTA, v. Dolichos pruriens.

SILIQUA RADISH, v. Prosopis spicigera.

SIMARUBA AMABA—is unknown to the native doctors.

- *SINAPIS ALBA—is not cultivated at Lahore; probably in Affghanistan, as the Affghans recommend a compound made of white mustard and barley-meal, of each two ounces, and black pepper half an ounce, powdered together and mixed with water, to form a bolus. Such a ball should be given every morning and evening to horses, which suffer from cutaneous affections, as itch, etc. This remedy, it is stated, strengthens horses, makes them fat, and produces a smooth coat.
- *SINAPIS NIGRA. Sinapis ramosa—is cultivated in Lahore; the oil from its seeds is burned in lamps, and as it is acrid, it is used in medicine externally. Volatile oil of mustard, alone or with an equal portion of alcohol, when applied to the skin, acts as a powerful vesicatory, useful in cholera, etc. I used internally an Essence from the cake left after the oil is expressed. Black mustard is said to cure ordema, following ague.

Sinap. n. placent. tinctura (I.)

SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, v. Santalum album.

SISON AMMI, v. Ajouain.

*SISYMBRIUM IRIO. Sinapis pusilla? — is cultivated in Lahore for its seeds, which are used medicinally.

Sisymbr. Irionis semina (I.) Expectoration or spitting of blood with fever. Gastralgia. Pain with fever.

*SISYMBBIUM NASTURTIUM. Nasturtium aquaticum—its seeds are officinal. The Hakims administer them in affections of the mucous membrane, flatulency and enlargement of spleen and liver.

Sisymbr. Nasturt. semina (I.)

*SISYMBEIUM SOPHIA. Sophia chi valley of Cashmere. The herb was for uterine hæmorrhage and wounds; its intestinal worms.

Sisymbr. Sophia semina (I.)
SIUM SISARUM, v. Pastinaca Secac
SMALTUM. Asurum—is in Europeoloring substance, but was never used
Smalta (I.)

SMILAX ASPERA—is said to somewh its properties; its infusion has late incipient elephantiasis. The fresh ju in hooping-cough, producing howev nausea and vomiting.

SMILAX CHINA. Chinæ nodosæ article in Eastern medicine. See Vo of it produced by the attacks of worn Hakims. In Europe China-root is bu

Smilac. Chinæ radix (I.)

calves. Syphilis.
Smilac. Chinæ rad. pulvis Co

in the ear. Pain in the cl SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, v. Sarsape

*SMIRNION. Smyrnium olusatrun merean mountains; but is not officina Soda, v. Kali minerale.

*Solanum Dulcamara, v. Dulcam Solanum Jacquini—grows plent fruits are officinal.

Solan. Jacqu. fructus (II.) Solan. Jacqu. radi.v (II.) P burning.

SOLANUM MELONGENA, v. Melonge Solanum Melongena, v. Melongena, v. Melongena, v. Melongena, folanum fr Lahore. It has been recommended in Solan. nigr. folia, fructus &





849

Solanum Tuberosum—is now cultivated in the plains of Hindostan, in the mountains and valley of Cashmere as well as in Europe. In the wild state the potatoe is bitter and acrid; the leaves are generally very rich in potash, and the roots even of the cultivated kind contain an acrid and narcotic principle dissipated by boiling. A very pure starch, resembling that of arrow-root, is readily obtained from the rasped tubercles by the usual process of washing with cold water. This starch is easily convertible into sugar and alcohol by fermentation. (Beng. Disp.) Poultices of potatoes are replaced by starch and recommended in various cutaneous diseases, as itching, etc. See Amylum.

*Solidago virga aurea, v. Virgo aurea.

Sown (Anethum)—is cultivated in Hindostan and the Punjab, its seeds being officinal, and used as a substitute for dill.

Sowæ semina (I.)

SPECULARIS, LAPIS, v. Talcum.

SPERMA CETI, v. Cetaceum.

SPHERANTHUS INDICUS—grows in the Punjab. Flowers, leaves and roots are officinal; the latter have been recommended as anthelmintic.

Sphæranth. Ind. flores (I.)

Spigelia anthelmintica vel Marylandica—is not known at Lahore. I used the plant and essence, obtained from Europe.

Spigel. anthelm. herba (I.)

Spigel. anthelm. tinctura (I.) Diarrhœa with or without worm-fever. Dysentery. Heaviness of the head. Pain in the temples with catarrhal Epiphora and Coryza.

SPILANTHER OLERACEA, Linn.—an infusion of the plant has been recommended as a gargle in affections of the gums and in sore-throat.

SPINACEA OLERACEA. Spinacia tetrandra. Beta Bengalensis—is cultivated at Lahore. It is believed to be useful in livercomplaints, as inflammation and jaundice. Spinac. herba (
*Spiræa Ulmaria —
mended as a diuretic in
Spiritus Salis at
liquidum.

SPONGIA MARINA US Lahore. Burnt sponge monary phthisis.

Spong. mar. ust Syphilis.

*SQUILLA vel SCILLA books, but is not used from Calcutta. Eryth used in Hindostan as a

Squilla mar. (I)

STALAGMITES CAMBO

Stalactites (I.)

STANNUM—is officinations often in hectic feve Stannum muria.
STAPHISAGRIA (Delph they have been recommen Staphisagr. semi ache. Inflar

Purulent dia STENACTIS BELLIDIOI on the Cashmerean mouthe other narr (masculin

Stenact. bellid. m
STERCULIA TRAGACA:
STINCUS, v. Scincus.
STECHAS (Arabica).
the East, and is used by t
bile, dyspepsy, obstruction



851

Stæchad. Arab. herba (I.) Giddiness. Nebulous vision from incipient amaurosis, with running from the eyes.

STECHAS CASHMEREANA—grows at Cashmere, and is there officinal.

STORAX, v. Styrax.

STRAMMONIA, v. Datura Stramonium.

STRONTIUM—is unknown to the Lahore doctors. What I used was from Europe—

Stront. nitrat. (II.) Cough.

STRYCHNINUM—is unknown to the Eastern native doctors. It has lately been stated, that the antidote of strychnine and nux vomica is Kermes.

Strychn. (III.) Involuntary passing of urine during sleep.

STRYCHNOS FABA SANCTI IGNATII—is officinal at Lahore. The Sadoos (peddling druggists) hawk the beans of Ignatia amara, which are exported from Hindostan to Lahore.

Strych. F. St. Ign. (II.) Acute rheumatism. Hepatitis, acute or chronic. Patches with burning pain and pricking. Plague. Rheumatic shifting pains. Rheumatic toothache. Soreness of the mouth. Spinal pain. Syphilitic pain.

STRYCHNOS (NUX) POTATORUM — is officinal at Lahore. Washers and laundresses use the clearing-nut to clear the water. By rubbing the nuts round the inside of pots, the impurities quickly fall to the bottom, the water is clarified, and rendered tasteless and wholesome. These nuts are very hard, and destitute of poisonous qualities.

Strych. nux potat. (I.) Giddiness and obscurity of vision. Headache with running from the eyes. Inguinal hernia.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA—is officinal, and much used at Lahore. The Hakims administer this nut roasted in hot ashes. The essence of nux vomica has been recommended in asthenic

dropsies, also against vomiting in pregnancy. Nutmeg i to be its antidote. See Strychnine.

Strych. nux rom. (II.) Facial patches. Fever measles and swellings. Pain of the forehead. of the liver.

SPYLOPHORUM NEPALENSIS—is, probably, Meconopsi. Royle's Illustr.) It vegetates on the Cashmerean mount and is officinal at Cashmere. Its roots are said to be narco

Styloph. Nep. radices (I.) Troubled sight.

STYBAX (Storax) CALAMITA—also Styrax liquida (Sty flua) or, liquid amber, are officinal at Lahore.

Styrax calamita (II.) Pain in the ear.

Styrax liquida (II.)

Suber (Gen. Suberis) v. Serpentis exuviæ.

Suber (Quercus)—cork, in a prepared state, has, like e thing else, its peculiar properties, and may be used as a med Its active part is called *suberin*, which, in a pure state, is r sarily more powerful than common cork, which I used.

Suber lignum (I.)

Succinum. Electrum—is officinal at Lahore. The Ha administer amber against palpitations and profuse have hages.

Succin. citrinum (II.)

SULAJEET, V. Bitumen.

SULPHUR—at Lahore, there are different sorts of brimst some indigenous, others imported. From Mooltan we receive blackish kind, in natural crystals, which, in the gunpo manufactory, was thought to be the best. For medicinal poses, the Hakims prefer Auliasar (Kibreet aonlasar) was Dr. Royle says to be a compound; but, I am of a different opinion, because, it has the appearance of a natural cry I think it is imported from Hindostan. There is another infinity, which, I believe, is also the product of Hindostan, an called neerm et asar, at Lahore, where it is used medicinally, addition to these three, there is, at the J hazaar, common yellow (purified) brimstone, from

administered in veterinary medicine, but limited to external use in men. Palmieris tinctura lithontriptica is a compound of tar and brimstone. The following ointment is now much used in France, against itch. Hog's-lard eight parts; flour of sulphur two parts; carbonate of potash one part. Previous to the application of this ointment, the patient is put into a warm bath, and rubbed for an hour with yellow soap, etc. It is asserted, that by this plan a patient is cured (?) of the itch in two hours. Sulphuretted copper treated by nitric acid, etc., yields a brown adhesive brimstone, resembling gutta percha, which is said to be preferable in medicine to common yellow brimstone.

Sulph. Auliasar (I.) Psoriasis tropicus.

Sulph. citrinum (I.) Pyrosis. (Alternately nitric acid) Syphilis.

Sulphuricum, acidum—we made at Lahore, on a small scale, before the English took possession of the country; now there are several Soda-water manufactories which use this acid, procuring it from Hindostan, where it is prepared at trifling expense. It is also used by the shawl-manufacturers of Umritsir and Cashmere, for the solution of Indigo. The price was upwards of a shilling a pound. Sulphuric acid has lately been recommended in epidemic diarrhea, even in cholera, and Elixirium acidum Halleri in vertigo and faintness.

Sulph. acid. concentratum (III.) Epiphora.

Summul, v. Nardostachys.

SUNG E BUSKEE—is an officinal article at Lahore. It is a compound earthy mass of a greyish color, occasionally varying (from the different composition or manipulation?) sometimes it is to be met with in small pieces, at other times, in a tubular form, as thick as a finger. If the derivation of its name, Sung (stone) basree is from Bassora, or, from vision (as formerly the lapis divinus was used) I cannot say. It is certain that no Zinc is in it. See Ainslie's Mat. Indica, Vol. I. p. 573, where Sungbusrie is erroneously stated to be Zinc. According to the analysis made by the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Joseph Redtenbacher, in the Chemical Laboratory at the Theresianum

in Vienna, the constituent parts of this compound are: Argilla Magnesia, Silica, and oxyde of iron. It is, probably, prepare from Diorites, the analysis of which showed the same ingredient

Sung e Busree (I.) proved an excellent remedy in the cholera-epidemy at Lahore, in 1835.

Swert petiolata—grows in the mountains of Cashmen Swert petiol radix (I.)

Sycias, v. Momordica Gugervel.

SYMPLOCOS CRATEGOIDES VEL RACEMOSA, Royle—is a product of the Himalayas; its bark is officinal at Lahore.

Symploc. crat. cortex (I.)

TABACUM (Nicotiana)—is cultivated all over Hindostan and the Punjab; but is very little used in medicine. Empyreumatic oil of tobacco is poisonous to sundry animals (Ainslie). An infusion of tobacco is recommended in dropsy and (as clyster) in dysury; tobacco pomade in alopecia. Nicotin produces itching on the skin, a burning sensation (like that produced by hot iron) on sensitive parts, and immediately destroys the sensibility of the nerve on touching it. Cats and dogs are killed, in from two to five minutes, by a single drop of it. Nicotin, as well as Atropin, Coniin and Daturin $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}$ of a grain is said to have diminished pulsations; they have lately been recommended in agues and nervous diseases, as tremor, etc.

TABASHIR (Tabasheer)—is an important article in Eastern pharmacy; it is to be met with everywhere in the East, but often adulterated. It is a siliceous concretion of the joints of the (female) bamboo. It is bluish-white, concrete, adhesive to the tongue, at a red heat fuses into a transparent glass. It is composed of silica 70, potash 30, per 100. (Beng. Disp.)

Tabashir (I.) Diarrhœa.

TACAMAHACA—is a resin, as little used at Lahore as in Europe.

Tacamahaca (II.)

TALCUM—Talc of the Bengal Dispensatory, is mica, and not the talc of Europe, which is reducible to an unctuous powder. Its constituent parts being silica, alumina, magnesia and protoxyde of iron. There are several sorts of mica at the Lahore



VOL . 2.

Swertia petiolata.

Trapa hispins



Trianthemum pentandrum



bazaar. They readily split into transparent elastic flakes, and consist of nearly equal parts of silica and magnesia, and about six per 100 of lime. (Beng. Disp.) I used both the white and the black mica, which have remarkable and almost similar effects on the auditory organs.

855

Talc. album (I.) Diarrhæa with emaciation. Dyspepsia.
Fever. Pain in the liver. Pain in the ear, with discharge. Tingling in the ear, with difficulty of hearing.
Talc. nigrum (I.) Difficulty of hearing and tingling in the ear. Distension. Pain in the ear, with purulent discharge. Spinal pain.

TAMARINDI—the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*, Linn. is much used by the natives of the East, in internal heat and melancholy.

Tamarindi (I.) Diarrhœa.

TAMARIX INDICA—grows in the Punjab and in Cashmere. The galls are officinal, and are exported from Cashmere.

Tumaric. gallæ (1.)

TANACETUM VULGARE—vegetates in Cashmere, where it is officinal.

TANNIN—Tannic and gallic acids are unknown to the native doctors of Lahore. They, however, use them in the gall-nuts, in the Bengal kino, etc. without recognising them effective parts, or knowing how to separate them. Tannin has lately been recommended in ophthalmia, carcinoma, spasmus glottidis, phthisis tuberculosa, hooping-cough, etc. as also a solution of tannate of alumina, as an injection, in mucous or purulent discharges from the genitals, and tannate of quinine in ague.

TARAXACUM (Leontodon)—is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows; its leaves are eaten by the natives. The derivation of Taraxacum is from the diarrhox and gripings, which sometimes are produced by it. Brunswick Mumme (a kind of beer), said to contain dandelion, is now recommended by speculative merchants in London as useful in cases of weakness, complaints of chest, rheumatism, etc.

Taraxac. radix (I.) Boils. Calculi. Nebulous sight Prurigo. Sore-throat. Yellowness of the eye.

Tartarus emeticus—its application removed a nævus ar cicatrization followed in three weeks. See *Antimonium ta* taricum.

*Taxus baccatus—grows in the Himalayas, Cabul and Casimere; its leaves are officinal at Lahore; both leaves and berriare regarded as poisonous. The former are recommended in epilepsy, and used at Lahore by the Hakims as stomachic.

TEPHROSIA PURPUREA, v. Galega purpurea.

TEREBINTHINA-is officinal at Lahore. Turpentine clyster have been recommended in protracted labor. Oil of turpenting has been used in hæmorrhages, phthisis, bronchial catarrh typhus, plague, obstructions, hernia incarcerata, tympanitis, lead colic, biliary calculi, tetanus traumaticus, trismus, apoplexis hydrocephalus, diabetes, rheumatism, dropsy, cholera, ophthal mia, hydatids, retension of urine, scalds, salivation, poisonings b hydrocyanic acid or opium, hooping-cough, neuralgia, epileps sciatica, etc.; pseudemulsion prepared with mint water i atonic ulcers; vapors in rheumatism; externally applied, as styptic. The spontaneous evaporation of oil or spirit of tur pentine exposed in an open vessel in a room, causes the urin of those inhaling it to smell like violets, as if it had been taken internally. In Epidemics as well as in the variou diseases mentioned, a trial might be made by putting in a cu or saucer some spirit of turpentine and placing it in the root of the patient.

Terebinthina (I.) Terebinth. spir. (II.)

TEREBINTHUS (Pistacia) — its seeds are officinal with the Hakims, and are brought from Cabul to Lahore.

TERMINALIA, v. Myrobalani.

TERRA TRAIBERIANA—has been recommend in syphili It is a product of Egypt. This earth is of what colo laminated; its constituent parts are him tegnesical alumina and oxyde of iron, with an organic n TETRANTHERA APETALA—is a bark from the hills, officinal at Lahore and Hindostan; it is a favorite application to bruises and wounds, and is called meidechub.

* TEUCBIUM CHAMADKYS, v. Chamadrys.

*THAPSUS VERBASCUM, v. Verbascum.

THEA-is well known to the natives of Lahore and Cashmere; but the latter are the more fond of tea, and strange, they prefer the Thibetan product to the English or even Chinese, notwithstanding the absence of aroma and perfume. It occurs in lumps, as cakes of a black appearance. The tea the English prepare under direction of the Chinese at Deyrah Doon and Kemaon seems much better. The green and black teas are both prepared from one and the same plant, varying only in the manner of preparation: the former requiring more time, three days, to prepare it, whilst the black tea is made in one day. In China, it is said, they prepare both sorts in one day; employing a very small quantity of hydrocyanic acid for accelerating the process in the case of green tea. Such an adulteration (?) is however prohibited in the Company's territory; as it is preferred to take more time to have a wholesome preparation. I suppose, the very small quantity of hydrocyanic acid which in China is used for the preparation of green tea cannot do more harm than that quantity of hydrocyanic acid, copper, etc. which we almost daily consume in our various and artificially-prepared dishes; the only difference is, that we often do not know what we estit is enough that our food looks well, is palatable and digestible. See Vol. I. p. 162. In the preparation of tea an opium-like substance is formed from the juice of the leaves, which drops through the mats, over which the heated leaves are rolled by the hands. This extract, or inspissated juice, seems to contain the properties of the plant in a concentrated degree, and deserves to be experimented upon; and the more so, as tea is generally used in domestic life, we should know also its effects. The Bokharians and Russians are also fond of tea, and use generally the genuine Chinese production. The former make a soup of tea, by boiling the leaves, and then adding milk, salt and butter;

a great cupful of this, with bread, i Both Russians and Bokharians di sugar, and chew the leaves afterware

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS—is unkno Application of the tincture is said an essence made in Europe.

Thuj. occid. tinctura (I.) cles, thrush and inflamm nately arsenic) Gleet.

THUJA ORIENTALIS—its seeds I gardens of Hindostan; and upon the Thuj. orient. semina (I.)

THYMELEA, v. Daphne Gnidius
*Thymus Serpyllum—grows in
by the Hakims in weak vision, comp
suppression of urine and menstruation

Thym. Serpyll. (I.) Syphil THYMUS VULGARIS—vegetates or and is officinal at Cashmere.

Thym. vulg. (I.) Catarrh. headache. Swelling of

TIGRINEUM—is the prepared virual whiskers of that blood-thirsty anim preparation I made by cutting cautio fine as possible, one of the whiskers, left hand in front and touching the hard), so as to prevent the cut pieces lost. To each grain of cut whiskers and one grain of proof-spirit to mal served in a well-closed phial in a drof this medicine I made in about one

Tigrineum (III.) Flatuler hœa.

TODREE ALBUM, V. Polyantha TODREE NIGRUM, V. Malvace TORKEE RADIX, V. Indigofera



359

*Tormentilla (erecta). Heptaphyllum. Septifolium—is officinal at Lahore. From whence this root is brought I have not ascertained; whether from Cashmere, Cabul or Arabia by way of Hindostan? Tormentilla is often confounded with Bistorta. See Bistorta.

Tormentill. radix (I.) Calculi. Periodic headache. Vomiting. Pain of the shin.

TOXICODENDEON, v. Rhus Toricodendron.

TRAGACANTHUM—is officinal at Lahore; the Hakims use tragacanth in pectoral affections, as cough, etc.; also in ulceration of the urinary bladder; it is sometimes injurious to the bladder; and they suppose its frequent use produces fatness.

TRAPA BISPINOSA. Tribulus aquaticus—vegetates at Lahore and Cashmere, and is a nutritious amylaceous substance, which affords a considerable revenue, principally to the Cashmerean government. The waternuts are boiled, and so sold, in the bazaars. A poultice of Trapa natans is recommended to resolve indolent tumors (probably Trapa bispinosa would serve the same end).

TRIANTHEMUM PENTANDRIUM—grows at Lahore; there are two species, one is the white-stalked, the other the black. I accordingly follow the natives in describing it as *Trianthemum album & nigrum*.

Trianth. alb. herba (I.) Diarrhora. Spinal pain. Tenesmus.

Trianth. nigr. herba (I.) Headache with burning and itching, humid eruption.

Trianth. nigr. radia (I.) Headache, with itching.

TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS—vegetates at Lahore and Tribulus terrestris (varietas) at Cashmere. They both are officinal; at Lahore the one, at Cashmere the other.

Tribul. terrestr. folia (I.) Soreness of the mouth and throat. Splenic pain.

Trigonella fornum græcum, v. Fænum græcum.

TRINOSPERMA FICIFOLIA, Mart .- of Brazil; its root is stated

to be exceedingly acrid, bitter and dimended in hepatic affections and drop

TRITICEM SATIVEM—is cultivated,
East as in Europe. Several varieties of
and Cashmere. Bread made from flor
recommended against habitual constip

Tuber Cibarium. Lycoperdon to in the East. There are to be met wit sealed boxes from Europe, containing black kind, I made some experiments.

Tuberis cibar. conserva (I.)

TUBPETHUM CONVOLVULUS—its r The Hakims administer turbith in disbrane, as also in paralysis, gout and use only the inner substance of the turbith is sold in London, without the the appearance as if perforated.

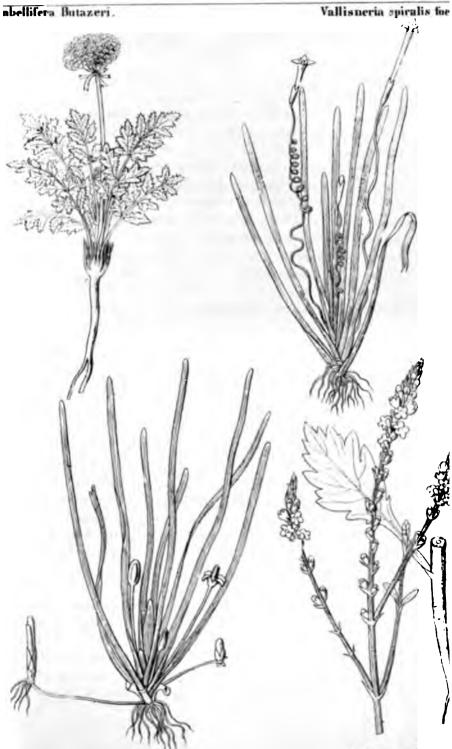
Turpeth. alb. rad. pars inter-Tutia—is officinal at Lahore; ophthalmia.

Tutia (II.)

ULTRAMARINE—is used by native prepare it themselves from the ore (Toorkistan, which, however, is rare a ment is not used by the Hakims, but in their books in diseases of the mucholy, as in Indian leprosy, psorophtlashes (ptilose), etc. What I adminisparation from Paris.

Ultramar. artific. (III.) Uld UMBELLIFERA-BUTAZERI—is of vegetates on those mountains. Probal I had several specimens like what is plate; nevertheless, our botanists has fication, nor given it a proper name. Buta, or butee, signifies in Cashmera

0L 2. Ph.:



llieneria spiralis mase.

erbena officin

VESPARUM (Crabro) FAVUM (cave are not officinal, though they are ple them, as also their honey, and am comedical properties of importance. I been recommended as antispasmodic.

Vespar. favus (I.) Syph ulceration of the throat hoea.

Vespar. mel. (I.) Fever with tion.

VILLARSIA NYMPHGOIDES—grows tan; in Cashmere it vegetates on t food, to cows, in the belief that it inc

Villars. nymph. fol. recentes

*VINCA MINOR—probably V. pusilla
cultivated in gardens at Lahore.

Vincæ min. fol. (I.) Pleuris
VINCETOXICUM (Asclepias) Hiru
—is officinal at Cashmere. Whether
Schult. or Vincetoxicum nigrum, A
could not be discovered from the sam
mere. The plant which I have figure
is the common vincetoxicum, with its
of those unacquainted with it.

VINCETOXICUM (Cynanchum) v. (VIOLA—several species of violets & the Himalayas and in Cashmere; th I believe, the most common, and is medicinally in Hindostan. A conser Cashmere, from the fresh flowers an exported; there is a great consump The dried flowers, stalks, and lea natives. Violet seeds have been in gravel and urinary calculi.

Viol. rep. folia cum flor. (I.) asis, with weeping.



small; that is the small sized plant, which it really is. During my short stay at Cashmere, and from my many engagements, I could not ascertain against which diseases they use this wonderful plant. Its penetrating aromatic odor is like that of celery.

Umbellif. Butazeri radia (I.) is a certain specific in caries, principally in caries of the teeth, and relieves the pain which arises from decayed teeth.

Unguis odoratus. Strombus lentiginosus, Linn. Blatta byzantina. Ungula conchæ (Serap. blattium byzantinum)— are names of Ezfar ettif which I had formerly named Fasciolaria Asfar etib; supposing it a covering from Fasciolaria; it is called black byzantine, and has the form of the nail of the great toe. See Vol. II., plate 31, fig. 4 and 5. It is officinal at Lahore, and to be had from the druggists. It is imported from the Persian Gulf, and is administered by the Hakims in calculous affections as a diuretic and as an aphrodisiac.

Unguis odorat. (I.) Diarrhora. Epilepsy. Acrid and scalding urine.

*URTICA DIOICA—vegetates in the streets of Cashmere. Nettle-seeds are used by the Hakims in gall and mucous diseases, also in debility of the genital organs. See Acanthacea Ootungun.

Urtic. dioic. cortex radicis & flores (I.) Expectoration of blood. Soreness of the mouth.

UVA PASSA MAJOR & MINUS—raisins are much used in the Punjab; they are exported from Cabul to Lahore and Hindostan. The great raisins, called Monaka, are generally used in medicine. See Vol. I. p. 42.

*Uva Unsi (Arbutus)—is not known to the Eastern doctors. The leaves of the bearberry I used, I had from an apothecary of Hindostan.

Uræ ursi folia (I.) Diarrhœa with colic. Gleet. Hardness of the stomach. Headache. Inflammation of the penis. Pain in the hepatic region. Pain in the genitals.

2 1

VACCINEUM—is the pit from the fresh lymph from a healthy young p I dissolved it in prooppreparations, in a well-cof the pustules of cowcough; even vaccination

Vaccineum (III
VACHELLIA FARNESI
VALERIANA JATAMA
VALERIANA SYLVESI
doctors. What I used
It has lately been recom
Valer. sylv. rad

Lientery.

VALLISNERIA SPIRAL Hindoos, in Hindostan, of sugar, as the employe their religion. There a which grow in tanks, or masculine, the other fer

VANILLA AROMATICA
I used an essence of Vani
Vanill. arom. tine
VENE HERBA, v. Men.
VERATRUM ALBUM,
Hakims, from books, bi

Lahore, I had some from Veratr. alb. radia
VERATRUM SABADILLA
*VERBASCUM (Thapsu.)
luxuriantly in the valley

luxuriantly in the valley seldom used either by t This, as well as the black cotic; the seeds of both

Verbasci folia (I.



Verbasei Cashm. radia (I.) Diarrhœa. Difficulty of hearing. Headache with Giddiness. Pain in the umbilical region. Pain of the shoulders. Soreness of the throat. Thoracic pain with offensive expectoration.

*VERBENA OFFICINALIS-grows at Lahore and in Cashmere, as well as in Europe; but it is very seldom used there; and, if I mistake not, but seldom in Europe. Vervain was formerly administered in jaundice, dysentery, gout, ague, calculi, chronic cough, affections of the throat, ulcers, ophthalmia, wounds, etc. That the pulverized root, worn as an amulet, cured a chronic headache, may appear preposterous to doctors of our age; they scarcely can, perhaps, will not believe it; and what will they say, when I add the result of my experience in corroboration of this wonder? They are at liberty to say, that I am mistaken; but let them test it, and I am persuaded they will soon be convinced of the truth of my statement. It cannot be denied, that the fame of this efficacious plant rendered it a symbol of peace, in time of war, and an ornament to the altars at which the ancients sacrificed. Besides the many other properties I discovered in this plant (when administered in continued small doses) it is an antisyphilitie; so that verbena may be called Veneris Vena. That the ancients knew not its virtues in venereal diseases, is, probably, owing to their ignorance of this destructive malady. I used both the leaves and the seeds, and proved them to be efficacious; it may be, that in strong doses the effect is widely different. The root I have not tried; nor yet the Cashmerean plant.

Verben, Lahor, herba (L) Nasal inflammation. Quartan ague. Syphilitic burning heat with arthritic pain. Toothache from caries.

Verben. Lahor. semina (I.) Syphilis. Thoracic pain. Verbesina? Karanjue, v. Karanjue paharee. Vernosia anthelmintica, v. Conyza anthelmintica.

*Venoxica Beccanunga -- is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows in the valley.

the pepper which is usually added to the hemp-plant. See Vol. I pl. 10, Bhangee. The natives recommend this wood in catarrha diseases of the mucous membrane. The capsules and seeds are employed for intoxicating fish, and are chewed as a remedy it toothache (Royle). Besides the seeds, I used the bark, together with the sharp prickles which are attached to it by large bases.

Xanthoxyl. cortex ligni (I.) Coryza.

Xanthowyl. semina (I.) General pains with fever Hæmaturia.

XYLOBALSAMUM-is officinal with the Hakims at Lahore.

ZEDOARIA CURCUMA, v. Curcuma Zedoaria.

ZEDOARIA LONGA, v. Curcuma longa.

ZEDOARIA ZERUMBET—is officinal at Lahore.

Zedoar. Zerumb. (I.)

ZELEMICE BACCE—Hub-ool-Zulm; probably a species of Gundelia; the seeds are officinal with the Hakims; they use them as aphrodisiac, to stimulate the secretion of semen.

Zelem. baccæ (I.)

ZINCUM—is sold at the Lahore bazaar; the Hakims use zinc chiefly externally, and then in composition, as dry collyrium in ophthalmia. I rubbed a piece of zinc on a hard stone, under water, and dried the powder between bibulous paper: this I used internally. Acetate of Zinc has been recommended in Angina tonsillaris, Chloride of Zinc in blenorrhagia, Valerianate of Zinc in catalepsy, and Tannate of Zinc (injections) in gonorrhea.

Zinc. (I.) Deafness, Epilepsy. Fever. Pain in the

ZINCI IDDURETUM. Zincum iodatum—is unknown to the native doctors at Lahore. European practitioners know iodide of zinc to be a corrosive poison quite unmanageable; therefore they have reason to abstain from its use, when they know not how to administer it advantageously. I am of opinion that a small quantity of almond oil, one drop to one grain of the salt, mitigates its corrosive property; where this is required, therefore, I always employed the two together, as—



101. 2

Villarsia nymphoides.

Vinceloxicum



fruit in the cold season; some of them are one inch in len and two-thirds of an inch in diameter, of a yellowish cold somewhat acid and sweet; the natives are fond of the fruit pretend it is wholesome, and that it strengthens the digest when a few of them are eaten after a meal. Dr. Royle is opinion that this fruit—the anab—is a product of Cashme but I doubt this. From Cabul they also bring anab Hindostan.

Zizyph. Jujub. fructus (I.) Diarrhœa.

Zisyph. Jujub. gummi (I.) Colic. Itching, burn and pricking in the skin.

Zizyph. vulg. fructus (I.) Diarrhœa. Soreness of throat and fauces.

ZHOBABIA—the leaves of this plant, it is said, resem those of thyme, and the flowers those of lavender. It grows mount Olympus in Asia Minor. The decoction of this plant been recommended in cholera-morbus.

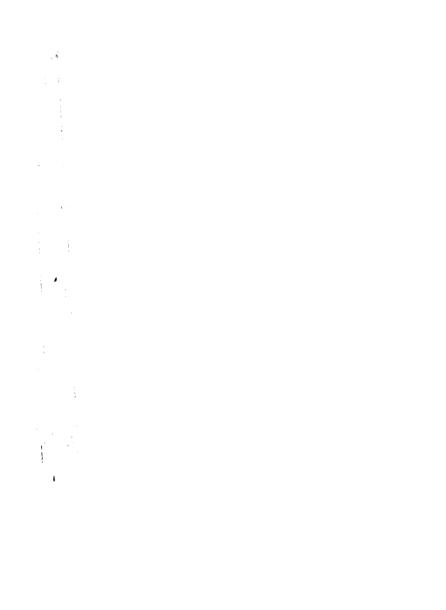
ZORNIA (species)—is Dealsing's root for fever. See Vol. p. 270.

ZULM, HUB-OOL, Habzelia? (Ethiopian pepper) v. Ze micæ baccæ.



Medical Vocabulary.

7 or 11

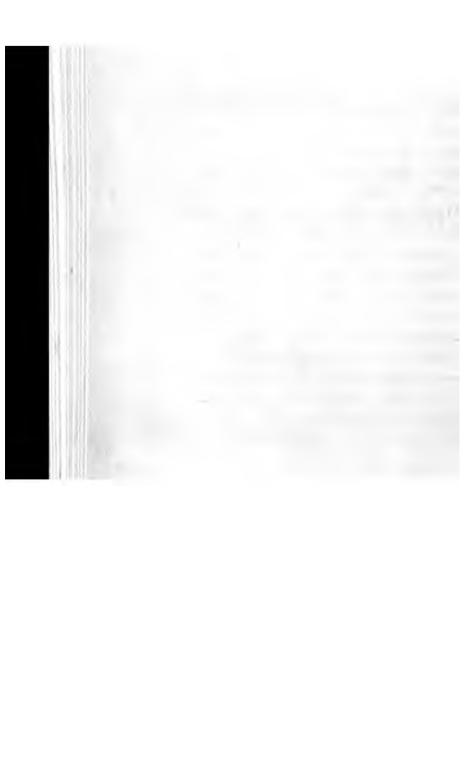




NOTICE.

I annex this Vocabulary to aid English physicians in the Punjab in acquiring the names of the drugs of that country, together with those of the Cashmerean plants. I have retained those nomenclatures which are correct in Ainslie's Materia Indica, in the Bengal Dispensatory, and the Bengal Pharmacopacia. The Turkish, Arabian, and Persian words, are partly from Ebn Beithar, and from the Dictionaries of Bianchi, Meninski and Richardson. Those words which have spaces between their letters in the Turkish, Arabian, and Persian columns, are the Greek or Junani words used by the Hakims; those spaced words in the Indian and Cashmerean column are the Cashmerean names of the plants of that country.

As many plants and drugs have different appellations, the reader may consult the *Materia Medica* of this volume, for their various names. To assist the English reader, I have added an English-Latin Index to this Vocabulary





Turkish.

ka-n musk tokhmee taham aghajee chojook dooshoormak khoros guesee doombele, chiban a k a k i a

iaban erigin istima tutmā see sirke, turnhee ekshi, eshkee harvaina Lir nevee bish bir nevee bish bir nevee blah bir nevee blah juregen ekshisee iene sokmasee khastaluk jedeed ulmas iach, semisisk kabizat basta, kefala garikon kolun otu kemaa melukre sitma otu ak, beas emblk bavaidshuwa kimis arpajik soghance sarmysak

saree saber ù i agajee satoch deukelmessee

kintoom
shebb
kadile chichegee
a m a r i t h o n
arbus solm.chichegee
ajee
giosile kara perde
unbur

allyk (eksiklik' kusur

chadie ushuk

Arabian.

l-à-n hub-ul-musk sha moskut-ul-olat sin-ul-dik itla, choban, doomool akakia

karas, send? sem't? done khall hamud, hamda halcem khanek-ul-nimr bish(nak), ageighees bish, beesh bish, beesh hamud-ul-meoadeh faal uLibrah mara i hadd ulmes dehen, shahem kablest meils, meil l agarikûn ghant amone hashisht-ul-berdie abiet, abies ul lambik, kerkah shenker aikymyah kurras sum, thoom

sabrah culumbuk, aghalooch . dau-ul-saleb

khubeist-ul-' åkara she'-b, shibbeh arus dar pardeh ' a m ar i t h o n

talkh

ab i serah

shah book

sok!egee

kalilet habis, aile

semugh bilahereen

oosb å k

morr maul asnoad anbar (ashkar) harik kulet (habs,-ul-bels

ushek

Persian.

shikem hub i musk sunnober shikum undakhtun chehshem i khoros dumbu', amas akakla ummogelan mogheel nohed seerka, sirka turahaa oputkendeh bish (beesh) i kesem agelghia, atisingeea atees, butees bish (beesh) i kesem turahi i del susen zedenee beemaree(&c) hur ulmee furbeh kabisat, qubzee bimar gharikun ghafes nankah ghab i lerzeh sefeid, suffed enbyk, karambik dicobioo kimlace gendeneh Beer hoargendel mussebir, s'bbir oud, hindee) ilet rikten i moo pankra sceah khutmee zaivelur tai i khoros iall sag elwal.

Indian & Cashm.

net thed kala kastūres cheel, dear pait girrana, sutmah goonch, rotti(en) (burrah)phora,baltore gooya-babula keekur varee, baree seerkeh katte, phikee ial chirchiri jokser mehinpat.val, meetha-(tella)-suber jokser, nerr-mada bedelbish?kariput? khutta kullajai Score marns sukhut(ouk)beemaree mota mas, churbee pait bund hones keed. manda garikoon ghafes juvance, ajonain jan i adam cheeta karembeek rutuniot keemees kras lubsoon gikwar moosablier, el(y)uwa SERUT, ABOT valuher kaice pankra gool khiree phitkuree, puttakar gool i kalga iali sag chural, genhar koura, kouree kala į à ice am ber serna, jelnah kamerie-danid, tera daderbootee

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
۸		ventre	Bauch
Abdomen	belly musked seeds	graines musquées	Bisamkörner
Abelmosch.mosc.sem.	musked seeds fir	sapin	Tanne
Ables		avortement	Fehigeburt
Abortus	miscarriage	liane à réglisse	Paternostererbse
Abrus precatorius	indian liquorice	abcès, apostème	Eitergeschwür
Abscessus, Apcatéma Acaciæ succus	abacess	suc d'acacie	Acaciensaft
Acacia Farnesiana	acacia juice acacia farnesiana	acacia farnesiana	Acacia farpesiana
Acacia vera	acacia farnesiana	acacia	Scholendorn
Accessus, Paroxysmus	paroxysm, attack, fit	accès de flèvre	Krankheitsenfall
Acetum	vinegar	vinaigre	Essig
Acidum	acid	acide	Saure
Achyrantes aspera	rough achirantes	cadélari	Spreublume, scharfe
Acenitum dissectum	monk's-hood	aconit	Sturmbut, feinblättrig
Aconitum ferox	monk's-hood	aconit, poison root	Sturmhut, wilder
Acon. heterophyllum	monk's-hood	aconit	Sturmhut,fremdbittr.
Aconitum Napellus	comm. monk's-hood	aconit napel	Sturmbut, blauer
Acor ventriculi	stomach acidity	acidité dans l'estomac	Magensäure
Acupunctura	acupuncture	acuponcture	Nadelpunktirung
Acutus morbus	acute disease	maladie aigue	Krankheit, hitrige
Adamas	diamond	diamant	Diamant
Adeps	fat	graisse	Fett
Adstringentla	astringents	astringents	Mittel, susammera
Aeger	patient	malade	Kranke, Patient
Agaricus	agaric, mushroom	agaric	Blätterschwamm
Agrimonia	agrimony	aigremoine	Odermennig
Ajouain, Sis.Ammi L.		aigremonie	Kleines Sison
Ajuga	bugle	herbe de St. Laurent	Wechselfieberkraut
Album	white	blanc	Weiss
Alembicus	alembic	alambic	Destillirkolben
Alcanna, Anch. tinct.		orcanette tinctoriale	Alkanpawurzel
Alchymia	alchemy	alchimle	Goldmacherel
Allium Porrum	leek, shalot	échalote, porreau	Schnitlauch
Allium sativum	garlic	all	Knoblauch
Aloë	aloes plant	aloès	Aloespfianze
Aloes	aloes •	auc d'al ès	Aloë
Aloëxylon	aloes wood	bois d'alcès	Aloëholz
Alopecia	failing off of the bair	alopécie	Fuchstäude
Alternanthera sessilis		alternante sessile	Altern, sitzende
Althrea	marsh-mallow	guimauve	Eiblsch
Alumen	alum	alun	Alaun
Amaranthus cruentus		amaranthe	Amarant, blutrother
Amaranth.gangeticus		amaranthe légume	Amarant vom Ganger
Amaranth.sanguineu		blette impérissable	Tausendschön, Amar.
Amarus	bitter	amer	Bitter
Amaurosis	blindness, nervous	goutte sereine	Staar, schwarzer
Ambra grisea	ambergris	ambre gris	Ambra, graue
Ambustio, ustlo	a burn or scald	brûlure	Brandschaden
Amenorrhœa	obstr.of the mens.flux	•	Reinigung mon.mang
Ammania vesicatoria	blistering ammania	ammania vesicatoire	Amm, blasenzieh.
Ammoniacum	gum-ammoniacum	gummi ammoniaque	Ammoniakgummi
	1 D manounat att	· Bamen ammanifac	

Turkish.

Arabian.

Persian.

nowshadir robes nowshadir

bulbule, kabalak tavers, bamail, muska beden abecom anakardia jedoor hindee behersak otu istickhe, syskelik ilm i teshrie

gelinjik chitchegos darah otn melavik otu boghas kysslimas

haiwan badian khatayê aghre dindiritee demirbosan, rastyk tartar kusturujoo penschir göt(deligi), beusuk mush tehlet aghaen bokharee kerevis, aurasalia. damia edesjee, speciar isht(i)ha 800

samph arabee euroomjek agbee agadeb janik lesidjaklik scoperes koom, tash gamash jehennem tashae baltilk, kii jilan betshagi otu name corewand jevarias surawumi mishmish, kajey hyren

babar lar

rob-ul-nowshadir nowshadir, armina?

bakbuka, kesas hamavi lous(an) leblab-ul-kambh anakardia belader katii elalak istiskha tablee ilm-ul-teshrish askhur shakshakik busr-ul-shibbet melekayeh khuppek

habima. enlenn badian khatayê muskinat-ul-wodja ismud. kohl dows, ni-kelh dat-us-semm (ayn)ettiz, makat mobehyat buhumma > kurufa, healch > poktah, hamdet attar, beya dawa kabyl, juoa ma, moy(eb)

sumach arabee dam-ni-ankeput shulur barr barek fooful rami, bessat fusseh, fodda bajar-ul-jebennem tini(maktum)mogresa iuf? dekabatirus? aristolokia surawund mudawron) zerdaloo

ddahl ' khanea-ul-seit behar, ottareh

arék i nowshadir nowshadir mar do dahan bottel (seeah) Lavoes bedam nishasteb kechoo badam belawine, pilara (istiskha)tablee ilm i teshrib gowgees. numan) tokhm i shibbet soumbool khataye geluo pokteges liatch as seher I mar haiwan badian roomle bedien khataye dawa teskinat i durd surmah istifrag nemegee fadseher, teriak koon koowut i bab poktegee dehen krufs, melaah? sakta attar, dawafrushe guorsingee

ab goon I i kiker kelask banch d(a)raht souzesh souparee (kati) sunch i ruc shial k inta (beng.) pokra, seem sung i djehennem gil suffed katushena surawand taul turawand mudawrey

surd alvo

Indian & Cushm.

powshadir ke arkh nowshadir sano do mooba bottel ke shishe junter, tuga bedam ke gurree greboonkabeer hidielee badam enguedech magunes bagher sarai buddun ke sooj kam ke teabrib lakeer, khuakhua gool sitel koohee soya, sowa (A. sowa)

gal-(ke-pir)-kedird

sabvala dawa ianwur rasianch roomie anaspul aram ke shai surma, soorma ooltee ke dawa fadscher gand, chittur murdee ke dawa moonh ke joshe ajmood (A. involuce) ankte pusaree, uttar pok, bhouk pance, jul kareepotree kavit ke good mukree ke jala Jar surun, julium, teo suparee,chiknee,telic, kynkur, ret, roe berband chander, roops kanabtek cheekunee mittee sapemak, surengendo sarawund tauli surawund mooderus mich mich

hoshbou mosalch

Latin.

Ara, Scientia Arsenieum Artemisia Abrotanum

Artem, Abainthinm Artemisia Austriaca

Artemisia leptoph.

Art. vulg. (aff. spec.)

Arthritis, Dolor artic. Arum campanulatum Arum colocassia

Asa fœtida Asarum

Ascites

Aselli Jecoris oleum Asparag, ascendens

Asparagus officinalis Asparagus sarment. Asphaltum

Asphyxia Aspidocionion semif. Aspis Naja

Asplenium Asthma, Dyspnoea Astragalus

Astrologia Atramentum

Atrophia Attenuantia remed. Aurantium pomum

Auripigmentum Auripigm. foliatum

Auripigm. rubrum Auris Aurora

Aurum Avellana nux

Bacca Balaustia

Balbutio Balneum

Balsamum

Balsamum de Meccha Bambusa arundinac

Bambusa arundinac. Barba

Bardana Bardana

Barleria longifolia

Barrington, acutang.

Basella rubra Bassia latifolia

Batatas convolvulus Bauhinia tomentosa

A CONTRACTOR



Turkish.

llm, marifet, ustalyk sytekan otu kafs otu, miek otu pelin (otu) kaisum, kysum afsuntyn misk nikris (podagra)

sheitan bokoo a s a r o n, kedi otn istisha sekkee balyk jeghy

kush keemas

ahishgan, kyr damla boghulmak

eagbye jylan

tenk pefasiik

jyl lysa bakma moorekep verem, ariklik mulettifat too recei sernikh tanzakie z hurtal kormeel a'tahan otu koolek sabah aghermassee altro fundook jemlah, temer enar chicheguee pelteklemek hamam, hummam prirerng jaghee kkiabeh pelesengee hind kamyschee aakal doolayrat .otu)

Arabian.

sanaah, hekmet, ilm turab-ul-halic daku ul-sheik? afsunteen sandjasef, afsanteen afsantyn ud-ul-heia woja-ul-mlook

arbee, adsen-ni-fil renjidan, hilteet asaroon istiska zekkee

veramya.

hemar,kufr-ul-jahood habs-ul-nefes

skulufenderjun seekul-nafs

ilm unnudshum medad, bebr dokk mulittifat utruoi urasnikaan varkee hurtal monsel idn, esn sahar, seber debeb, seheb bunduk habb, hebbeh, hub djele nar ledgbah, temtem? hamam, hummam belsen-ul-mekki sherif kassab, jaramia? dakn, layah lusayk .

deriah semer

Persian.

ustakari, hikmut, elm sum-ul-far, sunkhea bul maderan duna (Ind.) birunjasef kowhie afsentin Kashmère nagduna, nagdowna derd i mufasel ovel? susen? kuchoo(loo) engoseh, ungooseh muskbala, tuckir istiska sekkee

mar (chobeh)-gheen musseli suffed zift roomie, moomiyae bend shadeni nefs

senidaru > hasbyan, dumā

munejoom-kari roshunsee, merkeb dekk mulettifat narindah zern(e)ik zurd varkee hurtal lal sumb., sernik surh goosh terkee, chulang finduk habb gool par loknet seban abzen, hummam belesan roghan I belesan bamboo, bans

semunderpei

recali

--obukkerkund Indian & Cashm.

karigeri, hoonur suffed sumbhul nagdowns? murwa, tatwaln downa, gundmar tatuwaln mada dagitshau paharee jurien ke pir, gent seminkand ghoyan hing nitermala, most jeloder, jéllunder

sutawur hulyoon sutam oolee selaject, mosti sungh dem(sah)bund sengtshur, pungar ? afeleh, fenieh tchapa butee (A. rad.! sah ouka gagerkoondoo, drab jotusee, jotik bee s(h)iace, shabee, rung -11 moolelen narindah, narcenj hortal tankee hurtal mansil, mantshel kā i, kun veda feler, suvera binduk gool(e)nar tetrauneh gbassel, hummam belsen roghane beleasn bens daree

talmakana semunderphul huibuter, poee muva, mohowa shukkerkund samariugha (sanser.) Assres Ascites Anria Bacca Barba

Latin. English.

art art, science Ars, Scientia arsenic, ratab Artemisia Abrotassum artemisia Artem. Abeinthium wormwood Artemisia Austriaca wormwood (lad.?) Artemisia leptoph. worm wood Art. valg. (aff. spec.) magwort (variety of) Arthritis, Dolor artic. arthritis, goot Arum campanulatum esculent root Arum colocassia Egyptian ginger Asa fœtida assa fœtida 88 agerabecca dropsy of the belly Aselli Jecoris oleum cod-liver-oil Asparag, ascendens asperagus Asparagus officinalis common asparagus Asparagus sarment. lin, leav. Asparagus Asphaltum bitumen, asphalte Ы Asphyxia suffocation Aspidocionion semif. p Aspis Naja cobra di capello Asplenium spleenwort dı Asthma, Dyspnoea asthma 84 Astragalus astragalus Astrologia astrology tint, ink, black dye Atramentum atrophy Atrophia at Attenuantia remed. attenuant remedies Aurantium pomum orange Auripigmentum orpiment Auripigm. foliatum leafy orpiment Auripigm. rubrum realgar ear 01 Aurors break of day Aurum gold OI Avellana nux hazel-nut, filbert nc berry be Balaustia pomegranate flowers ba Balbutio stuttering h/ Balneum bath ha Balsamum balm ba Balsamum de Meccha | balsam of Mecca ba Bambusa arundinac. bamboo ba beard ba Bardana burdock ba Barleria longifolia longleaved barleria ba Barrington, acutang. Basella rubra red basella Bassia latifolia broad leaved bassia Batatas convolvulus sweet potatoes Bauhinia tomentosa mountain chony flow. | bar



Turkish.	.1rabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
		ketshpar	ketahnal
mukal, mookool	moki, aflatoon	mookul araek	reogul
ak bamen	behmen abled	bamen sefeld, mogas	cheeta bamen
ko mesi bamen	bahmen ahmor	goosht i adem	lai bamen
	1		
	inab as saleb	roobah turbuc	sug-unggor
asilbund	loobhan	loobhan	loobhan
arh I sufer	arh-ul sobakain	darchob	darhuid
hoosis hindee	lu do on, bokioon	hosoos, res	rusot, bousiz
many bees	amberbaris	ziriskh, zershak?	kurbul
	! 		raishum buttee
panjar	bonjar, saluk	chookundur	lebleboo
betonika	betonyla, kestere		. —
farlooj	fadooj, hajar ettis	padsubr balvani	suhr morah
zeher morah madenee	suhrmorah (madenee)	padauhr seeah	suhr morah kance
koord punjesee	unjbar	unjbar	unjber
	istirka-ul-jefen	soostee i misgan	pulluck girna
		asgund (laboree)	kukurchellee
ermenee toprak	hejr armenie	ghil armenie, geroo	geree, hurmtchee
	shekule fulel?	mo(o)cherus	sembul ke gond
		mooslie suffed	suffed mooslie
	·	simul suffed	huttian ke goond
tiucal, tenglar	baruk	tunkar	tincal, sohaga
ka n guruldemesi	shamata fil batu	avas i shikem	kurkur bei pēt
bir nevi mantar	· -·		kumb, koomb
k ırumb, kirnub	labana, melful	keremb, kurm	, kobee, kurm
semis kabak	halik ul-shar	kerm deshte	besaredtahan '
khiarj-k	heirak	pesh	vedder
		gool kisser	paiasa, kesu ke poi
		l berg i hindee	d'nak, tehitehara
	sumgh d'hak	kamerkas, palas (ind.)	d'hak (choon) kegoud
	l 	- -	pales papra
			briktabee
prjulr sooce	dogh, modshebben	lessi, lusee	lusee relkee
s il yaghy	semmen, samo	roghan i zerd	keo, ghee
tere yaghy	zebdeh, subd	mesakeh	mekken, mukhun
sighir diilee	lissan-ui-sanr	kaseban, kakaita	gaosuban
geliajik			puce
_	khiit-ui-fased		
			tor
o u, djenaze	lësh, meyt	murdeh, moordu	murdeh, loth
kior, kūr	Amma	kor, n serbund	nabineh, unna
kalimia	kalimia	kalimia	kalimie
erren elkiu e	igir, w ŋ	wortsh, vudge	hach, was
		kushtegi	kooshtegee
beumbrek tashee	hessat-ul kiloue	regh i gordeh	ror, kenkree
shashdan tashee	hessat-ul mabovice	sungh I museanch	patree
		. —	leich ke bulti
a) ni shela tahltahege e	alariosa	gool i ashrefi	hamish bahar
Datar karasilik	relam (1-madde)	tarik i taheshuu	akteu(hr) unitera
	-	(.bul. sobaco	eu!tana champa

Latin.	English.	French.	Germai
Banksais variegata	_	bonhinie	Boukinie
Bicilium gummi	bdellium	bdelliam	Bdellium
Behen 'Been) album	white rhapantic	behen binac	Behen, weiner
Behen (Been) rebrum	red behen	behen rouge	Behen, rother
Belemnites	ACTOW-stone	plerres de linz	Wurfstein, Pie
Belladenna	nightshade (deadly)	belledone	Tollkirsche
Benzoes	bennoin	benjoin	Bensoègummi
Berberis Lycium	, lyclum	lyclon	Kreuzdorn?
Berb. lyc. extract.	extract of lyceum	extrait de lycion	Kreuzdorn? ex
Berberia	barberry	vinettier	Berberitse
Bertheiot. lanceol.	berthelotia	berthelotia	Berth. lausetfor
Beta vulgaria	red beet	betterave	Rabe, rothe
Betonica officinalis	wood betony	betoine	Zehrkraut
Besourdic, animale	besonr-stone anim.	besourd animal	Besoardstein, th
Bezoardic, minerale	serpentine	besoard mineral	Giftstein
Bistorta	great bistort	bistorte	Schlangeawurz
Blepharoptosis	palsy of the eye-lid	paral, de la paupière	Augenliedlihmu
Blumes anriculata			Blumea auric.
Bolus armenius	bole armenian	bole d'armenie	Bolus, armenisc
Bombacis bep.gummi	gum of the semultree	·	Beumw. B. 7blat
Bombac.heptaph.rad.	root of the semultree		Baumw. B.7blit
Bombac. pentandr. g.	gum of the cotton tree		Baumw, B. gum
Borax	borax	borate de soude,borax	Borax
Borborygmus	borborygm	borborisme	Knurren im Lei
Bovista	puff-ball	vesse-de-loup	Bovist
Brassica oleracea	cabbage	chou	Gartenkohl
Bryonia alba	bryony	bryone	Zaunrübe, Gicht
Bubo	bubo, absces.	bubon	Leistenbeule
Butese frondos .flores	tisso flowers		Buteablum., bel
Butese frendos, folia			Buteablätter bel
Butese frond, gummi	beng. kino, palas gum	·	Butea gummi
Butese frond, semina	—— ga a	_	Butensamen beis
Butomus umbeliatus		butome à ombelle	Binsenblume
Butyri serum	butterm ¹¹ k	babeurre	Buttermilch
Butyrum		beurre	Butter
Butyrum recens	fresh butter	beurre frais	Butter, frische u
Cacalia Kleinia	hart's ear	cacalie	Pestwurs, canari
Cacana Arenna Cachexia	Cachexy	cachexie	Kachexie
Cacochymia	cacochymy	cacochymie	Säfte, verdorbene
Cactus Tor	melon-thistle?	mélocacte ?	Melonendistel
Cactus for Cadaver	carcas	cadavre	Leichnam
	blind		
Cecus		aveugle	Blinde
Calaminaris lapis	calamine	calamine	Galmeistein
Calamus aromaticus	sweet flag	acore véritable	Kalmus
Calcinatio	calcination	calcination	Verkalkung
Calculus renalis	gravel	gravelle	Nierengries
Calculus vesicalis	stone in the bladder	pierre dans la vessie	Blusenstein
		calebrookea	Calebrookea
Calebrookea oppos.	calebrookea		
Calebrookea oppos. Calendula Caligo	marigold obscurity of sight	fleur de souci obscurciss, de la vue	Ringelblume Sehverdunkelang

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

I HIKINA.	.1/11011114.	rerstun.	mann ş (asım.
syjakly k	bararet	atesh	gurmee, tuttaee
madorius	sahur, jumakioos	ak	ak, mudar
das bashly, dazlek	ajiah, akras	riktegi mu essir	akra
kir-j, kile	nurat, abuk	nooreh	choona
	: _ _	<u> </u>	columbake jur, koolun
dewe anfahi	anfaha-ul-shutur	penir maich shutur	ut ke penir maleh
kanbyj		! • ——	Bukum
kiafer	kafoor	muskh kafoor	kupoor, kufoor
jengetsh, tshaganos	surtan	khercheng?	keynkra?
beas darchinee	. -		
kiopek, it	kelp	sek	kootta
kenewir, kendir	husheesh, kinnub	: · bhung, bootee	gunjah, sookha, sidher
		tchers	charrus
kendir tokhmee	beser-ul-kenab	tokhm i bhung, shad.	suka ke beej
kodus bödlegee	serarib, sarareckh	megges bra dagh	dagh vala meklen
baldirikara, keshper	shahr-ul-joen	pureeseracahan	mob. hunsraj, djoutir
kebere	kabbar, kebir(eh)	kiber	kureel (C. aphylia)
krtshee	ansi, masah, jeddee	bos	bakra
tehoban tehantasi otu	anbub-ul-rain		kralenmundou
kyrmysi biber	felfel ahmor	fulfel i surb	lal merich
bash	PAG	ser, sir	air
haivan kiomuru	fubm bairence	zogul haivanee	janaver ke koyla
odun klómärü	fuhm hatabee	sogal chobie	kovia, koela
jumurjak tehobanee	jemreh	shelfuttah gedodaneh	raj porah, mukoura
shiripenje	sertan	khergeng	kekre
kakule busurk	kakule kibbar	hil (ilatahi) kalan	burra elachi
kakule kutshuk	kakule seghar	elachi khord	chota elachi
jurek anamai	mokewyatdil	mokwawy iddeli	kleje ke kuvet dawa
jurek aghrisi	wodja-ui-kalb	suzesh kidell	kleje ke peer
stielket bumarek	shuk del hamir '	kortobeh?	· —
kömüken-tchurugee	kru-ul-addem	kru i ostokhan	ghemir
dishen-tchurugee	sinn mekroo	dend(an) kerm khord.	konandra
		kekrounda	kuranda
Mijee esa	mofeshyat	rafa l rish	badi ke dawa
(h)akyk (taahee)	bajar-ul-yemen	sengh i yemen	akeek, sookh puller
et	lah(a)m	goosht	
hawuj	jezer, gaser	zer. ek	gajra, gajur
		- -	purgas
- -		·	hokmendas
hul- :I-bulsan	hub-ul-bulsan	tokhm bulsan	tokhm balsan
kartam, safur	masfer, äsfureh	kossumba, kurtum	kusoom(bha)
freng kimionu	kemun, kerawjia	sira (rum!) s:eah	seera seeah
kuru karenti	kerenful	mykek	long
amber kabuhoo			
pejnir	jubi u /a, jeb ea	penir	penir, paneer
skakalis	hub-ul-soudan	khushham	chakeso, tabesbum
		herrmeh, povar	dadrinu,daed murdun
khyar shember	khyar shember	fins floor	amultas, gulcker
	maga khyar ahember	mage I flue	
	- -		kharnub nubtee
islions, mast'	suicekbe	tuj	putruj i kelkeda

Latin.

Cassim Ben. folla

Casela Tura

Castoreum Catalepsis

Cataplasuca

Cataracta

Catarrhus, corysa Catechu

Cauterium

Cedrela Toona Celastrus paniculatus

Centaurium minus

Cepa Cephalalgia, Cap. dol.

Cephalica remedia Cephalitis

Cera

Cerasam

Cerebrum Cerefolium

Cerelæum (ol. ceræ)

Cerevisia Cerussa

Cervi, corou

Cetaceum (Spermuc.)

Chalyba Chammedria (Teuer.J.

Chammepitys

Chamomilla Chaulmoogra odorata

Chelidonlum

Chenopodium album Cherayta (Gentiana)

Chirurgus

Chlorosis

Cholagoga remedia

Cholera morbus

Chronicus Chrysanthem. indic.

Cibus. Alimentum

Cicatrisantia, remed.

Cicer arietinum

Cichorium Intybus Cicuta. Conium mac.

Cimex

Cinchonse cortex

Cinis

Cinnabaris Cinnamomum

Cinnamomi flores

Citrinum. Flavum





Turkisk. 	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm
sadej hindee	sadej-ul blod	sadejhindee	tejpata, temalpater
mughas	hab-ul-koolkon	enardane deshti	grotchen, chakoonda
kundus balance	i jild menaster	joond beyduster	luder ka hala
sekta	sakta	sakta	sakta
lape	laska, leskat	leb	lupri, leb
giôs dumance	nesul-ul-meb, nariet	ab i suffed	mootiabin
enme, nasile, nevazii	nezul, rasha	zukam, rizesh	zukam, rizesh
kest bindee	kat ables	kat suffed	tchitta kuth
jaki, dagb	kee, kyat	kei, dagh	dagh
	' 		i 9008
	i —	maikungnee	malkungee
k anterion	kantarijoon	kantarijoon	kintooryoon
soghan	bussal	peeaz	pecaj, gunda
besh agrysy	woja-ui-ras, sooda	durd i ser	sirdee peer
mukawyat damagh	mukawyat demagh	mukawyat demagh	mukawy damagh
karabitus	karabitus	karabitus	
belmomu	shuma-ul-assel, kir	mom	mom mehdoomul
kerasia, kiras	kerasija, karas	kiras, alubaloo	aloobaloo
betn(i)	mokh, dimeg	magha	mughz
doragh otu	kerafes	kusber	•
balmum jaghee	dehen-ul-shama	roghan i mum	moom ke tel
basa, piwa	byra	shrab i jou	birra sharab
ietibedah	isādaj, baruk	kashkuree	suffeda
• geilk bainasoo	karn-ul-ayei	shah i gerohzen	baransingka karn
balyh jagbee			<u> </u>
tahelik	fulad, istham '	p°bool a d	p'hooled, uspat
kisajik mahmud	belut-ul-ards	kemadrijus	renami daroo
jer takigdamee	kemaŭtus	kemsätus	· —
papadia tabitahegee	babunej	babuneh	babuneh ke poli
	<u> </u>	chaul moogra	chawl-moogra
kirlangitsh 9tu	seldanyum	mammyreh ,	mamira?
	khatef	jousagh	bathua, konah '
	kasseb-ul-zurireb	teberaita	chirayta
jerrah (bashee)	jerrah, hajam	jerrah, hajam, dalak	nace, bajam jerrah
ak sarciek		, bas	bas' bos' boos
mushilati safra		mushilat i safra	safra ke julab
kara saryiyk	heizeh	heiseh	dakee
caki, kadim, musmin	muzmine	musmineh, kouna	poorana, moodamee
	vort-ul-fejar	gull rana	goole daudee
jemek, tram	ekkel, taam	nan, khorak	kbana, purshad
kabuklanmager(esah)	modmilati karuh	khoekh kunind, dowa	krin bojane(ke) d.
hume, nobud	homus, humus	nakbood i seeah	chole, chuna, chenna
hindiba	shikorya, hendeb	, kasni	kasnee, saze hand
haldiran	A - Market - A		khatmei
takta bitee	bakk(a) kinna	khatmel	kinna
kinna—kinna kul	remad	kinna	
			sona, rak'h
tenjefer	sinjafer	, shingrif	zingarof, sungruf
dartshin, kinamon	darsini, kirfe	dare cheene, kirfeh	dalchrence
****		goul i dar cheene	
sare, sary	sofar, safra	seril, surd	peria, jurd, braanter

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Cassim lign. folis	leaf of cassia lignea	feuilles de cas. en bois	MutterzimmetBlätte
Cassia Tora	oval-leaved cassie		Kassie, viereckig fr.
Castoreum	castor	castoréum	Bibergeil
Catalepsis	catalepsy	catalepsie	Starrsucht
Cataplasma	poultice	cataplasme	Breiumschlag
Cataracta	cataract	cataracte	Linsenstaar
Catarrhus, coryza	catarrh, cold, rheum	catarrhe, rhume	Katarrh, Schnupfen
Catechu	catechu	cachou	Katechu
Cauterium	cautery	cautère	Brennmittel
Cedrela Toona	toon tree		Tunbaum
Celastrus paniculatus	heart pea	célastre	Celasterstande
Centaurium minus	centaury	petite centaurée	Tansendguldenkraut
Сера	onion	oignon	Zwiebel
Cephalaigia, Cap. dol.	bead-ache	mai de tête	Kopfschmerz
Cephalica remedia	cephalics	(remèdes)céphaliques	Kopf-Arsnelen
Cephalitis	frenzy	frénésie	Gehirnentsundug
Cera	(bees') wax	cire	Wachs
Cerasum	cherry	cerise	Kirsche
Cerebrum	brain	cerveau, cervelle	Gehirn
Cerefolium	chervil	cerfeuil	Kerbel
Cerelseum (ol. cerse)	wax-oil	huile de cire	Wacheol
Cerevisia	beer	bière	Bier
Cerussa	white (acetate of)-lead	carbonate de plomb	Bleiweiss
Cervi, cornu	hart's-horn	corne de cerf	Hirschborn, Geweih
Cetaceum (Spermac.)	spermaceti	blanc de baleine	Wallrath
Chalybs	spermacett	acier	Stahl
Changedris (Teucr.)	germander	germandrée	Gamanderlein
	ground pine	ivette	Erdweihrauch
Chamæpitys	camomile	:amomille	Kamille
Chamomilla	camomile	Pamomilie	. vamme
Chaulmoogra odorata	celandine	chelidoine	Schelikrant
Chelidonium		1	
Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	patte d'oie blanche	Gänsefusa, weisser
Cherayta (Gentiana)	worm-seed plant	plante des s. de vers	Wurmsaamenkraut
Chirurgus	surgeon	chirurgien	Wundarzt
Chlorosis	green sickness	chlorose	Bleichsucht
Cholagoga remedia	cholagogæ	cholagogue	Galle reinigende Mitt.
Cholera morbus	cholera morbus	coléra-morbus	Brechruhr, Cholera
Chronicus	chronical	chronique	Langwierig
Chrysanthem. indic.	chrysanthamum	chrysanthème	Goldblume
Cibus. Alimentum	food, nourishment	aliment, nourriture	Speise, Nahrung
Cicatrisantia, remed.	cicatrizing remedies	remèdes cicatrisantes	Mittel, vernarbende
Cicer arietinum	chick-peas	pois chiche ou gris	Zwerg (Zieser)-erbse
Cichorium Intybus	succory	chicorée	Cichorie, Wegwarte
Cicuta. Conium mac.	spotted hemlock	ciguë	Gefleckte Schierling
Cimex	bug	punaise	Wanze, Wandlaus
Cinchonse cortex	Peruvian bark	quinquina	China rinde
Cinis	ashes	cendre	Asche
Cinnabaris	cinnabar	cinabre	Zinnober
Cinnamomum	cinnamon	canelle	Zimmet
Cinnamomi flores	cinnamon-flower	fleur de canelle	Zimmtblüthe
Citrinum. Flavum	yellow	jaune	Gelb

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm
sare, sary	esfer, sefra		peria, jurd, besantee
	·		geigel, gulgul
illmun	lyman, leimun	lemun, ne(em)boo	nimboo, lemboo
begh sijūd kurdu	!		
- .		hindauli	hoolhool, caralla
	!	choorie ajwain	hoolboolyn
	: . 		pendeka, paringkie
ihtigan, hokna	hakn-eb	destur	pichkaree
peynir maynee	anifjeh? unfekbeb	puncermayeh	puneermayeh
chichek bolasee baluk semmee	kirmis, dut-kermes merge mahee	kirm(es), dudeh	kirudzee faringhie
nargii deriabee	nargi manee	mahi zehrej	heuber, nitermala deria ke naryal
hind jevisee	jous-ul-hind	mage i keshkul	khoper, neryal
•	semovi, lajuverd	hindostan nargile asmani, neele	anopar, naryai asmanee, neela
gög, guek, mawee kahwe	bun, boon, kavee	kahveh, keweh	kafe, kuhwah
sikish, bile istmak	· (mu)dshamea	Ranven, Kewen	katisoona, mujema
mahmur chichegee	hafr-ul-muhr	akhat	
sanjee, kara agbrisce	maghs, wois-ul-bath	peches.derd(l)shikem	sool, murore, kuleni
tutva	kohel	hecues/os.o(1)2018680	· soorma
,-	alhandal, hunzil	hindivane tulkh	indrain, abujehil
gióweriia	humam(a)	kabooter, kubootur	keputer, purewa
	·	anooter, Rubbitur	kandulee
			pokermool
			serbabree
midia	sedef (e nahr)	sedef (deriabee)	sipi, sépee
kuvetlendiren	mukawyat, tekwyat	mukavi, dowa i kuvet	kuwetvala daroo
retabel ? tation	murebbah	hamiret	hamiri, hamiree
kara kales	—		
kabs, kabis/liik	kabis, kobd.ul.batn	kabs(i) shikem	kubs, jarah buad
asa tutulmasee	teshenoo)	keshideh shuden	kichijana
lekwa	lakwa	katch shuden(i)roo	lakva, moonh ekpasi
deimek, ufatmak	sah(k)na	kuften, salden	kutke, pioke
tenn esilmessee	mokessir	zedegi, zerbhordenee	sut
	<u> </u>	sumundersok	sumundersok
einir tchekelmesee	teshenui, ikhtilaj	teshenuj	sala
		babjee, buckchie	buckchie, vagu
pelessug-jagt-ee	belsem ittakibet		
jurek	kalb	del	dil
merjan	besēri, murjan	merjan	gullen, bost, moonga
	ı 		botpelli
			gundi, goontnee
gelgelas, kishnish	gusberah, kuzeereh	geshnis, kushneez	dunia, tenien
jera giôz tirzejig	kora karniet-ui-ain	zahmet: kida	
bajaas	karn	sha	singh
kabuk	kushir, koshr	pust	chil, runj
	aahkun (c. ciav.)		atenil
kust arabee	kust, kostoo arabee	katbananee	koot roomie
bust blades	kust (tulkh) morr	kusti(seeah)keshmere	koot keshmires
_		babooneh keshmere	tulbobe
suhre gulbeghui ?	adean(nl:kasie/c.um.)	rahm heyat	sukbum kyat
sarkoshluk, bekriiik	sikran, muskyr	shrabi, mest	nmn!er, neshell

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Citres-Galgala		_	Galgal-Citrone
Citrus medica, Limon.	citron, lemon	citron, limen	Citrone, Limonie
Clematis erecta	climates	clématite droite	Waldrebe, aufreci
Cleome pentaphylla	five leaved-cleome	cléome	Cleome, funfblatte
Cleame viscosa	viscid-cleome (seeds)	cléome	Cleome, klebrige
Clerodendr. infortun.		clérod. infortuné	Lusbaum, unglüci
Cinchouse cortex	clyster	clystère, lavement	Klystier
Congulum	rennet, clot	présure	Lab
Coccionella	cochineal insect	cochenille	Cochenille
Coculus menisperm.	jagged-moon seed	coque de Levant	Fischkörner
Cocos Sechellarum	sea cocos-mut	noix de coc. de maid.	Cocusnuss Maid.
Cocos nucifera	cocoa, cocoa-nut	coco	Cocussauss, indisc
Cœruleus	sky-blue, azure	bleu céleste, azuré	Himmelblan
Coffee	coffee	café	Kaffee
Coltus	the act of coition	concubinage	Beischlaf
Colchicum autumnale	meadow-saffron	colchique, tue-chien	Herbstseitlose
Colica, Tormina	colick, gripes	colique	Kolik, Banchweh
Collyrium siccum	eye-powder	collyre sec	Augenpulver
Colocynthis	bitter-apple	coloquinte	Coloquinte
Columba (domestica)	pigeon	colombe, pigeon	Taube
Columbee, radix	calumba root	colomba racine	Colomba warsel
Commelina nudiflora		i —	Commeline, sackth
Composita-Pokermul		<u> </u>	
Composita-Zerbabree	l —	! 	
Concha fluviatilis	river-shell	coquillage de rivière	Plusemuscheischale
Confort, Tonica	tonics	confort. toniques	Starkungsmittel
Conserva	conserve	conserve	Kräuterzucker
Consolida	comfrey	consoude	Beinwell, Schwarze
Constipatio alvi	costiveness	constipation	Leibesverstopfun;
Contractura	contraction	Contracture	Gelenkverbiegung
Contr. muscul, faciei	contr. of the v. musc.	contr. des musc. du v.	Gesichtsmuskelven
Contundere	to pound, to bruise	piler, concasser	Z-rstossen
Contusio	a bruise	contusion	Quetschung
Convolvulus argent.	bind weed (a kind of)		Windglöckchen
Convulsio	convulsion	convulsion	Zuckung
Conyza anthelmintica	purple flea bane		Wurmtreib. Vernon
Copalva Balsamum	capavi bals. (copalvy)	baume de copahu	Copaiva balsam
Cor	heart	cœur	Herz
Corallium	coral	corail	Korallen
Corchorus fructicosus	!	cor-kore, corchore	Judenpappel
Cordia angustifolia			Cordie schmalblätti
Coriandrum sativum	coriander	coriandre	Koriander
Cornese ulcus	cornea ulcer	ulcère de la cornée	Hornhautgeschwir
Cornu	horn	corne	Horn
Cortex	bark, rind, peel	1	Rinde, Schale
Corydalis longipes	Datk, tind, peer	corydale	
Costus arabicus	1	costus arab.	Halmpflanse Kostwurs, arab.
Costus arabicus	putchek root	costus arab.	Kostwurz, arab.
Cotula anthemoides	patenex root	cotule	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Cotyledon laciniatum	cut-leaved navel wort	Lotuie	Kamille, unachte
•		luncaneda	Nabelkraut, spitzbi
Crapula	drunkenness	ivrognerie, crapule	Rausch. Trunkenh



Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
belot hindi	shel?	seferjel hindi	bil(wa), mahura
		berna, tapla	birmi(ke) chawl
kajmak	zubde rayb	mial	mulace
krem tartir	kremur tartyr		
tebeshir *	tyn abias	gil sufid	khurrie(chittle)mittee
kalbur, elek	monkhol, gherbal	garbūl	chanunce
kyli, saj	sha(i)r	mu, moo	wal, bal, kes
safran	zafran	zafran	ke(y)eur
habbè siatun	habb ui-muluk,batoo?	bed injir kbatale	dund, jamalghotha
asadeladas (o. caryo)	<u> </u>	·	ternguglu
kabuk	kyshr	' krin	krun, khureend
	arbyan	mahee roobean khord	(d ijinge, jinga
		mahee roobean kalan	
billor, mudeber	bellur, mudeber	billur, kalemi	bulour, kalemee
kababeh	kebabeb	kubab chinee	' serde chinee
		_	tural
ajee khiar	kiza-ul-humar		ı
		jungli kireh	puharee indrayun
		send	kachri, chiber
chyar	khyar, kiza	badreng	kheera
	kiza-ul-tauli	khyari (badreng) dras	kakree
karbus	bateekh zicke	hindunah, turbonz	turbooj(eh), gilera
kabak	kara	kuddoo tulk, kira	ghya,toombee(Royle)
tatiee kabak	kara helue, dubba	kedu (kuddoo) sherin	meetha kedu, pitha
hajamat	bajamet	hajamet	singee launeh
kimloo, kimun	kumoon	sereh (kumoon) suffed	cheeta zirch
serv, selv agsjee	shujr-ul-huyat	' suroo (jouz, nut)	BUPOO
bakyr	nohas, enhas	mis	tamba
jengiar	. venjar	annia.	zengara, jingal
		sengh.i) rassek	roosukh
giók tashee	zcj asrak, zungbar '	neela tootya	neela (tutya)-thotha
tabiblik, hastas bakm.	mudavat, tedbir	moaledjeh	ullej kurne
	' 	muell siah	seeah moosile
zirsood	aruh-ul sufr, kookum	zerdchoobeh	heldi, huldee
_	- -	jungiie huldie	mitta (bun)-huldie
kuskuta, epithim.	' Benje, aftimun	tokhm kusoos (seeds)	ughasbei, kukeipot
jer samonu	artanisa	es'-erjonn	hadha jooree
aiwah	seferjel	behee	becheeldance
alwab chegerdeges	habbet-ul arferjel	tokhm(I) behee	gendvangnoo
	khanek ul kilab(C.er,		hatichok
enginar	jeenah ul-naar	kanghir	dub agrost, linear
	·		mutran
toparlak	sad coole	ead confie	nagurmontha
toparlak uzuneh		*	mutrap; mo's;
topariak mudaver	! 		nilches
katër turnagee	kytys, pilu, jalee		choars
parme	, themer, khajoor	hoorma	soonerkat
	· —		voftangel, seherg.
4-4		ukku beer	kala tatura (D.fatuosa)
tatura, tatula	jour mazil, methel	bunj deshtee	mane ke jur
- ·	<u></u> -		

Latin.	English.	French.	German
		: cratève épineux	Krateva, danie
Cratzeva Marmelos	bengal quiace	tapin, tapler	Knoblesch besteut
Cratzeva Tapia	garlic-pear tree	crême du lait	Milchenher, Sales
Cremor lactis	cream of tarter	crême de tartre	Weinstein, garing
Cremor tartari	chalk	craie	Kreide
Creta alba	siere	crible	Sieb
Cribrum	hair	cheveu	Haar
Crimis, Capillus	saffron	safran	Sefran
Crocus sativus	purg. seeds of croton	croton	Purgir-Crotes
Cream Tigitum Cream Orobanche)	great tooth-wort	herbe à taureau	Ervens trees
Crasta	crust	croûte	Kruste
	ehrimp	crevette	Seegarnelle
Success Dinge	shrimp	crevette	Seegarnelle
	crystal	cristal	Krystall
', instantan	cubebs	cubèbes	Cubeben
· Eriche	capeos	-	Gurke, scherfeckip
A comme acceptables	squirting-gourd	concombre sauvage	Springgarise
Company Constant	hill-colocynth	COROMOTE SECTEME	Gurke, Hardvick's
Armen Berdvichil	cucumber of Madras	concombre de Madras	Gurke von Madras
. In receive M. minerappel.	cucumber or madras	concombre	Gurke, geneise
- Justine - Milane	Cacamoer	CONCORDIC	Gurke Ell. house
and the same of the same of	water-melon	melon d'eau	Wassermelone
and the state of t	bottle-gourd	courge, potiron	Přebenkurbis
	pamkin	courge, calebasse	Pfebe, Kürtis
Secretary States	•	appliq.des ventousses	Schröpfen
See with missing	copping	cumin	Römischer Kenne
STREET, NOT SEEL,	comin	cyprès	Cypresse
Carrest and the same	evergreen cypress	cuivre	Kupfer
Section of the section is	rerdigris	vert-de gris	Griinspan
Charles Company	rescupt to	vers-me Bris	Bremergrün
Commercial Captions	hae vitriol	sulphate de cuivre	Kupfervitriol
C. All All Addition	oure, treatment	cure, traitement	Kur. Behandlung
Section restriction	n And ke curculigo		Ragwurz, RusselEh
C WEN LINE	turneus	curcuma, souchet	Gelbwurz
Committee Contraction	round redoury	zedoaire roude	Zittwerwurs, runde
and the Supplement	riniter, dax-weed	cuscute	Flachsseide
Commercial Statement	seathead	cyclamen	Erdscheibe, Saubre
THE STATE OF THE S	5.17,000	coin(g)	Quittenapfel
Solomorania manina	funct seeds	semences de coin(g)	Quittenäpfelsamen
" nanch en	·	cynanque	Hundswürg.(c.erect
C HAR WALL TRAIN	w achoke	artichaut	Artischoke, gemein
4.14 MANAGE (11)		·	
Superior innertaling	read-versel experus	!	Cypergras,binsenth
e jestelestre frisklike	ergi să galicçale	souchet long	Cypergras, langes
Спрот в повинали	towns expense	souchet rond	Cypergras, rundes
Cotton stone was	common process	genêt commun, jonc	Pfriemenkraut
Party ine Province	Sair .	datte	Dattel
Day I on Survey has	daphne	daphnoidée	Seidell'astart
Datisca cannah na	datise, cannabina	datisc. cannabine	Streich (Stark) kra-
DaturaStrammon um	prockly (thorn)-apple	pomme épineuse	Stechapfel
Dealsing: radix	1		D. Fistelwurzel

	~		•
Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
			torki ke jur
kuvetsislik	sof, dayfah	na(bi)kuveteć, zaifce	kum(na) joree
kaiualah	mathbukh	jushanda	puckhya (oobul.)boya
eatkiama(kilk)	hoseyani mahr. kherf	sersam, bokar i sir	burat-(nal) vich
earsi chichegui?	jedoar khatale	jedoar khatale	nirb(e)si
dish	senp	dend, dund	dar, dand
dish pakiadijes	mostak	mosiak	darter
dish tosee	8000	dova boskh i dendan	misy (metalppt)
	muffettebat	-	
embykt. guecherma	istiktar, takthyr	keshkien i ark	ari. kitshne
dolab(perklar)-liletee	diabetus, nufas	smeelt i boul	silailibul
tersiaduridjee	muderret-ul-idrar	muarykat, dova arak	persina ke daroo
jurek sormessee	ishal, insihal-ul-batn	jerian , shikm jaree	i dust lugne, pet chul ia
mangir (guerid) -otu	bakiet-ul-ghasel	mish sys	
parmajik otu	schir-ni-keshatibin		
parmak	sabel, asha	engusht	oongulee
joshii taabee	hajar akhdar	sengh i sebs	heri pater
			rotaloo
	asa · ul · rai	grobte	bersijan e-laruo
mobelilat	mohelilat	mobelilat	muhelei
sidik akdejec	muderat-ul boul	muderat i boul	piahab jari lenevala
	kalkal, kunowcheb '	cowitsh, kiwa(u)ch	jengoole (paharee)
aghry, syzy	(w)oja, elm	durd	peer, doukh
derunej akrebee	derun(e)j, durunk	darao cj	daroonej, atus
arka, syrt	dahr	kumur	poosht, luk
		tokm melenga	balungoo
kardash kance		, khun siawashan	reag bartel
	arh medineh	rishte	nāreo
girejeva			
t(h)ntiee	heloo	shereen	mit'ha
kan-(labale)-ourmessi	eell dem, ishal-eddem	dest i seber	lou ke dest, pechiah
hasem gutchligues	kesur(sui) ul-bezm	unpuch	behajas, huzmas wus
sidik(seri)tutulmasee	harek(usr)-boul	ikubas i boul	anothurd dadeseq
abance, abuas	abaus, chenuse	abaus, sack	kondu
			nilekren
eshek khyari sui	aufadia, owmada		1
bir nevi seitun agach	sinjud, sinjet	kunkol	botvir, ganga
khaserti kiahrubale		bijlee	chinaka
majoon	majoon	majoun	majoon
rumgh elemee			!
Al marasee	dall fil	filipa	dau i fil
	el-iksir	ikair, ab i khesat	iksir
11			baiberung
ilachiu suile sulam.	nathyl	nethul, tukur	tukur
		botindi hidaa i basa	panichich ga(u)b
	hidrar-ul-(tems)beis	hidrar i bess nurm knuindeh	kumerie jari ke daroo ' mooliem jiha
jumushadiyee	muletef, malelin	mach	mountain jiss

bezurat suzuntusu

bulashijee marus

derimun dhish jusu

mustahlib

bealiere

i'lich narych, a'wiel.

pust i bala

mele n, plaster shirch

chilkeh

Latin.

Dealsing? radix Debilitas, Languer Delirium febrile Deiphinium paucifi.) Dens Dentifricina Dentifeleius puleis Deobstruentia rem. Destillatio Diabetes Diaphoretica remedia Diarrhea Dictamnus albus Digitalis purpurea Digitus Diorites Discorea sativa Dipsacus fullonum Discutientia remedia Diuretica remedia Dolichos pruriens Dolor Doronteum scorpioid. Dorsum Dracocephal, Royl, Draconis sanguis Dracunculus Dulcamara (Solanum) Dulch Dysenteria Dyspepsia, Indigestio Dysuria (Urin. ardor) Ebenum (lignum) Echinosper. glochid. Elaterium (Momord.) Eleagnus angustifol. Electricitas Electoarium Elemi gummi Elephantiasis Elistrium vitse Embelia Ribes Embrocatle Embryopteris gluten. Emmenagoga Emollientia remedia Emplastrum Emulsio Epidemia, Contagium Epidermia

English.

weakness
decoction
febrile delirium
iark-spur
tooth
dentifrice
tooth-powder
deobtruents
distillation
diabetes
diaphoretics
diarrbea, dux
white dittany
foxglove
floger

diorite

fuller's thistle, teasle resolvents diuretics cowhage ache, pain leopard-bane back, spine dracocephal. R. dragon's blood guinea worm woody nightshade aweet dysentery dyspepsy, indigestion diffic, of void urine

(indian) ebony

juice of spurting enc.
olivaster
electricity
electuary
elephantiasis
baim of life
emb. curranta
embrocation
glue-bearing embry.
emmenagogues
emollients
plaster
emulsion
epidemic, contagious

scarf skin

French.

falblesse décoction délire fébrile pied d'alonette dent dentifrice poudre pour les dents désobtructifs distillation diabétés diaphoretiques diarrhée dictame blanc digitale doigt diorite

chardon à carder résolutifs diurétiques dolle, dollque douleur, mal doronic, doronique dos dracoeephale R. sang de dragon dragonneau morelle grimpante doux dysenterie dyspepsie dysurte ébène *échinosperme* suc du concomb.sauv. chalef a f. etroites électricité électuaire resine élémi èlephantiasis baume de vie embéli grossilles embrocation poire à trois feuilles hémmagogues émollients emplatre densision épidemle

Germin.

D. Torkiwarzel Schwäche Abkochung Irrereden,fleberha Rittersporm, wenight Zahn Zahnerelbungsmittel Zahnpulver Mittel, eroffnende Destillation Harncuhr Schweisstreib, Mittel Durchfall Diptam, webser Rother Flegerhat Finger Grunstein, Diovit.

Kardendistei

Mittel, sirthellessi. Mittel, harstrelle Fasele (juckends) Schmerz Schwindeller, (scorp.) Drachenkopf, B. Drachenblut Fadenworm. Bittersuss Ruhr Verdanung, schl Harnewang Ebenholz Samenkraut (born Esclegurkensaft Electricitat Elephantenno Lebenshalsan Emb. Johannish

Bahungsminel Schlo

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
sara, tutray(k)	nokta, meskut	sera (ar. & pers.)	mirgee
	demah, medammaa	ashk i chehabem	akien ke panee
(burnuen) kan akmas	. P(o)af	khun i bini	nak he lou
	anabib	I —	TOTEAS
eringbee,deve elmase	• !		
jilanjeek (illetee)	humret	soorkh bad	shirjah
		jamoun	jameno, jamoon
		' 	gulab jamoon
farficon, neblut otu	shibrim, farficon	farticon	narashi, tidhara
	akii nafsihu ?	·	birbi secah
	shebrem?		kachnoo
	farbiun ?		h'rbi zurd
tewr	vurki sukhoom	4ukboom	tuhor, ketol, scij
	jatua?		dud, mehin pater vala
	i —	' -	dudhi, veda dodek
			hirbl suffed
sumph farficon	efarfyun, akal nefsah	farfyoon	sayad ka doodh
eufrajeea	—		ferasion?
		·	makhana
sojūd kurdu	¦		roulbutee
tusiu balgham	mras-ui-jeeld	fesad i khun	lou faset
			burnamee
balgham soukijee	dad-ul-baigham	muleien i balgham	chattee sufijee
mostakhraj	Ossaret	maktuf	
pakla	bakela, ful	loobeya	FOYA
favanija	ood-es-selib	ood-es-selib	ood-es selib
amel (karnen), bok	nejaset, khara	ame!, dest	jara, goo, myi
		sakhteh	amelee
	-		tamaha
		oogul (ind.)	derou, trumba
uo	taheen	art, meideh	ata, myda
kisdermak, (is)sytma	humma, tab, sukneb	tib, tup, tap	tap, gurm bohhar
safra sitmassee	humma merarich	tib safravee	safra ke bokhar
verem, hum. (dik)-sik	sili, kora-rieh	tib i dekk	sale, perchaun
s0tma	berdieh, berudah	tib i lerzèh	tib palenal, tundtup
bir gunakh, gelen s.	teitce	tib i deireb	tele b
sitmal rib, murbes	rubah	tib i rubah	: —
bergunki isitma	lowieh, iumee	tib i ruzineh	, tup i rusmara
homa mukelfah	shatergub	huma (morak) redieh	tup i mohireka
balgham sütmasser	bumma balghamie	tib i balghamee	tup i balghamer
ajeelik, 6 i, safra	safra, mrara, meraret	safra, saleh	pita
demir, demur	hadid, hedeed	ahen, ahun	lech)a
sajee kybrys	saj (kibris) ahdar	tootya subs	kaher, heera kasis
iujeer	teen	unjett	unjeer
	kusheer, jemees '	guler, kushcer	guler ke chawl
	thasb		bor
		plppel	pl(p)pul
jaban baldirikara	kili daroo	patee, sholer '	kunjes ke tor
heusuk-massuree	naccur-ul-makat	pegendree, bhugund.	pegendripora
ghine namures	garb, novasir tchebsm	nassur i chehahum	aklen ke nassur
tel	welck	nefek	afrà, huwa t'heil ke

French.

German.

English.

Latus.

Lana.	Enyum.	A PERION.	US MEA.
Episepsia.	epilejsy	epilepsie	Palisocht
Epiphora	catarrh lechrymal	épiphore	Theoretics
Epiptaxis	bleeding at the nose	saignement du nes	Namenbluten
Equiectum arvense	horse-tail	priie des champs	Kannenkraut
Eryagium	eryngo	panicant, érynge	Mannetree
Erysipelas	erysipelas	érysipéle	Rothlanf
Eugenia Jamboiana	malabar-; ham.jamoon	giambo	Jambusenbenmart
Eugenia Jambos	malaber-plum	giambo	Jambusenbuum
Euphorbia	sparge	en, horbe	Wolfsmilch
Euphorb. agr. aff. sp.	spurge 'variety of	·	Wolfsmileh-Art
Euphorb, heliuse, p.	sua spurge	réveil matin	Sommeneuphorbie
Euphorb. longiful.	long-leaved spurge		Euphorb, langbilitt.
Euchorb. periafol.	oleander leav. spurge	cuphorb.à feuille d'ol.	Oleand, bl. Welfan.
Euphorb, tenuis	slender spurge	·	Euph. schma:btige
Euphorb, thymifol.	thym. leaved spurge	euph. à feuil. de thym.	Thymianbl. Wolfse.
Euphorb. verrucosa	warty st urge	·	Eughorb, warzige
Euphorb, gummi	gum resin of spurge	gom-res. d'exphorb.	Euphorbiumhara
Emphrasia officinalis	eyebright	euphraise	Augentrost
Euryale ferox			
Evolvulus	erolvulus	liserons (famille des)	Winde, auf:echte
Exanthemata (chron.)	eruptions (chron.)	éruptions (chron.)	Ausschläge (chros.
Exanthem. congen.	eruptions congenit.	éruptions congen.	Ausschläge angeb.
Expectorantia remed.	expectorants	: expectorant	Brustreinigungsmitt.
Extractum	extract	extrait	Dickauszug
Faba	bean	fève	Bohne
Fabaria ? Pœou, cor.	orphine root?	fère épaisse?	Rosenwurz?
Fæces, Alvi dejectio	stool, excrement	selle, excrémens	Stuhlgang, Koth
Factitius .	artificially prepared	artificiel préparé	Künstlich gemacht
Fagonia arabica	fagonia	fagone	Fagonie
Fagopyrum escul.	buck-wheat	bié sarasin	Buchweizen
Farina	meal, flour	farine	Mehl
Febris (acuta) ardens	ardent (acute) fever	fièvre chaude	Hitziges Fieber
Febris biliosa	bilious-fever	fièvre bilieuse	Gallenneber
Febris hectica	hectic fever	tièvre étique	Zehrfieber
Febris intermittens	ague, intermit. fever	fièvre intermittente	Wechselfieber
(Febr. int.) tertiana	tertlan ague	fièvre tierce	Pieber, dreitagiers
(Febr. int.) quartana	quartan	fièvre quarte	Fieber, viertägiges
(Febr. int.) quotidiana	quotidian	fièvre quotidienne	Fieber, the liches
Febris nervosa	nervous fever	fièvre nerveuse	Nervendeber
Febris pituitosa	pituitous fever	fièvre pitulteuse	Schleimfieber
Fel, Bilis	bile, gali	bile	Galle
Ferrum	iron	fer	Eisen
Ferrum sulphuricum	sulphate of iron	couperose •	Vitriol, grûner
Ficus carica	6g	figue	Feige, gemeine
Ficus glomerata	red wooded-figtree	caprifiguier	Feigenb., wilder
Ficus indica	great banyan tree	bananier	Bananenbaum
Picus religiosa	poplar leav. figtree	figuier des pagodes	Feigenb., heiliger
Filix mas	male fern	fougère male	Farnkraut, mänul.
Fistula (ani) recti	fistula of the rectum	fistule du rectum	Mastdarmfistel
Fistula lacrymalis	lachrymal fistula	fistule lacrymale	Thranenfistei
Flatulentia	flatulency	flatuosité :	Blabsucht, Aufbild

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
osuruk	bed e galisch	. 204	pat
		·	sersam ke butes
tebichek	sahr, vord	gul	poll, phool
rasianch	razeeanej, shumra	bad(ev)yan	sonf, panmuhorre
bol	shemlet, huibet	boolbeb	metha, mether (shak)
fena(aghir)koku	netn, bukhar	gendeh bui	mooshk, bo
japrak	vurk, varek	bergh	put
jaky, nohud jakysy	kei	dagh i nohud	
karynja	namich, nemiah	murcheh	kire
kirik	mutkasser, maksur	shekestegee	huddes tnotechooss
chliek		, 	ingrej
guzel kokoo	raibat tačbi	khoahboee	musk baia
soutlak, titremek	bard, berdieh	serd, lerzeh	thunda, pala
		<u> </u>	shadkat
al(y)n, ann	jebbe, jebin	pishanee	maten
jemish	thamr, summir	pel, fel, meiva	meiva, p'hul
shahterreh	bucklut-ul-melic	shatureh, shatra	(pit)papra
tutuniemek	bakhur	bakhur	tutes
mentaree, kaw	sufan		bulgar jungile
chiban	doommoolah	doom moul	p'hore, doommool
ka(w)linjan	assel ettambul	koolinjan, bekh I pan	pan ke jer
kasnee	barzud	beerzud, bazerd	birecejja
_	sedab utteis	surphonks	pedmor
kib. kurab. madenee	kohl, asmatee	surmeh secah	kali (shees)-soormeh
asfah, afaat	af(1)s	maru	majoophul
	jooz-ul (kueh) kowsul	muenphul	rara
Barters	gharghara	Sargara	Bardana
chintiana, pekhanbed	jentiana	juntiene	pekhanbled
diz	rokbeh	4anu, sanoe	goda
Jine, nevee	, kysm	· kesm, shekel	jine, kesm, reng
eter otu	ibrat-ui-rai		robil, kawashud
	-	gunglu junglie	gogjemool
karamál koku	hashishet mubarek		
dish eti	lahm-ul suan	gusht(-) dendan	mostera
bus, don	jeled	jakh	jemd, warf
-		_	porperung
rakm topee	korat-ul rahm	bad(gulch) i rahm	badi guleh
tutkal, tchirish	ghira, lezak	sirish (kemegheri)	siresh, levee
			bidara, bid(d)aree
belsoklughy	harak-ul-bole, vedaf?	sujak, korra	sujak, korva
pambuk, prebuk	kepa, kupas, koten	pehmbeh	rool, kuta, peva
eirik koku	asseli sil	bekh(i) ghan	kasil
			nebadkas, poe
(e)mar	rooman, rumman	auar,naspal(the bark)	guiner
kuraban kalem	kalem erresaz	kalemi ersaz	
sarut zula	khashkhash sabdi		
sebistan, held	göbeb, bameleh	-hikemdar, hamel	onmequence
aghir, sakyi	takel, saki	en.in, vurendar	bere
	' 		falsa, frive
		gool I tara	d'hawe ke pol, dhub

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
	wied	pet	Fars
Fiates	Semingia	Sémingie	
Flemingia Flos	Lower	Seur	Blume
Fooiculum	(ennel	(enouil	Fenchel
Forour graceum	fenugreek	fenu-grec	Hen, griech., Beckel.
Postor	stink, stench	puanteur	Gestank
Folium	lea!	feuille	Blatt
Fontanella	fontanel	fonticule	Geschwür, künstlich.
Formica	ant, pismire	fouresi	Ameine
Fractura	fracture	fracture	Bruch
Fragaria vesca	strawberry	fraise	Brdbeere
Fragrantia	fragrance	parfum	Wohlgeruch
Prigus, Horripilatio	cold, shivering	froid, frisson	Kalte, Front, Schaud.
Fritiliaria cirrhosa	crown imp., fritillary	couronne impériale	Kalserkrone, Kibitsh.
Frons	forehead	front	Stirne
Fractus	fruit	fruit, graine	Frucht
Fumaria	fumitory	fumeterre	Erdrauch
Fumigatio	fumigation	fumigation	Rincherung
Fungus igniarius	agaric of the oak	aguric, amadou	Peuerschwamm
Furneculus	boil, furuncie	clou, fouroncle	Blutschwir
Galanga	root of the betel pl.	galanga	Galgant
Galbanum	galbanum	galbanum	Mutterhars
Galega purpurea	purple-galega	barbe de chèvre	Geisoraute, rothe
Galena	lead-glance	sulphure de plomb	Bielgianz
Galla Turc.	galis, gali-nuts	noix de galles	Gallapfei
Gardenia dumetorum	bushy gardenia	gardène	Hecken-Gardenie
Gargarisma	gargle	gargarisme	Gurgelwasser
Gentiana amara	gentian, fellwort	gentian	Bitterwurz
Genu	knee	genou	Knie
Genua	genus	genre	Geschlecht
Geranium nodosum	geranium	bec de grue	Storchschnabelkraut
Geum(elatum)humile		geum	Märzwurz
Geum urbanum	common avens	benoite	Benediktenkrant
Gingiva	gums	gencive	Zahnfleisch
Glacies	ice	glace	Eis
Glinus dictamnoides	glinus	glinole	Glinus
Giobus hystericus	hysteric globe	globe hystérique	Kugelaufstelgen, hys.
Gluten, Colla	glue	colle, glue	Leim, Kleber
Gmelina aslatica	asiatic gmelina	pyrénacée de l'inde	Gmeline
Gonorrhæa	clap, gonorrhœa	chaude pisse	Tripper
Gossypium	cotton	coton	Baumwolle
Graminis, radix	grass root	racine de herbage	Graswurzel
Graminis species			(Grasart)
Granatum punica	pomegranate	grenade	Granatapfel
Graphites, Plumbago		plombagine, graphite	Reissbiel
Gratiola officinalis	hedge-hyssop	gratiole	Gnadenkraut
Graviditas	pregnancy	grossesse	Schwangerschaft
Gravis	heavy	pésant	Schwer
Grewia asiatica	grewin	greuvier	Grewie
Grisles tomentosa	grislea	grisie	Grisle
Guajaci, gummi	gualac resin	résine du galac	Harzv. Francos-male

Turkish.	Arabian.	l'ersian.	Indian & Cashm.
		karanjue, kutkaranga	kutkulega, mitahka
almegh	sumagh, sen.(a)gh	samagh	gund
gottagamba	onsara rewund	rub riwend	ossara rewund
lezzet, dat		leset, mehzet	soat
damia	koter, nokta, demah	hatra	topka, bunt
kaimak tashee	hajar jebsin	seng (i jerah)-pelita	dut pater, set selajit
kan ishemek	boul-ed-dem	pishab i khun	lou muterne
kan (atmak)-kusmak	pefs-ed dem	khun i dehen	lou settne
maiasyl, basur	bevasir, bassur	movasir	mumeseenp,bawaseer
uzurlik	harmel, isûnd	ispend, sepend	hoormul (Lahorer)
jer sarmoshik			· —
		jungli adrak	kupoor kuchree
debveh samani	showk-ul-byza	badawert, shuturkar	juwa(n)+a
_		mrorpelee	merowrie
ay ? gun chichegee	ikrar	_	chirgas
kara chioblemeh	kherbek asved	kherbek-(seen) siya	nirkundi,kali kootkie
gejede giúz fersial.	asha	shebkoree	undhrutta, rutondee
jare bash aghrisi	shakika	, derd I nimser	ada sir ke peer
			ununtamul
jari damla	falej	•	· adreng
kara jigerin ezah	nokewyst kabid	· dowah i jiger	jiger kuvet ke daroo
		zuik padeba	jerree
ol(1), otu, nebat	hasheesb, nab(a)t	ghah i sebazeh	butee, sag
sourinjan	lab-ul daher	soorinjan	irkemund, neau'
debelik, sakatlik	fetetsh, fatej	bad i fetek	nul uture hooce
debeligue otu			nal ke butee
demreji	akeleh, kuba, hesasa	kreven, chembel	dadree
		kengech	botvangen
suiuk -	alkah, kherabeen	salu, seloo	jo(n)k
			inderjuo tuik
dare	dokhn	Aften	juoar(ee) juu
arpa	shayr	j iw hossen jussif	kermiee ke be-j?
	ulker	koondush	nukh chinkuee
calatmak, nemletmek	natul	natál, ter kerdeb	leien
bosulmush (aslad	faziad-ul-bedra	akhist i galiseh	lou kharab
tashakta soo ulan	halven-ul-beyddan	ab der hossieh	petaloo ke panee
kujuslik, sunefieti	kleb-ul keib	seg divaneri	haleka
istiska	istiska, haben	istiska	jeloder
van otu, bunj	sikran, urmanikoon	ulwain khorassanee	khorassanee ajwain
sarre kantarion	hifarikun	lfericun	
kara newda, marak	merak	souda, bafahan	souds, hafgan
uikoo getirijee	mosebetat,munevvim	khab avurden ilaj	nindervala daroo
tufa	soula yabus	toula yabus	suofa
rahm ilicti	ikhtinah urrha(h) n	nefk i rahem	
kirpl		ch arpush	say, se, sihe
baluk tutkaler		siresh mabee	
sary,kilyk, yrkan	yerakan, rykan	irakan, yirkan	pernei, peelikmurs
baghyrank agrysy	kulenj, koalenj	kwenj	mror, eql
	·		trolov

assylband deshter

paveree berrie

zuik padebah?

English. French. German. Latin. Guilandina Bonducc. grey bonduc nut guénic, bonduc Zweistschi, Guilan. gum comme Gummi Gummi guttæ gamboge gomme-gutte Gammigutte goùt Gustus taste Geschmack Gutta dron coutte Tropfen gypse, platre Gypsum plaster of paris Gyps Blutharnen pissement de sang Hæmaturia, Mict. cr. bloody-urine hémoptysie Hæmoptysis spitting of blood Bluthus, Blutspeien hémorrhoides Hæmorrhoïdes hemorrhoide Gildne Ader rue sauvage Harmala Ruta (Peg.) wild (lahore)-rue Raute, wilde lierre terrestre Gundermann ground-lyv Hedera terrestria spike-flow, hedych. hedychion Hedichinm Hedychium spicatum Hedysarum Albagi camelsthorn fève de loup Kameladorn Stuskies hélictère Schraubenhaum Helicteres Isora screw-tree capsule héliotrope Sonnenwende Heliotropium europ. heliotrone ellébore noir Niesewurz, achwarze Helleborus niger black hellebore nocturnal blindness héméralopie Nachtblindheit Hemeralouis Hemicrania hemicrany migraine Konfweh, halbeitie. Hemidesmus indicus indian periploca périploque de l'inde Hemidesmus Hemiplegia hemiplegy hémiplégie Lähmung, halbeeitiet Hepatica remedia heuatic remedies remèdes hépatiques Mittel für Leberleiden Heracleum diversifol. parenip héraclée Herakles Herba, Planta herb, plant berbe, plante Kraut, Pflanze Hermodactylus hermodate hermodactvl Hermodattel bernia, rupture Hernia hernie Darmhroch Herniariæ radix rupture wort herniaire Bruchkrant Herpes, Impetigo ringworm, tetter lichen, dartre Flechte, Zittermasi guimauve (espèce) Eibisch (art) Hibiscus Trionum hlbiscus (variety of) Hirudo medicinalis leech sangsue Blutigel inderjuo, bit., seeds of Holarrh. vulg. sem. semences d'apocin Seldenpflantsamen Holcus (sorghum) Indian millet sorgho, blé barbu Mohrhirse Hordeum Gerste barley orge Hossen Jussif (a kind of seeds) Hoya viridiflora roseau des sables Schwalbenwurz,rank. twining swallow-word Humectatio moistening humectation Anfeuchtung Humorum corruptio corrupt. of humours corrupt. des humeurs Verdorbenh, der Safte Hydrocele scrotal dropsy hydrocèle Wasserbruch Hydrophobia canine madness hydrophobie Wasserscheu Hydrops dropsy hydropisie Wassersucht Hyoscyamus niger henbane jusquiame Bilsenkraut Hypericum perforat. St. Johnswort mille pertuis Johanniskraut Hypochondriasis hypochondria(ci)sm hypoc(h)ondrie Hypochondrie Mittel, einschläfernde Hypnotica remedia hypnotics remède hypnotique Hyssopus officinalis hyssop hysope Isop Hysteria Mutterbeschwerde hysteric affections hysterie Hystrix porcupine porc épic Stachelachwein Ichthyocolla Fischleim isinglass colle de poisson Icterus Gelbsucht jaundice jaunisse, ictère Ileus, Tormentum iliac passion miséreré **Darmgicht** Impatiens insignis impatientes Springkräut= touch-me-not Imperatoria (Ostrut.) impératoire Meisterwur masterwort

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
		·	. —
swetendam	noksan (sof)-ul-ba	soostee, namerdee	bee (na)koobutee
kesik	sbak	buriden, parekerden	cheerys
aghir bassan	kabus	abdeishine	hotiara
chivid otu	hasheish-ul-katem	ræsmeh	reagh, karo
bir nevi chivid otu		kesem i væsmeh	torki (paharee)
chivid	katem, neel	nil, neel	neel
islatmaklik	neka	kbesanda	noku
bagbersaklar	emau, mosarûn, seha	anderoon	radeb, ojuree
andie, a l a n i u n	useul-ul-rasun	sanjabil i shamee	
			zabel nůl kohee
ipakuana koku	arh-ul-deheb	-	
	habb-ul-nil	iskepe(t)cha	kala dane, mirchai
		,	kuta ke beej .
menefike (sus.) kökü	assal-ul-sosua	gool i sembak	begbanopsha
bud dhamari aghrisee	(w)oja arkb-ul-nisa	arkh i nissa	ringelvar
sidik tutkunlugu	ikhtibas-al-boal	ikhtibas i boul	pishab bund
chalapa	jalapa	dshalapa	Julaba
yšemin	yasmin, yasimin	motie	motiapol
yeshim, yasb	geshb	yashab	akik
	dund berrie	bagh barendee	rotenjot (paharee)
ach kernina	saym	neshta	nashta, enhar
ben israil seitunee	hajar-ul-yabood	sung i yabood	hijr-ool-yabodee
jewis	jowz (ul-roomie)	geerdigan,charmughs	ukrot
ardij tokhumoo	khareb, ubbool	abhul, serwi-kubee	h(e)uber, hoober
		bansa, behenker	arus, kabooter ke jer
		_ _	kahee surkh
	usbnan	sbnan, lance, lana	sajes butes
	! 	·	vopelbak ke sag
dedak, dudagh	shefeb	. leb	hod
ead	leb(e)n, halib	shir, sh eer	dut, dood
yogurt	leba, mujemma	Jugrat, dogh	de(h)ee, dihee
damia lenkot	laak, lekk	lak, reng i lak	lakh look
takhta lenko?		·	cheprek lakh
ghitis yushee	dem	eskb .	nekh
marul, marol	khas(s)	kabu	kaboo
	kurJemana	kerawjai jebeli	keruwa
		!	geelan be sputta
	lamium	karyas., karsisi akhm	
neshter	nishtar, rysheh	neshter	nustur
	humas		
jewahird	inbar	jowar	jowahir
boghaz	halk	halk, geloo	gal, sung
defne	habb-ul-ghar, safnee	habb ul-ghar	babb.ul-ghar
kyne, hine	(k.benna, urkus	heupa	mendre, mayadie
laj.j) verd	hajar-ul-lajoverd	sengh i lajverd .	lajverd ke patter
	shujur-ul-laden		
muleilost	(mu_lecast	linet veron	nerm julab
merjimek	adess, adus	ades, adua	mest
chighit .		nemesh	til .
	ferasiun ul kalh		treperee
lete		turch (tesuk) tisak	haleem, aliveri (prede)
WIT	reshad, hur-if (seeds)	raled (reside) finds	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Latin. Raglish. Franch. German. Unvermôrentmässi.) Impotentia, Atecnia impotency inclaine incision **Einschnitt** Lacisio nichtmare Aip (minachre) Incubes, Asth. nect. indicotier Indigopfiance Indicofera Anil indigo-plant Ladigofera Haifolia indigo-plant Indigotier Lodigopfiance indigo indigo, bleu d'inde Indigo Indicum Lafosio infusion Aufgues Intestina intestins, boyanx Eineeweide Inula Helenium elecampane Inula Royleana inula Alanteeschiecht ipécacuanha Brechwurzel Ipecacuanha ipecacuanha Ipomœs coerules blue ipomœa ipomée Trichterwinde, bli ipomée Trichterwinde I pomora dasveperma ipomea Iridis radix root of the blue orris iris de florence Velichenwursel Ischiae sciatica sciatique Hoftweh Lechuria isc(h)ury rétention d'urine Harnverhaltung Jalapse convolv. rad. jalap-root islan Jalappenwurzei Jasminum jasmin(e) jasmin dimasi Jaspie (stein) Jaspis jasper(stone) jaspe Brechnuss, schwarze Jatropha curcas physic nut pignon d'inde Machiero Jeiunus fasting à jeûn judaick stone Indepetato Judaicus, lapis plerre judalque Wallnuss Jugland. reg. nux walnut noix Wacholderbeeren bale(graine)de genièv. Juniperi baccæ juniper berry white flowrd, justicia Justize, acknabelform Justicia nasuta justicie, carmentine Kali blchromatum bichromate of potash bichromate de potase Kall, dop. chromssur. eonde Kali, (Sals)krast plasswort Kali salsola Knautie Knautia knautia knautic Lippe Labium, Labrum lip lávra milk Milch lait I.ac Milch, geronnene Lac coagulatum coagulated milk iait caillé seed_lac Gummilack Lacca in granis gomme-laque tablette-laque Lack in Tafeichen Lacca in tabulis shell-lac Thrane Lachryma tear larme garden-lettuce laitue Lattich Lactuca sativa Lagorcia cuminoides Kümmel, wilder lagorcia lagoécie Laminaria saccharina sugary laminaria feuille de goître Kropfblatt purple dead nettle Nessel, todte Lamium purpureum lamière pourprée Lancetta lancet lancette Lansette Lapathum acutum acute-leaved dock Grindwurzel racine d'oscille Lapis presiosus precious stone Edelstein bliou Larynx, Gula throat, gullet gosier, gorge Luftöhre, Kehle Lorbeeren, gemeine Lauri baccse laurel-berries baies de laurier Lawsonia lnermis Egyptian privet henné épineux Gehenna, Alkan.dorn. Lazuli lapis asure-stone pierre d'azur Lasurstein Ledum palustre ledum lédon, lédier Lenitiva gentle purgatives lénitifs Gelind abführ. Mittel Lens (ervum) lentil leptille Linse Lentigo freckles Sommersprossen rousseurs Leonurus Royleanus mother-wort agripaume Lowenschwanz Lepidium sativum garden cress cresson Gartenkresse

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
bers	bers, barass	dakh sufeid, khore	polveree, chita dag
behak	behak	dakh secah	changnen, kala dag
miskin, jūsamlyk	mukalat, dau-ul-asad	dzudbam	vedda dok, koorbee
taushan	arneb (erneb) ul-berri	khargoosh	seah, sussa
uiusmaklik, bihudluk	sebad, num thekyl	kyl, (derd i)-subad	bihnahee, ooglanda
	sisalfus	maldodeh	chatra
ak dusheme		nokta tef. echebshm	akien ke pora
eyî kokan yosun	eshneh	chulchuleera	budibuda, oos(h)neh
· ·			plt
dhalak	tyhai	supors, tehal	tillee, teb
jurek surmessee	sengreni	sengrenee	atisar, girânie
sarghee	hefiat, lefafeh	bend, bund	bend, nuttee
odup	hateb	chob	lukree
pegamber agachee			
sanbak, susen	zembak, susen	soosen, irsa (root)	irsa (Lilii asur. rad.)
telash, eyentee	borradah, hifafeh	b(o)radeb	choon
		` 	chou patri
			san sakra
dil	ul senn, lessan	seban	zeban, jeeb'h
yumshag melhem	telat, semad	telat, zemad	maliden vala tel
ketān (kirbas)-tokum	bizr-ul-kettan,buzruk	tokhm-(alchi)kulan	ulsi ke beeje
baiyima, baighynlyk	ghush	bihush	bihush
		bekuneh	bokenbutee, chamiara
miam (miyan) kökü	urk-ul-soos	bikh mekeh, ark i sus	meeth. lukri.jetimadh
miyan bale	rebb-al-suss	rob i suz	mulettee
tash (maden) kiômūri		zogal kance	pater ke kola
murdasenk, murtek	mor(de)senk	moordarsang	mourdasang
tash ilieti	(woja-ul)-hesat	sengh bimaree	putrika mura
	muffu'etaht-ul-hesat		
dogburma temiziemek	nefas	nefas	seedagh
chekirge	jeradeb	melah, malak	mekree, tiddee
jakamaklik	ghuel	shushten	ghasi, tona, shnan
bandakukee misree	nuphar	nilofer	nilofer, hande ku k
	wnl-freng khaffy	atashuk i madeh	bad e media
frenk zametee	woja-ul-freng	nar i farsi, atashuk	germee bad (furang)
		kereleh	kerula, kurella
			ghia ve kaice-tori
bel-(aghrisi) zaify	woja-ul-varak	derd I paloo	hook
soguljan	keratin, kharatin	solujan i zemin	kein kewa
bakla kiptee	hermess, turmus	bakla misrie, turmus	termes
bymel a azigb			
tyn, chamur	lakumeh	geli bekmet	mitti ke gara
bertilme	fekk, inkhila	bershuden I ostokhan	moch
kurd boghan	khanek (kati) ezetb	kurki merk	
	misklet		
	talisfur	taliefur	atatulisfur
besbase	talsuffur	heshaz(eh)	rampottri, jawatree
		shrak, dagh	treperi, chepaki, timn
	kalef	kolf	chai
mykoatis,demirkapan	bajr mignatis	sungh aben rubah	chemek patter
guverjileh kulmagi			pabud salee

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Lepra maculosa alba	white leprosy	lépre blanche	Răude, weisse
Lepra maculosa nigra	black leprosy	lépre noire	Raude, schwarze
Lepra (tuberculosa)	leprosy of the joints	lépre des jointures	Aussatz (knotige)
Lepus timidus	hare	liévre	Hase
Letbargia	lethargy	léthargie	Schingmersucht
•	icensis	. phlomide	Phiomis
Leucas cephalotes Leucoma	speck on the cornea	tache sur la cornée	Horohautseck
Lichen odoriferus	fragrant moss	mousse odoriférante	Moos, wohlriechende
	prickly heat	dartre tropique	1 -
Lichen tropicus Lien, splen	spleen, milt	rate	Flechte, tropische Mils
Lienteria	lientery	lienterie	
	•		Magenruhr
Ligatura, Fascia	ligature, bandage wood	ligature, bandage bois	Unterbinden, Blade
Lignum			Hols
Lignum sanctum	gualack	gayac, bots saint	Heiligen(Frans.)-beh
Lilium	lily	limaille	Lilie
Limatura	filings		Peilspähne
Limonia Laureola	musk-plant	limonia lauréole	Limonien Lorbeerkt.
Linaria vulgaris	toad-flax	linaire commun	Nebelkraut
Lingua	tongue	langue	Zunge
Linimentum	liniment	liniment	Rine ölige Salbe
Lini usitat. sem.	linseed	grains de lin	Leinsamen
Lipothymia	fainting fit	évanouissement	Ohnmacht
Lippia nodifiora		lippi	Lippia
Liquiritiee radix	liquorice root	réglisse	Sussholz
Liquiritiæ succus	spanish liquorice	jus de réglisse	Lakritzensaft
Lithanthrax	pit (sea)-coal	houille	Steinkohle
Lithargyrum	litharge	litharge	Silber(Blei)-glatte
Lithiasis	stone, gravel	pierre, gravelle	Steinkrankheit
Lithontriptica	stone dissolv. medic.	lithontriptiques	Steinuflaösende Mitt.
Lochia	lochia	lochie	Kindbettreinigung
Locusta migratoria	wandering locust	sauterelle	Heuschrecke, wand.
Lotio	wash, lotion	lotion	Wascharzenei
Lotus	lotos	lotus, lotos	Lotus
Lucs occulta	latent vener, disease	vérole caché	Lustseuche, verborg.
Lues ven., syphilis	venereal disease	maladie vénérienne	Lustseuche
Luffa amara	hairy momordica	luffe amère	Luffa, bittere
Luffa pentandra	momordica	luffe	Luffa ?
Lumbago	lumbago	douleur des lombes	Lendenweh
Lumbricus territris	earth-worm	ver de terre	Erdwurm
Lupinus albus	Egyptian lupin	haricot blanc, lupin	Bohne, welsse
Lupulus (Humulus)	hops	houblon ·	Hopfen, Weidenwolf
Lutum	lute, chemist's loam	lut, cément	Kitt, Klebwerk
Luxatio	luxation, dislocation	luxation (entorse)	Verrenkung
Lycoctonum	i	tue loup	Wolfstodt, Giftwurs
Lycopodium clavatum	lyeopod., club-moss	lycopode	Wolfsfuss, Pärlapp
Macer veterum	ind. simaruba?	simarouba de l'Inde?	Rinde. ind. Olivenw.
Macis	mace	macis	Muscatblüthe
Macula	spots, stains	taches	Flecken (am Körper)
Macula faciei	facial spots	taches an visage	Gesichtsflecken
Magnes, magn. lapis	loadstone	pierre d'aiment	Magnetstein
Magnesia	magnesia	magnésia –	Magnesie, Bittererde

Pernan.

Indian & Cashin

Irabian.

Turkish.

	17 (17 (17)	Terrior.	THE STATE OF THE S
			
aniuk ?		manter	jaru, jaron
•	mirrundjoosh	mirsinkush	murva, marvo
rbem giñmejee	khabasre,khabbeyseh	nankulag, penirek	sonchel
		I	karmekra
	luderij? anjil	towdrie seeah	kala towdrie
meme	biz, bezag	pistan	maina
loofsh, abrinselam	jebroch, ustrung	merdum ghia	luckmuna, yebrooj
		· —	invinee
		amb	am b
diwanelik, delilik	mejnun jahel	soudaire, divanegee	mest, diwana
kudret halvasce	menn heloo	manna frenghee	manna frenghee
		tarunjebin	turunjabin
		shirkesht	shirkis(h,t
	_	kantuti	gee-lur soondee
el	ı y(e)d	ilest	had, huth
	i —	araroot	t kor, tikhur
	markesah	murksheeshe?	sonamukhee '
injee	looloo, dorr	mirwareed	mootie
ferazion	firasijun	-	
ankie	roomee mastike	misteki roomes	roomie mustagee
jetishmish	tayib, isteua	ressid, pokteh	pukka, tur
khiabeh pelisengee	balesan	rooghan i bulsan	bale-san
ezah, ilaj	· dova, dauah	ilaj	daroo
tyhabet, ilmi tybb	hekmet ul-(tyb)tobb	m(o)ulejch	baklmgeree
bekim (bashee)	tabyb, hakym	havim, huqueem	syaner, dakter
bal	ussel-ui-nehi	anjebin, shahid	mekki ke shakid
	monehilat sowda		
kara sevda	malikhunia	souda	merakee
			mohond
		azadaracht	nim, neem
	ba.	bukain, bukayun	bukala, trek, d(r)ék
	habb-ul ban	habb ul-bAn	trêk he terkoneh
veratika (otn)	akuan		
pirah otu	ukiil-ul-mulik	ghia-(kysir) terir	asperuk
kovan otu	furuni moosk	furunj i moosk	furunje movek
orbul otu	bucklit-ul-faristum	badrunjbuyeh	mcka subsa (dek.)
kavun	fajur, kauun	karbuzeh	khurbooja
_			guree, telini (beng.)
badiljan	t A Imjan	be len patii) jan	bet iun, bandinjan
		gilou, grish	girdj, gulancha
		trel mul-butee	dier-hier, dusera tiga
albashee, hals	ul-h,elizat, ul-tums	a let, rio i shar	kamerie, kupré ouné
biberce name	distriction, distante		mirj pudina
moschi tira mus?	nana, habak, mantah	nana pudina subs	berri(pahari)-pandina
tatice sulimance	ribak musani heloo	reshkepur	riskepoor
Kormesee surur	ende miemi nensi	rengejur	
sulumen, sulimance	sthak musaide ekkial	s i demance	dar-t-bigne,-shikna
(d.jiwa	zibakh	a complet	parah parah
.u.jiwa mushmula	1104En 14174r	ect man	
	a'irtif		nagkes hour, nerm.
_ _		narmuskh	nocueşli (p abaree)
VOL. II		-	normogu (panarer)

Latin. Magnetismus animal.

Majorana (Origanum)

Malvaces-Karmekra

Mandragora (Atropa)

Mangiferse ind.fruct.

Mania, Insania

Manna calabrina

Manna persica

Mantis nidulus

Marantse fæcula

Margarita, Peria

Matricaria vulg.

Medicamentum

Marcasita, Bismuth.

Marrubium vulgare

Meccani balsamum

Medicina, Ars medica

Manus

Mastix

Maturus

Medicus

Melanagoga

Melancholia

Melandrium triste Melia Azedarachta

Melia sempervirens

Melilotus officinalis

Mel

Manna Hedvs. Alb.

Malvaces-Todrin.

Malva

Mamma

Manganum

English.

animal magnetism sweet majoram mallow malvacea K., seeds

malvacea.T., seeds breast

mandrake (plant) black(oxide of) mang.

mania, Insanity

manna

manna

arrow-root

bismuth

mastic, resin.

ripe, mature

bal(sa)m of mecca

physician, doctor

margosa tree

evergreen Melia

Meliæ semperv. sem. melilat

Melia calaminth sem spott, calamint seeds

Melissa officinalis common balm

Melo (cucumis) musk(sugar)-melon

Meloë cichorei blister (telini) fly

Melongena (solan,) Menisperm, cordifol. heart leav...moon seed

Meuisperm. hirsutum rough moon seed

Menstruatio, Menses menses

Mentha piperita peppermint

Mentha viridis spearmint

Mercurius duicis calomel

Mercur, præcipit.

Mercu, sublimat, cor. corras, subl. of merc.

Mercurius vivus

Mespilum

Mesua ferres

Methonica gioriosa

glorious methonica

marjolaine

malvacée T.

mango

manna

jackal's pavel

band

white horehound

mother-wort

remedy

medicine, art of phys.

honey

melanagogues

melancholy

evergreen M. seeds

egg-plant apple

red precipitate

mercury

mediar

French.

MARTE malvacée K.

sein, téton 💊

mandragore manganèse

mangue

rage, furie manne

manne

manne

main

pivot

bismuth

perle

marrube blanc

mastic

matricaire

mûr(e)

baume de la mecque

médicament

médecine

médecin

mial

mélanagogues

mélancolie, tristesse

Azédarac Melia toujours vert

semences de M.touj.v.

mélilet

sem.de mélisse calam.

mélisse melon sucré

monche telini ?

aubergine

ménisperme

ménisperme hirsuté

menstrues

menthe polyrée

baume vert

mercure doux

précipité rouge

mercure subl. corros.

mercure, vif-argent nèfle

lis de ceylan

Germen.

Magneties me d th

Majoran

Maive, Pappel

Malvenartig E.

Mairenartig T.

Brast (weibl.) Alraus, Wolfskirsc

Brannstein

Mangofracht

Raserel, Wuth

Manna, kalabrieche Manna v. Camelada

Manna, peraische

Hand

Pfeilwurz-Satzmehl Wismuth (Metall)

Perie

Andorn, welser

Mastix

Motterkraut

Reif, zeitie

Meccabalan

Arseneimittel Heilkunde

Aret

Honie

Schwarzgalle, abf. M Schwermut. Trubels

Zedrach, grossblattr

Melle, immergrune

M. immergr. Sames

Melilotenk. (Honigk.

Bergmunze, Samen

Bienenkraut, Meilas

Zuckermelone Telinikafer

Melang (Eler)-apfel

Mondsame, hersbill Mondsame, ranher

Reinig., monatliche

Pfeffermunze Munse, grune

Quecksilber, versuust Quecksilber, rothes Sublimat, ätzendes

Queckailber Mispel

Prachtillie

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
marriun	masricon, kameela?	maserijun	
Kandil chichegui	zu eiß evrak	bosar dane	peligas
		'	sbekai
		irialoo	lajventer (pahares)
	kbunst? astleb?	sirish	ata kabee
			kirnee
maden	madenn(y)	maden	kan
puluen	lerenj	sendoor	studoor
geje sêfa chichegee		goolabbasi	gulabbas
Days some concattee			kekoura, kukora
bir giōslų	auer, akhouak	yek chehshemvala	kana
klaamik	hasrs, homrah	surkcheh	
kefshiik, hastalik	woja, maradd	mandeg., bemar., ilet	dok, kest, rogee
			sohunj(u)nu
ysyrma	edd, id	geziden	tah. (dund, wu-!) kane
culumiu	katel	kushindeh, khurab	marce, kbatrenal
havang	bevun	hevun, karel	Imani dusta
loot	toot	toot (shatut,M. nigra)	tout
hindustan jewisee	jausboa, jows;ul)teib	jour (bewa)-etub	jafel, juephul
misk	musk e nafa	mushk, mooshq	kasturee, mis(b)k
ysapeshkaniek	loab	lés	ico
			melun
dus tisabee	tizab-nl-milh	tizab i nemuk	lun (nemuk) ke tesab
Nipek	zubab, debban	megges	muk'hee
	kirmie aroose	beerbotie	chitabbotle
	@d.ul.berk	dar shishgan	kenobari, kuephul
belile	ihiliei	bel(l)ilejat	bellic
beilikotileh	beleyinj	beleyleh	bahirah, beheyra
kabileh helilei	beleliji kabule	belileb kelan	hara, umbed'her
saru belile	ililei asfer	belileh surd	herrie, ha(r)ria
amule	umluj	amleh	amie, anola?
kara atileh(kutahuk)	ableeluj asoot(sgbir)	belileh serah (khord)	singi, singi bar
trifel	trifel	trifel	trifei
mur safee	murr (mekki)	bol, moor	beeru
mersia	As, murd	habel 4s (M., seeds of)	
ben, jama	benek	<u> </u>	Jemandra
nergis	nerjis, sambak	nargis, susen	irsa (N., root ot)
<u> </u>	mokederrat, menanem	l —	
sumbul, nardyn	sumbool(ul tib)-utteib	sumbul hindee	char, balchur
Buleresee	huruf (w. seeds of)	barf	loot put. (w.,leaves of)
bur(u)n	anif, monkhar	binee	nuk
des, tas	milh, melh, melch	nemuck (etam	lun, loon, nimmuk
jurek bulanmasee	ghisiani nefs	gasian	dell katcha
ambej	ambej, neelufer bindee	koul (dodeh., seeds)	padam, pampos
kedee otu	bakiet-ul-odus	gurbeh khorek	bill. lotun brarigas
bir nevi kedee otu	haklet-ul-odus '	gurbeh khorek?	billiotten, madsh
beumbreg aghrises	wola-ul-kilwe	derd i gurdeh	pir (durd) e kemer
kush dilli, and urar.	lican-ul-accair	indurjou sbereen	indurjou shereen
	di £ i	kener, kenebr	kenelr, kan(ejer
ekirjun	41 4 1	detti	k,bjer_sebre
churek otu	habbet ui-souds	sceah daneh, shoonees	kalonjee, mugreia

French.

English.

La'in.

Germen.

Kellerhaia, Seidell Mesereum (Daphne) mesereon mézéreon, garou Schafgarbe Millefolium common yarrow mille-feuilles Sinnpflanze, relaig. Mimosa abstergens sensitive plant sensitive Sinnpflanze, gemei Mimosa pudica humble plant sensitive Sinnpflanze, pappgel. Mimosa Sirissa sensitive plant sensitive Spitzenb. (Samen) Mimusors (semina) mimusops (seeds of) mimusope (semences) Mineralisch mineral Minerale minéral Mennige, roth Bleior. red (oxyde of) lead minium, vermillion Miniam Jalappe, Wunderding Mirabilis Jalapa marvel of peru belle-de-nuit Balsamapfel, getresa. Momordica dioica diolena momordica momordique Einängie Monophthalmus one_eved borene morbilles, rougeole Masern Morbilli messles Krankheit Morbus disease maladie Moringabaum Moringa Sohangnina Indian ben tree arbre moringa Ries Morsus a bite morsure mortel Tadtlich Mortalia deadly, mortal Moree Mortarino morter mortier mûrier Manlbeerbaum Morne alba mulberry-tree Muscatnuss Moschata, nux (noix) muscade nutmeg Moschus, Bissm Moschus muek musc Mucilago mucilage mucilage Schleim (als Aram Mulgedium rapuncul. muriatic acid acide muriatique Kochsalzskure Muriaticum, acidum Fliege Muses A٧ monche ins, rouge d'ecariate Insect, scharlecht. Mutella Antiguensis? a scarl .-velv. insect une écorce(aromatiq.) Myrica sapida an (aromatic) bark * Rinde (gewürzhafte) Myrobalani myrobolans noix de Bengale Myrobalanen (myrob.) bellerie Myrobalanus Belliric. belleric myrobolan Myrobal., bellerische Myrobalanus Cheb. chebulic myrobolan (myrob.) chébule Myrob., Kab.schwart. Myrobalanus citrina vellow myrobolan (myrob.) citr. kebule? Myrobalanen, gelbe Myrobalanus Embl. emblic myrobolan myrobalan emblic Fru. v. baum. Phyli. Myrobalanus nigra black myrob., lesser myrobalan noir, petit Myrob. kleine, schw. Myrobalan, electuar. myrobol, electuary elec. des nois de beng. Myrob. Latwerge Myrrha myrrh myrrhe Myrrhe Myrthe Myrthus communis myrtle, common myrte Nævus maternus mother's mark, mole envie Muttermal Narciasus narcissus Narrisse narciase Narcotica remedia narcotics narcotiques Mittel, betäubende Nardostach. Jatam. spikenard, indian nard indien Spiekeunarde Nasturt. aquaticum water cress cresson d'eau Wasserkresse Nagus Nase nose nez Natrum muriaticum common salt sel, muriate de soude Kochsalz, gemeines Nausea, Nauseosis nausea, sickness nausée, mal de mer Eckel, Seekrankbeit Nelumbium specios. peltate water-lily spécieux nélumbo Nelumbo, prächtige Nepeta Cataria catmint cataire, herbe au chat Katzenn: ünze Nepeta salviœfolia catmint herbe au chat Katzenm. (Salbelbl., Nephralgia nephritic pains néphralgie Nierenschmers Nerium antidysent. mild inderjuo seeds épilobe à feuille étroit Ruhrst. Oleander Nerium odorum sweet-scent. oleand. laurier-rose odorante Oleander, wohlriech Nerium Oleander rosebay, spurge laurel laurier-rose, oléandre Lorbeerrose Nigelia sativa small fennel flower nielle Schwarzkümmel

وبأجه زمط عادناج

jesen, beiteb

1-4--

թատե

405

Turkish.	' Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
hara	asuot, souda	seeah, siah	kala
ticab soi	maul abkir	tizab, arek i shora	shora ke teesab
gioverille	abkir	shureh	shora (kulmee)
besur, ghudet	besur, blaur	tokmeb, ghodud	gedud
urle	let	shebb	rat
Ushekirdek	nawi	khastah	giree
	dedanej, shudp. udsee	shahdenuj	shadnuj
gunduzde ghlös (erais	iar? Khafeach	ruskori	
jaraka, jarasa	hafash, teyr-ul-leyl	shebperek	chamchid
slufer, nunsfer	n(yl)ufar, neelofer	nilo <i>fer</i>	kanvel, kanikapur
unudujuluk	ness yan	faramushee	bhool(pol'jana
tutiesee, kabyzlyk	sudet, inkibas	scialiet, kabs	halir, saktee
——————————————————————————————————————	badrunj (abees)-boyeh	sufeid tuisce	cheeta tulai, gend.
tesligan, aukimon	slasiferem	riban baghi, deb. shab	neasbu, kalee tuisee
maru, maruo	hadamat babab	tulsi (rihan) junglee	nagend babree
	asaba ul-feteyat	afranj mlak?	tulsee, toolsee
gioz	aln, ayn	chushm	ukh. netr
dish aghrisee	(w)oja essenan	durd I dundan	dant ke (peer) durd
shish, kabarjik	vorrem, auram	amas, pundehigi	sooj, badee
takhdir yaghiar	utr	ather	ather
tanbuit yagaizi	duhn	roghan, rowgen	tel, tall
zeit(in) yagbee	duhn-ul-rietoon	rognan, rowgen roghan i zietoon	zietoon (kou)-ke tail
koku	shameh, rihah	booce, mooskh	sungu, khoshboo
-	hasbem	booee ke nedaret	khoshboo bund
giuniuk, guiniuk	elban, bistui	kundur, coondar	sukhir, gandabaroa i
Braning, Entitle	itlam	musht sensi	sheitan kares
	unum	musnt tenni	vera ashed, kaze ban
kessmak	faal, amel bel yed	builden, parekerden	destekaree, ch'r dene
gblos aghriai	ramed, woja-ul-ayn		anki anah
añun, madioon?	1	durd (ashob.) e chesh	ufeem, peem, amel
anun, maajoon? shetkek	afyuu, ufi son hawahir	sheere khuakhaah	juwasheer
saleb otu?	nebad ul-saleb	gaushir	ner (mad.) madeh
thashak aghrisee	woja-ul-:k.hosiet	satyrion?	petalu ke pir
tuesner agnrisee	woja-ui-(k, nosiet	dard i khoseh	, •
kekisi			neasbuijunglee satur
	bukiut-ui-gezal, satar	Enlar	
kormezi pirioj	(a)ruz (orz) ahmor tem, fum	barir ge t surb	lai (sette -chouwul mu, moonk
aghty,s	• • •	dehhenn	nu, moona heder
kemik	and (d) an	ostokhan	
espeine	esneish	obassee	oobasee, oobasa, leua
kulag aghrinee	woja-ul-klen	durd I gush	kan ke gir,-dok
kulag akusasee	korra-ul-iden	korra i gush	kan vegneh
yumurta	buya sh	tookim	anda
kuzu kulaghee	հայուս ու	hummas	•ull
-			amrool, katibutee
			chohahak
onkely sharub	gulerjeinn	nkenjebla	ak-njebil
kru eutab	karh,21) ul khishum	sulag i kam ve bince	nak konasur
favanija	ud-es-suiceti	ad e (oad) suleeb	ud e selib
damagh, damak	ookt al-tumm	kam, haik	kani
ajarar)	ke fl	ke d	
4			

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Niger	black	uoir	Schwarz
Nitricum acidum	nitric acid (nitrous)	acide nitrique	Scheidewasser
-	saltpetre, n. of potash	•	Salpeter
Nitrum, Kali nitricum	node, swelling	nitrate de potasse	Knoten
Nodus	•	nœud, nodus	Nacht
Noz	uight	nuit	Kern
Nucleus	kernel	amande, pepin	метп
Numulite, numuline			70-14-15
Nyctalopia	nyctalopy	nyctalopie	Tagblindbeit
Nycteris, Vespert.	bat, rear-mouse	chauve-souris	Fledermans
Nymphæa alba	white water-lily	nenuphar, lis d'étang	.Wasserlille, Secrose
Oblivium, Amnesia	forgetfulness	l'action d'oublier	Vergesslichkeit
Obstructio	obstruction	obstruction	Verstopf. (eines Org.)
Ocimum album	white bazil, Ind. the		Rasilienkraut, weiss
Ocimum Basilicum	sweet bazil	basilic commun	Basilienkraut, indis
Ocimum pilosum	hairy basil	basilic pelu	Basilienkraut, haarig
Ocimum sanctum	sacred toolsee	basilic saint	Basilienkrant, beilig.
Oculu s	eye	a-11	Auge
Odontalgia	tooth-ache	mal de de nts	Zahnuch, Zahneche
Œdem a	odema, watery tum.	ædème, enflure	Wassergeschwuist
Olea æther, destill.	essential (volatile) oils	huiles essentielles	Œle, ätherisch. forb.
Olea expressa	tat (fixed) oils	hulles grasses (fixes)	Œle, fette (ausgeje :
Oleum oli var um	olive oil	huile d'oli ves	Oliveuői
Olfactus	smeil	odeur	Geruch
Olfactus privatus	defect of smelling	privation d'odeur	Mangel an Gerick
Olibanum	olibanum (Indian)	eucens	Weihrauch
Onania	onanism	onanisme .	Selbstbefleckung
Onosma macroceph.	_		Ochsenzunge, grossk.
Operatio	operation	opération	Operation
Ophthalmia	ophthalmy	inflamniat, des yeux	Augenentzündung
Opium	opium	opium	Mohnsaft
Opopanax	hercules all heal	gomme-resine opop.	Panaxgummi
Orchis, conopicie all.	orchis		
Orchitis, Testitis	inflam. (swelled) test.	inflammat, des testic.	Hodenentzündung
Origan, heracl, aff. sp.		origan héracléot.	Winter-Majoran-A.1
Origanum vulgare	marjoram	origan Vulgaire	Wohlgemuth Poster
Oryza rubra	red rice	riz (ris) rouge	Reiss, rother
Os (genit. oris)	mouth	bouche	Mund Maul
Os (genit. ossis.)	bone	OS	Knochen, Bein
Oscitatio, Hiatus	yawning	bâillement	Gabnen
Otalgia, otitis	ear ache		0
Otorrhora	fluxion from the ear	écoulement d'oreille	Ohrenflusa
Ovum	egg	. wuf	E!
Oxalis Acetosella	· vood-sorrel	petite oseille	Sauerkiee
Oxalis corniculata	three-leaved sorrel	oseille à trois feuilles	
Oxyrla elatior	omee-leaved sorrel	voeme a trois feumes	Sauerampfer, dreib!
Oxysaccharum	syrup of vinegar		(Sauerling)
Oziena		syrup de vinaigre	Lasigavrup
Pæonia corallua	ozarna	ozène	Nasengeschw, stink.
Palatum	peony, species of	pione, (espèce	Pringstrose (Arti
Palma	parate	palais	Gaumen
Palpebra	palm of the hand	palme	Handflache
1. 014	eye-nd	pauplére	Augenlied

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
jurek kupkup etmek	kbefk-ul-kalb	periode i dill	terkne i kleje
dolama, yaremi	maryk, dehhas, dahus	chendri, dakhes	chendree
	keder	guli (kivra)-kavondi	keora
ekmek, etmek	khobs, aysh	nan	rotee
ghiōz derijik	nebbel	sebbel	perde
jaban kashkhashi	kashkhash berree	mamias	gul e bozara
kashkhash	khuskhush	kooknar	pust, po(o)st
asa-damla, seminlik	nezel behred, fallj	istirkha, sust i aza	jhola
kenturum	mafluj, mokhela	maslool	udhrung
hind amagee			
japiskan	horryk-ul melsa		
dogharlik	t'olad	saiden	jemane
			sutekva
kura, habbi sheker	kurs, habbet-ul-kund	kurs, habb i nebed	misri ke (guli)-dane
pastinal, secacul	jeseri sarajos	shekakel misree	sbekakel
	, ,	jou mukadem	van akrot, haned.
tawus (kushu)	tauuss, tāous	tanus	mohr, moor
gička	alder	sineh	chhattee, hek
bit otu		khoros ibighui?	kasturi
bir nevi bit otu	ellobna (P. tuberosa)		penjmool
kehleh, bit	kammel	sipish	jue
am (kasik)-bitee			
alaklari sule kolmak	hammam erejlên	pashu	pashu
kashikjee kush(u)	rakhmah, ghyheb	·	pein
derl, meshin	ilid	pust	tchemrak
alk, erkegen aleti	er, kazib, zeker	kir	dendee
naser, thavuk ghiösi		i 	
sheftalee	kho(o)kh	sheftaloo	aroo
fena kokan ter	erek muntin	bettbu i bagel	bageigend
alak	rijel	p a	руг
yumurjak, weba	taun, wobbeh	tauun misree	buwa
neft jagbee	neft, kuffer allhood?	dehen neft	mittee ke tel
ma(g)danos	bakdones	maghdunes	peterseile
andrasiun	andrasiun	andrasiun	mortshel
ashendirijee	ekkial	akeleb	akele
bir nevi manthar	fetr? mushrum?	gutchee	kanekachoo
		!	mót
		·	moong
	·	<u> </u>	ma(mash)
balgham seukijee	mooselat belghem	balgam defa kunind.	balgam ke julab
hurma aghajen semgh	sumgh-ul-nakhlah	bokm chûl	choohara ke goont
	! 	kakouj?	usgund nagouri
	habb ul-arus	tokhm i penir	peniru ke bee(n)j
trener chichegee	kakenj	pesperdeh	kagnuj
	·		kour, kurrous
boya	sabgh, laun	reng, kbesab	rung
habb	habb	habb	Eoice
	·	gund i pimber	goost futch
			sitel chinee
kashik asen	i —	; 	
hind sinobaree	sinobar hindee	diwder	deodar

Latin.	English.	French.	German.	
Palpitatio cordis	palpitat. of the heart	palpitation du cœur	Hersklopfen	
Panarit, Paronhch.	whitlow	penaris	Nagelgeschwür	
Pandanus odoratiss.	sweet-scented pand.	pandan odoriférante	Pandanus, wohlriech	
Panis	bread	pain	Brod	
Pannus oculi	vascular albugo	ongle a l'œil	Fell im Auge	
Papayer Rhœas	corn (red) poppy	coquelicot	Feldmohn	
Papaver somniferum	opium (white) poppy	pavots	Mohn	
Paralysis	palsy	paralysie	Lähmung	
Paralyticum	paralytic	paralytique	Getihmt	
Pareira brava	wild vine	vigne sauvage	Griceswursel	
Parietaria	wall-pelitory	pariétaire	Manerkrant	
Partus	delivery, childbirth	accouchement	Eathindung	
Aff. post partum	after births affect.	· -	Niederkunstsbeschw.	
Pastillu(m)s, Trochis.	pastil	dragée en sucre	Kügelchen, Pastille	
Pastinaca Secacul	paranip of the desert	panais checacul	Möhre aus der Wüste	
Pavia				
Pavo	peacock	påon	Pfau	
Pectus	chest	poitrine	Brust	
Pedicularis labellata	louse-wort	pédiculaire	Läusekrant	
Pedicul. punjmool	louse-wort	pédiculaire	Läusekraut	
Pediculus	louse	pou	Laus	
Pedicul. ingu. adhær.	crab-louse	morpion	Filzieus	
Pediluvium	foot-bath	pédiluve	Fusebed	
Pelecanus	pelican	pélican	Pelikan	
Pellis, cutis	skin, cuticle, hide	peau, cuir	Haut, Fell	
Penis, Memb. virile	penis	membre génital	Glied, manufiches	
Pernio	chilblain	engelure	Frostbeule	
Persicum, malum	peach	pêche	Pfirsiche	
Perspiratio fœtida	offensive perspiration	transpiration fétide	Ausdünst., übeiriech.	
Pes	foot	pled	Fuss	
Pestilentla	plague, pestilence	peste	Pest	
Petroleum	rock-oil, petrol	pétrole	Steinől	
Petroselinum sativ.	parsley	persil	Petersilie	
Peucedanum	hog's-fennel	peucédane	Pestfenchel	
Phagedæna	sloughing ulcers	ulcère rongeant	Geschwüre, fress.	
Phallus esculentus	morel	morille	Morchel	
Phasool. aconitifolius	green gram		Schminkbohnenart	
Phaseol. Mungo	green gram		Schminkbohnenart Schminkbohnenart	
Phaseol. radiatus	green gram		Schleimabführmittel	
Phlegmagoga	phlegmagogue	phlegmagogue		
Phœn dactyl ,gummi Physalis flex. radix	gum of a date palm fl. winter cherry, rt. of	gomme de dattier	Palmbaum gummi Schluttewurz., biegs.	
Physalis flex. semina	fl.winter cherry, seeds	physal. flex., racine physal. flex., semenc.	Schlute, biegs., Sam.	
Physalis engi Alkekn			Judenkirschen	
Picrorrhiza, kurrooa	wintercherry	alkékenge, coqueret	- document	
Pigment.Color.Tinct.	pigment	couleur	Parbestoff, Parbe	
Pilula	pigment	pilule	Pille	
Pimberi gummi	P	hune	Pimpergummi	
Pimenta (Myrtus)	alispice	polvre de la jamaique	Neugewürz	
Pimpinella Saxifraga	burnet-saxifrage	boucage	Stein bibernelle	
Pinus indica		- Jouenge	Himalaja-Fichte	
	1	'		

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
fystyk aghajee	sinobar	chilgozeh	chil, jar
beas-(fulful)-biber	felfel abled	fifi sufed	chitta mireb
tembal	aban, tambool	pan, tambool	pan
uzun-(fülful)-biber	dar(mag)-fifi(i)	filfii i daras	pipel, magan
usun biberen koka	ark-ul-magan	pipela mula	chivek, pippula moola
kara biber	fifi named	i filfil co-socah	gol(kalee)mirj, murch
balyk	semek, asmak	mahee	much bee
sham fystyk	fistak	pista	piste
enam rystyg		kirseneh	chora! (paharee)
halaba	mutur, matter		
balgham	beigham	balgham	balgham kir
katran	katran, zift, kir, kafr	katran	
meshimeh	meshimeh	meshimeh	meshimek
pire otu, fusiioon	ispag., buzr katoona	isufghol	shikem para, ispaghi.
sinerice japrak	lissan-ool-humi	bartung (the sceds)	bartung, beragul
chiner	dalb	chinar	chinar
		deljan	paterchur
		· 	eulai
(aleus?) altun otu	shiturudge	shiterreb	chitturmol
kurshum	risus uswud, ersass	' surb	sika
kurshum tusu	risas helue	surb sherin	mitta sika
sedlijan	sadijan	de Jeneb	chatti (peilu)-ke dok
			nabedgas
			van vangen
—		genduick	baugunce
		(towdri sufed > seeds)	gool shaboo
	, 		machooti? drob
	' 	en 'ranee	endrzai
		matrinj mehin (punj.)	mechren
			matrinj gurri
		rivash, mad	chokelebru
			sekour (pahari)
beefali	asras ul-keib	bespaitah	khunkali, linger
hovasir	boyasir	mokeh i binee	sului
elma	teffab, tufa	tuffa, séb	['] er (o)
hawak	seleret-ui-bak	dirakht i pesheh	peddar?
domas	khinseer	khook	sūr, soor
semis otu	buklut-ul-(hom.)mob.	ariilem (kherefeh)	borfe, inonia (P.oler.)
	sherbet	nushidence, shurbut	pina, shurbut
itchkee, sherbet		mersenjush	murda ?
	Iden-ul-far	khrush, wudjane	pikelpe, pikul pyns
		Lucion, wonjew	tend ke draht
	·	oostookhoodus kesh.	kalavel(er)
slu kulaghi otu	1	aloo-(cheh)-bokhara	n'ubokhara, sojes
erik	ooj 14, kukamalis 1	FIOO- CHEU 1- DORUME	n.usosnera, ooyee
dhagh bebegui agh.	<u> </u>		Lhork, kharisht
g(a)ijishme	hakkah, haves	•	pimpien kê khoruk
ujus, gijik	jarab, kerr(l)	jereb, kharisht (Ind.)	humans se suome
jarpus, budenk	paden), habak		hatmel, charges
ak jiger	ryeb, feuad	ahush	pipre
ens, lub(u)b	shahem, shahmet	mage	mage
bulamash, lapa	lapa	lapa	laba, levee
voir ii-		•	2.1

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Pipus pinea	pine	pin	Fichte
Piper album	white pepper	polyre blanc	Pfeffer, weisser
Piper Betle	betel, pan leaf	bétel	Wasserpfeffer, Bete
Piper longum	long pepper	polyre long	Pfeffer, langer
Piper. longi, rad.	long pepper, root of	poivre long, racine	Pfeiferwurz, lauge
Piper nigrum	black pepper	polyre noir	Pfeffer, schwarze
Piscis	fish	poisson	Fisch
Pistaciæ, nucleus	pistachio(nut)almond	pistache	Pimperauss
Pisum sativum	large pea	grand pois	Sant-Erbse
Pituita, Phlegma	phlegm, slime	pituite, flègme	Schleim
Pix	tar, pitch	goudron, poix	Theer, Pech
Placenta	after-birth	secondines	Nachgeburt
Plant. Ispaghula	spogel seed	plantain pulic., sem.	Flohsamen(art)
Plantago major	great plantain	plantain punc., sem.	Wegerich, grosse
Platanus orientalis	1	platane	Ahornbaum
	plane-tree	plectranthe	
Plectranth. aromatic.	sweet scent. coleus] -	Plectranthus
Plectranth. rugosus		piectranthe	Plectranthus
Plumbago Zeylanica	ceylor:e leadwort	dentelaire	Bleiwurz, Zeylanische
Plumbum	lead	plomb	Blei
Plumbum aceticum	sugar of lead	sucre de saturne	Bleizucker
Pneumonia	inflamm. of the lungs	pneumonia	Lungenentzündeng
Pon laxa (aff. sp.)	mesdow-grass	poa, paturin	Graskrautart
Podophyilum Emodi	·	podophylle	Entenfuss, Fussblatt
Polanisia		_	-
Polyanthes tuber.	tuber. polyanthus	polyanthé tubéreuse	Tuberose, gemeine
Polygon. aviculare	knot-grass	polygone	Pflanze, vieleckige
Polygon. linifolium	knot-grass	polygone	Pflanze, vielechige
Polygon, macroph.	knot grass	polygone	Pflanze, vieleckige
PolygMatringe	knot grass	polygone	Pflanze, vieleckige
Polygonum molie	knot-grass	i	Pflanze, vieleckige
Polypod. Sekour	polypody	polypode	Tüpfelfarnart
Polypod. vulg.	polypody	polypode	Engelsuss, Sussiara
Polypus	polype	polype	Polyp
Pomum	apple	pomme	Apfel
Populus alba	white poplar-'ree	peuplier blanc	Pappel, weisse
Porcus	pig, hog, swine	cochon	Schwein
Portulaca	purslain	pourpier	Portulak
Potio, Potus	potion, draught	boisson	Trank, Getrank
Primula veris	cowslip	primevère	Schlüsselblume
Prolapsus	prolapse	chute	Vorfail
Prosop. spicigera	pod of the radish	prosopis	(Baum, ostind.)
Prunella vulg.	self-heal	sacicle	Selbstheil
Prunum	plum	prune	Pflaume
Prunus sylv.	sloe-tree	prunellier	Schlehendorn
Prurigo	itching	démangea'son	Jucken
Psora, scables	itch	gule, rogne	Krátze
Pulegium	pennyroyal	pouliot	Poley
Pulicaria arabica	flea-bane	pulicaire	Flöhkrant
Pulmo	lung	poumon	Lunge
Pulpa	pulp	pulpe	Mark
Puls (gen. pultis)	pap, panade	bouilHe	Brei
	- ·		

Persian.

Arabian.

Turkish.

Indian & Cashm.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
gelinjik chichegee	numane		
nabs, nams	mafsal	nafs	ark
sufuf, tos	sufuf	sufuf	puree, daro, chooruk ?
pomza tashee	hajar afruj	sungh i kaisur	puree, daro, choorus r
ghios bebegues	• • • •	merdumek i chehahm	
	hadak(at)-ul-ain	tenkhie	roten (sanscritt)
ishel idiji, surdurēju irin	mushii, monkyeb		joolab
1110	ke(y)h, sa lyd	chirk, pak pust i birun	rim, pak, rad?
odulkahar		akurkura	bar ke chile
sarmashik ?	0d ul-kara		akurkurra, sočnil
	bak!et-ul-baredch	leblab	i .
armud	ejas, neggass	emrud, naspatee	enjasa
meshe-palut	buloot-ul-mulk	shah bulloot	sandiyan
palamud	belud, pelit?	balud	eita supari
kiok	rish, ussil	bekh	jur, mool, mool
(kur)bagha	divda, dufdeh	gbowk, dudoo	mendak, melduk
dajan chichegee	kebikech		kakunjki? sitel
shalgham	shulghum, luft	shulgum	gungiu, shulghum
turb	fadji	turb	moolee
evezi tutkun	abah	sengin i avas	halk bund
ouchu tekrariama	endeksi-aksi, tekrur	tekrur mandegee	morke manda bojana
saghaima	shifa ifakat	tshag shudenee	hataba hone
dogru baghersak	inla) mustakim	makut	' tundree
sogbudijes	mubaredat	dowaha surd, mubared	tenda daroo
sok almak, sovuklik	tebryd, teberrud	surd germ shuden	tenda lena
böbrek	kelauah	kilue	gurde
chamsakisi, dammer	ilk, ratinej, rail	rai(i), iai mosberi	dammar, dhoona
rawend	rewund	reywund, reond	rivend, rewund
rawend	rewund	reywund keshmeree	pombechal. netr
rawend	rewund	reywund cheence	rivend cheence
jel ribee	' rieb	durd badee	badee ke pir
bir nevi guidefnesee	hoolas kashmeeree	burg i-(keshm.)-tib.	tasektohin
tenbûk, titrik	sumak, tumtum	sumakh, shumuk	tantree kakrasingi
		kakrasinghee	E E E L'ENTING 1
zehirlee summak	sumak semmije	bed Inlir	arendi
kbyrva	khirwa, kharva, arund	khandeh	hasneh
gulmak	Ithakna	ruh	. rub
rub	rib, robb		, sad barg, scoti
		gul surkh, goolab	gulab ke phul
kormesi gui	wurd ahmor ukieel-ul-jibbul	hasaiban aksir	Barro se barr
biberye	unieer ur-jioour	kamila(h), kumbela	kamud, reroo (Hoyle)
kok bola	fu(et), fu(u)ah, fooh	rodeng, runas	munjeeth, paharga o
kormesee	ahmor	surh soorkh	lasi, sous
	201101		
agatah chile(gee)	ullejbek ?		tshani
bijartien yemishee	unejoek?	dekhar	arook
guerjirij turabat humra	turabet humra	peoree	peorl
turabet numra kusu kulaghee	hubuck khorasnues	turshek, humas	kateten, arekej
bir nevi kuyu kulaghi	lammaydab sheki	kisem as tursbek	bee(a))bund (seeds)
kushkommas dish.			obujee
jeban mersinee	assi berree	_	
Janes meralists			

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Pulsatilla	pasque flower	pulsatille	Küchenschelle
Pulsus	pulse	pouls	Puls
Pulvis	powder	poudre	(Aranei)pulver
Pumex(icis, lapis)	pumice-stone	pierre-ponce	Bimestein
Pupilla	pupil	pupille, prunelle	Pupille
Purgamentum	purgative	purgatif, laxatif	Abfuhrungsmittel
Pus	matter, pus	pus, sanie	Eiter
Putamen	the ext. shell of a nut	l'extérieur écorce	Acussere FrSchale
Pyrethri, radix	pellitory (of spain)	pyrethre	Zahowursel
Pyrola umbeliata	winter-green	pyrole	Wintergran
Pyrus	pear	poire	Birne
Quercus (Robur)	oak	chêne	(Loh)-Eiche
Quercus, glans	acorn	gland (fruit du chêne)	Eichel, Ecker
Radix	root	racine	Wurzel
Rana esculenta	edible frog	grenoulile	Frosch, granbunter
Ranunculus	crow-foot	renoncule	Habpenfuse
Rapa (Brassica)	turnip	navet	Rübe, weisse
Raphanus sativus	radish	raifort cultivé	Rettig
Raucedo	boarseness	raucité	Helserkeit
Recidivus morbus	relapse (in disease)	récidive	Recidiv. Rückfall
Reconvalescentia	convalescence	guérison, convalesc.	(Wieder)-Genesung
Rectum	rectum	boyau culier	Mastdarm
Refrigerantia	making cold	réfrigérants	Kühlmittel
Refrigeratio	cold caught	refrojdissement	Brkältung
Ren	kidney	rein, rognon	Niere
Resina pini	resin (Indian)	resine, galirot	Fichtenhars
Rheum	rhubarb	rhubarbe	Rhabarber
Rheum (Australe)	rhubarb (Himalayas)	rhubarbe	Rhabarb, (himalej.)
Rheum palmat.	rhubarb	rhubarbe	Rhabarb. (chines.)
Rheumatismus	rheumatism	rhumatisme	Rheumatismus
Rhododend. campan.	bearded rhd., leaves of	rhododendron	Rosenlorbeer
Rhus Coriaria	elm-leaved sumac	sumac(h)	Sumach, Gerberbaum
Rhus Kakrasinghea	Cim-leaved bumbe	sumac(n)	: Sumachart
Rhus Toxicodendron	poison oak	sumac vénéneux	Giftsumach
Ricinus communis	castor-oil plant	ricin	Wunderbaum
Risus	laughter	rire	Lachen
Rob	rob (gem, conserve)	mb	Saft, elngedickter
Rosa glandulifera	rose grandular	rose glandulitère	Rose, drüsentragend
Rosa rubra	rose grandular		Rose, rothe
Rosmarinus officin.	rosemary	rose rouge rosmarin	Rosmarin
Rottlera tinctoria	coloring Rottlera		Rottlera, färbende
Rubia (tinctor.) Muni.	1 -	Rottlera colorifique	Färberröthe, Grapp
Rubrum	red	garance	Roth
Rubus Ideeus (fruct.)	1	rouge	Himbeere
Rubus vulgaris	•	framboise	,
Ructus	blackberry eructation, beich	murrier des haies	Brombeere
Ruku tinctoria	annotto	eructátion	(Auf) rülpsen Orlean
Rumex acetosa		roucou	
Rumex-Beenjbund	sorrel	oseille	Sauerampfer
Rumex-Beenjound Rumex obtusifolius	sorrel, spec. of	oseille	Sauerampferart
	broad-leav. dock	oseille a large feuille	Ampfer, breitblattr.
Ruscus aculeatus	butcher's broom	houx freion	Mausdorn(busch)

Turkish.	Arabian,	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
	sudab	sudab	saturi
papas otu	_	-	
kara ardichee	abhal	! - -	!
	afunet-ul-mideh	skhlat i mideh	, klejeh nasań
scheker, nebad	shegger, sukhir, kund	shukir, nebad	mis(h)ree, che(e)nee
kham sheker	sukker kham	goor	gur, goor
saår	sugbeenuj	sugañoon	gendel, kundel
		sagodaneh	sabudana, sagoo
salip	khnossie taleb	salep i misri	salep misree
salyar, aghys suyu	bezak, ryk, teft	ab i dehan	badee, thook
soghut, sojūd	gharab, khilaf, atha?	bed, safsaf	bed
	khilaf belki, runf	bêd e mooslik	mushke bed
kemaserius	kemaserius	irak ? miswak	rasuna (leaves)
			macherhak
		_	shorli
		tokhm i kunowcheh	shorii ke tiee,n)j
adachia, dish otu	shefakas, quoisi	, salbia	
mulver	belesem, ukt(h)ee	khaman?	
ardij saklece	sundroos	sundrus	sundrus
kan	demon	khun	lou
saghiyk	as, kheir	chagh, dorust	rajee-(bazi)
agh sandal	(ud)essundal ables	sundul sufe(i)d	chunden
körmezi sandal	sundel ahmer	sundul soorkh	lel(ruckut)-chundun
(k)borasance	(k)boresene(t)	_	
bokkem	bukum	bukum, bookum	puttung, vakam
	jous-ul-ret	binduk hindee, rita	reetha, retle
	i		booroo (bengali)
sabooa	sahoon	suboon	suboon
anserut	unzerut, ungeroot	guslit i berar	mas khore(h)
saparind	oushba mugrabes	öshbeh	mokor, sarsa
lpar, eater			
	. —		Peshant
maahmudia, wakam.	. sakmunia, sugmoonia	mehmudeh	mehmoodle
yarma	tebse	shateb	bar p
kisii hastalik	· hameira	lspermeh	kain
eakankur	uskankur	rêk mahee	rêk machil
akile	dorani, seretan (ulc.)	seretau	seretan ke pora(ii)
jari(ii)k, chatlak	teshakuk	partamatin i past	chir
iskorbit illetee	tenfykh, sayd-ul-fum.	kuls, mujokt egee	
khimeh akreb	akreb, akrab	geshdum	atua, bichowa)
siraje (Il ietee)	bausiah, khunasir	khenas!r	kanziren
sefistan	mokses, sepistan	sebestan, segpistan	lerh)eurn
chavdar mahmus iu		!	
yumushadiji ilaj	mulelen, tesekenat	tabsif (nerm) kunind,	aramvala shei
			peilkatch
			suretchen
			agenah ir
tokh(u) m, dane	habb, buzzir	to o)khm, daneh	dane, bee, bee,u ;
ak asma otu	hel-ul-alem	-	h. A. a. a
			hatermool
kiliuje otu	sheikh-ur rebi	attigatus (6.14%.)	mongolu kum

Latin.	English.	French.	G. rman.
Ruta	rue	rue	Raute
Sabadilla	sabadilla	cévadille	Läusesamen mesic
Sabina	barren savine	savinter	Sadebaum
Saburra	foul stomach	saburre	Magenunreinigbrit
Saccharum	sugar	ancre	Zucker
Saccharum impurum	raw sugar	sucre brut	Rohrucker
Sagapenum	sagapenum (gum res.)	gomme sagapenum	Sagapengummi
Sago farinaria	sago	SAGO	Sagu
Salep (radix)	salep (root)	salep	Schleimwurzel
Saliva	saliva, spittle	salive	Speichel
Salix	willow	saule	Weide(nbaum)
Salix ægyptiaca	Egyptian willow	saule egyptien	Welde, agyptische
Salvadora indica	tooth-brush tree	arbre brosse à denta	Zahnbürstenbaum
Salvia glutinosa	glutinous sage	sange glutineuse	Salbei, klebrige
Salvia Moorcroftiana	Moorcroft's sage	sauge Moorcroft's	Moorcroft's Salbei
Salv. Moorer, semina	seeds of Moorer, sage	semences de sauge M.	Moorer, Salbei same
Salvia officinalis	sage	sauge	Salbei
Sambucus nigra	elder	sureau	Hollunder, schwarze
Sandaraca	sandarac	sandaraque	Wachholderhers
Sanguis	blood	sang	Blut
Sanitas	health	santé	Gesundheit
Santalum album	sandalwood (white)	santale	Sandalhols, weign
Sautalum rubrum	saunderswood (red)	santale rouge	Sandalhols, roth
Santonici semina	worm seed	semencine	Wurmkrautenmen
Sappan cæsalpinia	sappan-(log)-wood	campèche sappan	Sapas-(Blau)hols
Sapindi emarg, fruct	Ind. soap-(herry) nut	noix savonier	Seifenbaumnus
Sapium indicum	fish-poison	piscidia érythrine ?	Fischgift
Sapo domesticus	soap	savon	Seife, gemeine
Sarcocolla	· sarcocolla	sarcocolle	Gummibarz, orient.
Sarsaparilla	sarsaparilla	salsepareille	Sassaparilla
Satureja	pepper-wort	sarriette	Pfefferkraut
Saxifraga Peshant	- pepper-more		
Scammonium	scammony	scammonèe	Scammonium
Scarificatio	scarification	scarification	scarificiren
Scarlatina febris	scarlet fever	fièvre scarlatine	Scharlachfieber
Scincus, Stincus	skink	scinque des pharmac.	Stink, Landkrokodni
Scirrhus	scirrhous tumour	tumeur carcinomat.	Verhartg., krebahaft
Scissuræ, Rhagades	chap, chink	crevasse	Hautschrunden
Scorbutus, Stomacace	Beurvy	scorbut	Scharb., Mundfaule
Scorpius	scorpion	scorpion	Scorpion
Scrophula	king's evil	écroueiles	Scrophelkrankheiten
Sebesten	sebestens	sébeste	Cordie, schwarze
Secale cornutum	spurred rye	selgle ergoté	Mutterkorn
Sedativa(remedia)	sedatives	sedatifs, calmants	(Mittel) beruhigerde
Sedum acre	stone-crop	vermiculaire	Mauerpfeffer
Sedum azureum			
Sedum crassines	house-leek?		
Semen	seed	semence, grain	S;a)ame
Sempervivum	ever green	pervenche	lmmereran
Senecillis Jacquem.		cinéraire	Aschenkrautart
Senecio musuca, Jac.?	ragwort, groundsel	sénécioide	Kreuskrautart
	.,		

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
senameki	sunamekhi	suna mekbee	sern1
murekeb-balyk gemi.	zubet-ul-bahr	kef i derlah	semunderjak
abreshum, ipek	abrishem, haryr	abrishem	reshm, pat
(j) ylan	uf-iey, ha(l)jeh	mår	sup, keera
(j)yian derisee	jild-ul-hayat	pust i mar	sa(m)p ke chile
peynir sui (»udu)	meh jiben	ab i peynir	penir ke panee
chorek otu	simsim, samsam	kunjid	! til(1)
ich (don)-jaghy	shahum	pih, peeb	' churbee
		towdrie?	coongoonle (butce)
	' <u>—</u>	<u> </u>	chirkaj macher.
chakmak tashee	hassoueh	sungh i tufenk	patter bundukvala
khurdai	khurdal	sirebuf	siru, race
kara khurdal	jirshir	auri, sependan	asur
(h)yntah	foak	bokcheh	hitkee, hirkee
	·	khoob kulan	k(h)akshee
			sediachij
ousuzluk	hararet, attesh	tishnegee	pyasa, tre
chob-chines	khusb sinie	choob chiny	shook china
bit nevi iri maghdan		sebermura	morchel
kalja tuzu	killi, mith-ul-kali	skar	kar, sedgie muttie
tiiki (turbue) uzumi	anub_ul-saleb	kach-mach, mokō	giderdagh,pilek butee
	badenjan burrie	kendiaree, kootaya	kantakari, momoli
trenk patiljance	tomattein	badenjan roomee	betaun rumi
jer elmasee		aloo	alu
uj(a)ka	noum, nass, rahat	khab, aram	ninder, son
slair chekilmesee	teshenuj	keshiden i azab	kichije
motelim	suret ensai	jerian i menni	. d'hant
	dukhu		moond(h)ee (butee)
			<u> </u>
ispanak	esbanj	isfanak, ispanak	palek, palung
(y)raky tekrar	arruk hale	shrab duatesheh	sbrab(daroo) duatesh
dalak tutilesce	tubal	supors	leb
slunger, süng(ui)er	isferij	aber moordeh	moosbedul
ada soanu, unsoul	iskeel, basal ul-'ar	pryaz i deshtee	junglie plaz, iskeel
			nemuk pelli
kalai, galai	risas ablus, kazdyr	urzees, kulal	kulei
mervek	zebib-ul-jebel	. mavizek	mavisej
'		·	telvalen
baselseslik	aber, aker, akym	hamelbund	sen, oojar kullor
аллутта	éta	atsa, otas	niche, chikunna
anserdeje	mushuk, sobad	DUSWAF	, atus
	mudorrat		
karabash otu	hafes-ul roa	oostokhadoos	ostok hodus
mkieli k uwetlen dur	mokewyat meoode(h)	doval (hazm) e mideh	basm (hajm) vala
boghasen damghuli	silat, jedret	giler	giliar
		fafita	papeeta
'		keshkepel	nirmulli
karga bukeng	kanek-ul-kölb	sterakce	kuchle(h), koochia
·			magunes kubi
kara lakhur(Maria.)	usteruk, miat	. (.qe.rote, dgaze lieum	selajeet (stor. spec.)
	sii arrus, miati lubal	mia sailah	mia saile

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
 Sennæ folia	seuna	séné	Sennesbiltter
Sepiæ os	cuttle-fish bone	os de sèche	Tintenfechknock
Sericum	silk	soie	Selde
Serpens, Anguis	serpent, snake	serpent	Schlange
Serpent. exuvia	cast skin of a serpent	la peau d'un serpent	Balg einer Schle
Serum lactis	whey	petit-lait	Molken
Sesamum orientale	oriental sesamum	sésame d'orient	Sesam, orient.
Sevum	tallow, suet	suif	Talg
Sida	sida	sida	Sida
Siegesbeckla orient.	Slegesbeckia, seeds of	Siegesbeckia	Siegesbeckia
Silica, silex	flint, pebble	caillou	Kiesel, Feuerstei
Sinapis alba	white musterd	moutarde blanche	Seuf, welsser
Sinapis nigra	black mustard	moutarde noir	Senf, schwarzer
Singultus	hiccup, hiccough	sanglot, boquet	Schluchsen
Sisymbrium Irio	london-rocket	irion, raifort sauvage	Heidenrettig
Sisymbrium Sophia	flax weed	sisymbre Sophia	Besenkraut, gros
Sitis	thirst	solf	Durst
Smilax China	china root	(e)squine	Chinawursel
Smyrnium olusatrum	comm. Alexanders	maceron commun	Smirnenkraut
Soda carbonica	carbonate of soda	carbonate de soude	Laugenseiz, min
Solanum-(fur.)nigrum	black nightshade	morelle à fruits noirs	Nachtschatten,
Solanum Jacquini	Jacquin's nightshade	morelle de Jacquin	Jacqu. Nachtaha
Solanum lycopers.	paradise (love)-apple	pomme d'am., tomate	Paradies (Liebes)
Solanum tuberosum	potato	pomme de terre	Erdapfel
Somnus, Quies	sleep, rest, repose	sommeil, repos	Schlaf, Ruhe
Spasmus	spasm	spasme	Krampf
Spermatorrhœa	seminal flux	écoulement spermat.	Samenfluss
Sphæranthus indicus	indian sphæranth	sphéranthe d'inde	Kugelblume, ind
Spigelia anthelmia	worm-grass (s.maryl.)	spigélie, anthelmint.	Spigelie, wurate
Spinacia oleracea	spinack	épinard	Spinat
Spiritus vini (rectifts.)	1 -	ésprit de vin, alcool	Branntwein, rect
Splenitis	inflam, of the spleen	splénétique	Milzkrankheit
Spongia	sponge	éponge	Schwamm
Squilla, Scilla	sea onion, squiil	scille, squille	Meerzwiebel
Stalactites	stalactite	stalactites	Tropfetein
Stannum	tin	étain	Zion
Staphisagria	stavesacre, louse-wort	staphisaigre	Läusesamen, Ste
Stenactis bellidioid.	stavesacre, louse-wort	stabuisaigre	Date Street, Str
Sterilitas	barrenness, sterility	stérilité	Unfruchtbarkeit
Sternumentum	sneezing	éternuement	Niesen
Sternutatorium	sternutatory	sternutatoire	Niesemittel
Stimulantia remedia	stimulants	stimulantes	Reismittel
Stochas arabica	arabic storchas	at(o)echas arabique	Stechas, arabisc
Stomachica remedia	stomachics	1	Magenmittel
Struma, Bronchocele	swell, of the thyroid	stomachiques	Kropf
Strychn. F. St. Ignatii	St. Ignatius bean	goitre	Ignazbohne
Strychn nux potator.	clearing nut	fève de St. Ignace noix à purifier (l'eau)	Nusa zur Reinige
Strychn nux potator.	1		,
Stylophor. Nepalense	poison nut	noix vomique	Krähenaugen
Styrax, Storax	storax (resin'	styrax	Storax gummi

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
manter agachi	sedad, sejreti gatta		dett ke draht
sichrama sinir	ikhtilaj (a sabet)	periden, terpiden	parkna, terkne
kahruba, kehribar	kareb, kernulbehr	karooba	keroor
80	osare(t)	res	res
sude benser su	osaret lebai, luba	ab shir rengi	dood
ter	arrak	hidrar, persina	moorka-(purseb)ousa
k(i)@kurt	kabrit, kibrit	gowgerd, kibreet	rundhuk
kükürt tisabee	ma-ul-kabrit	arrak i gugert	gupdbuck ke teesab
shaf	hamel, fersejeh	shaf	fetile(b)
	munsijet		i <u>-</u>
saghyriyk	damem	toaresh	dora, bola, jida
			mumrani
		loder	lodhra
shurub, sherbet	shirop	shireh kand, sherbet	misrike sherbet
tutun, dokhan	tutun	tumbaku	tumakoo, soon putta
tabashir	tabasheer	tabasheer	banslochun
agach kavunu simeghi			
tilk, talk	kobub(kevkeb)-ul-arz	tulk	ubruk ·
	sumrut-ul-(usel) turf.	gazmazej	mangni, gazmazu
demir hindee	umbile, tumir hindi	tumir i hindee	imiee, umbuice
dargaran			pellmundi
	retila	hosar pa	kan khujoora, kunkol
iaban hindibasee	hindibai berrae	hindiba junglee	patekel, m. hand
burank	surnub	bishmee? (Hind.)	birmee, pustūl
kef, missi	tablet, mesni	tablet	mujaj, musaj
tirmentions	but(to)m, tyrmentina	gunda buroja	duna, basurd
tirmentin ach, tokmi	habbet-ni-khiara	khinjek	habt e kudra
toprak	tin	gel, khak	mittee
tashag	haiah, beyd	hoesieh	petaloo
kaplun, tosbagha	zilů, bakbeb	sungh pusht	kachu(wa)
chekilmesi	kasas, terrmodet	rastmanden i srir	sidi reneh
		muedechob	muede lukree
tchal	; cbay	cha	cha
teriak faruk	treak faruk	treak faruk	
	seireht-ul-belat		_
geilgen-(nemam)-otu	hasha.satar-ul-hamyr	zater,kalender(Arab.)	l
offsmur, ohlamur	oglamur		
klel(lik) (illetee)	kara(ah), safati	badkhora	goonj
kulak chinlemest	tervin, tinin-ul-isen	avas kanda	she-sha
jedi japrak otu	' (ark)unibar	unjber	unjebar
niushmakiik	khedr	khadder	sonjana, behosh
kitre	samagh-ul-katad	kaseers, katira	kattira
bir nevi sukestanesee	:	singara	singhara
	rasha	lerse	kampa
	: sedab	itsid	beeskhupra (T.decs.)
gūi kastanesi	koteb-ul humar	,khar) khusuck	gokroo, kamerkas
-	shar munkalib	perval	perval
trifil, su yunjesi	fasset-ul-ma		
ary bughday	l enta, blotch	gendum	dane, kanek, gihua
dommus elmasee			kanekachoo :
jumru kabarjik	ecia	rodud, guda	resouli
Vol. 11.		•	2 (

Latin.	English.	French.	German
Suber (Quercus)	cork-nak	liége	Korkbeum
Subsultus	a convuls. twitching	sautillement	Hûpfen, Zucke
Succinum	amber	succin, ambre jaune	Börnstein
Succus	juice	suc, jus	Saft
Succus lactosus	milky juice	suc lacteux	Saft, milchartig
Sudor, Ephidrosis	sweat, perspiration	sueur, transpiration	Schweiss
Sulphur	brimstone	soufre	Schwefel
Sulphuricum, acid.	sulphuric acid	acide sulphurique	Schwefelsäure
Suppositorium	suppository	suppositoire	(Stuhi)-Zäpfche
Suppurantia	suppuratives	suppuratifs	Mittel, seitigend
Surditas	deatness	surdité	Taubheit
Swertia petiolata	Swertia	Swertia (Gentianée)	Tarant (Euslana
Symplocos cratagoid.	symplocos	symploque	Symplocos
Syrupus, Sorbettum	sirop, syrup	sirop	Zuckersaft, Sche
Tabacum	tobacco	tabac	Tabak
Tabashir	sugar of bamboo	tabachir	Tabaschir
Tacamahaca	tacamahaca resin	tacamaque	Tacamahacahara
Talcum	talk mica	talc	Talk
Tamaricis ind. gall.	tamarisk, galls of	noix de galle de tamar.	Galfapfel von Ta
Tamarindus	tamarind	tamarin	Tamarinde
Tanacetum vulgare	tansy	tanaisie	Rainfar(r)n, gem.
Tarantula	tarantula	tarentule	Tarantel
Taraxacum	dandelion	dent-de-lion, pissenlit	Lowensahn
Taxus baccatus		if	Eibenbaum
	yew-tree	tempérament	
Temperamentum	temperament	1 -	Gemüthestimmu
Terebinthina Terebinthina	turpentine	térébenthine	Terpentin
Terebinthi semina	turpentine tree, seeds	semenc. de térébinthe	Terpentinbaum s
Тегта	earth	terre	Erde
Testis	testicle	testicule	Hode
Testudo	tortoise	tortue	Schildkröte
Tetanus	tetanus	tétunos	Starrkrampf
Tetrantera apet.	tetrantera, wood of		<u> </u>
Thea	tea	thé	Thee
Theriaca Andromach.	theriac Andromach.	Andromach, thérlac	Andromac. Gegen
Thuja	tree of life	thuya, arbre de vie	Lebensbaum
Thymus Serpyllum	wild thyme	serpolet	Feldkümmei
Tilia Europea	llme-tree	tillier	Linde
Tinea capitis	scald-head	teigne	Kopfgrind
Tinnitus aurium	tingling of the ears	tintement d'oreille	Ohrenklingen
Tormentilla	tormentil	tormentille	Ruhrwurs
Torpor	numbness, torpor	engourdissement	Gefühllosigkeit
Tragacanthi gummi	tragacanth, gum of	gomme adragant	Tragacanth gummi
Trapa	water-nut	macre, saligote	Stach.(Wasser: No
Tremor	trembling	tremblement	Zittern
Trianthem, pentandr.	trianthema	trianthème	Dreiblumenart
Tribulus	tribulus	herse, tribule	Burzel (Teufels)-de
Trichiasis	invers.of the eye-lash.	renversement des cils	AugenwimpernUm
Frifol. (Menyanth.)	buck-bean	menianthe	Fieberklee
Friticum sativum	wheat	froment, blé	Weizen
Tuber cibarium	truffle	truffe	Trüffel

Turkish.	. trabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
·	turbud, turbad	'	tirvi, niswut (Sauscr.)
6til	fetileb	fitleb	plita
farfara	!		dudij
eksürük(ee) .	so(u)al, sa(h)al	zulfeh	keng, khansee
balghamiu eksürükee	soal balgamich	sulfeh balgamee	kengar
kuru eksärük	soal yabis	zulfeh hoehk	suki kung
tutia	tutya	tutia	tutia
istiskai yabis	istiska rihieh	pe(k i shikem	afra
jars, chiban	karu, karhat	kru	phora, p'himunee
jerlu chiban	habbet-ul-muttevatin	kru i mulkie	makan ke p(h)orah
matiely chibanee	karhat)-nasur(1)ge	nasur	nasur
jilenmish jara	kurhai musmineh	kru i kouneb	purana porah
ashendirijee	khora ekkinle	akeleh keruh	p(h)orah akle
freng sametee	korn, kroo-ul-freng	reshe[sakhm]ateshek	bad ke-(sahm) porah
kus (kara)-agatah	sejeret ul-bak	·	
lajwert	lajvert	lajvert	lajvert
		gush kore?	bujet, butazeri
guebek, glöbek	surre, sorrah	naf	tani
glöbek agbrisse	woja-ul-sorrah	derd i naf	tern
meihem, jagh	merhem	merhem	malbum
tyrnak	dafr, sufr, defer	dufer	nakhune(h)
·	usfar-ul teeb	uzfar i teeb	nukha-(deo)-perian
	ı	perdeh i taheshm	ak ke nakhupe
sidik, boul	boul, shakh	peshab, cheeta	karura, moot(e)r
damlayan sidik	boul mutekathir	sinselet i bole	peshab ke topka
yeirghan	enjureh harryk	kinji, gusneh	ootungun (seeds), so i
· -	COSCIE	shera	chepaki
rah(a)m	rehm, beit-ul olet	bechedan	kokh, nabb
kura usum benyuki	mavisej, sebreh	mavisej	monaka, moonukka
kuru uzum kuchoki	mewuj	beydaneh	kishmish
uzum	loab	angoor	dakh, gora (unripe)
aye usumee	inub ul-dabbah	angoor i khirs	rich'h ke dakh
·	fersej, kus, danat	kus	kus
kedi otu	fu, sumbul sahrai	fa, sambul deshti	billiotten
		-	siwar, sivaru
vanilia			
kapluchasee	inkebab, foar	temrib, uhwar	dhoond, guobarre
jidree, chichek	jidri, haspe	chichek, avieh	mate, namgusu
damar	uruk, ark	ark, rek	Dar
kan alma	fast, fessad, mehrak	fast, khun keshiden	fast, lou bichne
seh(i)r	merg, e-m(u-m	seher, moura	beera, veo, bikh
sir kuirne	a d)san ul-dub(b)	guah i khyre	bulerkona
guverjin otu	ikmubaran	baristaryun	sedgheiat, hamek
solujan	dud (didan, plur.)	kerm i shikem	kirrum
<u>-</u>	_	mulab	dalpm
kurjaghas		siung	stang
	babb-ul-kara	' kedudaneb	kedudane
virunike, su terezi	veronika	veronika	nagbahri
elgil	, salil	eolul	moke
bash doumes!	tambi, douran	gerdiden i sir	sir ponne
kawak, dawal, mesan.	mabuli, beyt-ul-boul	shashdan	mosame
	· · ·		

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
		turbith	Turbith, Wirbelwar
Turpethum convolv.	turbith (root)	tente	Wieke
Turunda	colt's-foot	tussiliage	Huflattich
Tussilago Farfara	cough	toux	Husten
Tuesis	pituitous cough	toux pituiteuse	Schleimhusten
Tussis pituitosa	•	toux sèche	Husten, trockser
Tussis sicca Tutia	dry cough tutty	tatie	Tutia, grane
	wind-dropsy	tympanite	Wind-(Tromm.)md
Tympanites	ulcer, sore	ulcère	Geschwür
Ulcus Ulcus endemi(c)um	endemic ulcer	ulcère endémique	Geschwür, einheim.
Ulcus fistulosum	fistulous ulcer	ulcère fistuleux	Hohlgeschwir
Ulcus inveteratum	chronic ulcer	ulcère chronique	Geschwür, ehronisch
Ulcus phagedænicum	phagedenic ulcer	ulcère phagédén.	Geschwür, fressrad
Ulcus syphiliticum	syphilitic ulcer	chancre, ulc. vénér	Geschwär, vener.
Ulmus campestris	elm	orme	Ulme
Ultramarinum	ultramarine	outre(-)mer	Ultramarin
Umbellif, Butaseri		(petite plante)	(Pflanse, kleine)
Umbilicus	(small sized plant)	nombril	Nabel
Umbil, retractus		spasme ombilic	Nabelkrampf
	navel-spasm	onguent	Salbe
Unguentum Unguls	ointment, salve	ongle	Nagel (an Fingers)
Unguis odoratus	nail	OBRE	(ein schnekendekei)
•	black byzantine	ongle à l'œil	Augenfell
Ungula oculi, Pteryg. Urina	film, web in the eye	urine	Harn
Urinæ stillicidium	urine	dégouttement d'urine	Harntröpfein
	urine, dribbling of	ortie	(Brenn)essel
Urtica	nettle		Nesselsucht
Urticaria vulgaris	nettle rash	ésséra, flèvre ortiée	Gebärmutter
Uterus	womb	matrice	Rosine, grosse
Uva passa major Uva passa minor	great raisin	raisin sec grand	Rosine, kleipe
Uva passa minor Uva vitis viniferse	lesser raisin	raisin sec petit	Wein-(traube) bere
Uva ursi	grape	(grappe de) raisin	Bärentraube
	bearberry	busserole	Mutterscheide
Vagina Valoriore	vagina	vagine	Baldrian
Valeriana	valerian	valériane	V., schneckenformig
Valisneria spiralis Vanilla	spiral Valisneria	valisnérie en spirale	Vanille
	vanilla	vanille	Dampf bad
Vaporinum(Balneum) Variola	(0.000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0	bain de vapeura	Menschenblatter
Varioia Vena	small-pox	petite-vérole	Blutader
Venæsectio	vein	veine	Aderlass
Venenum, Toxicum	bleeding	saignée	Gift
Venenum, Toxicum Verbascum	poison	poison	Wolikraut
	mullein	bouillon-blanc	
Verbens Vermis intestinglis	vervain	ver vé (i)ne	Eisenkraut
	intestinal worm	ver intestinale	Eingeweidewurm
Verm. Ascaris lumbr.	long round worm	ascaride lombric.	Spui (Pallicad.)-wri
Verm Ascaris.vermic.	thread-worm	ascaride	Spring (After) wurt
Verm. Tænia	tape-worm	ver solitaire	Bandwurm
Veronica Beccabung.	brooklime	véronique aquatique	Bachbungen
Verruca Vertica	wart	verrue	Warze
Vertigo	giddiness	vertige	Schwindel, Drehkr
Vesica urinaria	urinary bladder	, vessie	. Harnblase

Turkish. Arabian, Persian. Indian & Cashm. dava dagh, plaster pehliwan jakisee mokerehat avleh keshideni d. yaban ari kulbesce beit-ul-zenbur khane sumbore tuttyea ka ghur sham, vakt i grub aksham messa sunib, namas kevakt bitar b(e)vthar nalbend nalbund ulkususiik sahar bidari, bikhabi onindra kudret, kuwwet kuwwet (1 bedenige) jor, himmut, quochut kuwet korru ak asma otu ro'eniot asklebias (Cinanch. v.) sid essemum gendvangnu hammer hammer, khum. meh. sherab enguri, mey engur ke shurab ir fiju n, menekabe benefsej, bunufsuj. menefsheh banopeha herdjayi menekshe engerek yllanee afa(a)h, ben(d)sh krundi altin otu hurya (reng), tase icahil akhdar subz buri, luzak dibk burtsh basari zaif sofe basser nakuvet i chehahm akien ke nakuveti chatal görmek havel, houl bavel penja sinek gösen enindeh tekheioiat go(o)bar i chebahm akien ke gobar ōm(0)r (k)heta, cishi zondegani jinde (gee) rasee bir nevi ajec ursud, fiffill burree penj (punj) engisht sembalu, vonna mrart-ul-kheses nemek i shisheb kachlun kusmak, istifra kay lstifragh, kai etmek oobutna, uitee, dak! jara, jerh jurkh saik'bm phat, jukhm loomree rubah tilkee saleb, taleb faghara darakt i shikafteh timr, tejbul, jabrang kebaba khande(h) kebabe shikafteh sufuf sufuf. toe zrar, safuf tare, pari ad-ul-belsan (d i belsan ud el belsan ud i belsan kuchoor surumbed serumbad jedvar habbet-ul-selm habbet i sulm habbt e zuim just, dusta? tutia madenee jist, jest rue, rob been sai sinicăi sungebeel soond, sont zenj(efil) sungeboel tur nem sinjefiles udkor, ada, udrnek zinjek rutb tab ke batti anab, enab, ber enab, be(e)r

casb, unasb

enab, annab

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Vesicatoria remedia		vésicatoire	M., blasensichend
Vesparum favus	a wasp's nest	guepler	Wespennest
Vesper(a)	evening	soir	Abend
Veterinarius	veterinarian (farrier)	vétérinaire	Thierarst
Vigilantia	restlessness	insomnie	Schlaflosigkeit
Vigor, Robur	strength, force	force, vigueur	Kraft, Stärke
Villarsia nymphoides	fringed buck-bean		
Vinca minor	lesser periwincle	petit pucelage	Sinngrun, kleines
Vincetoxicum	swallow-wort	éclair, ficaire	Schwelbenwurz
Vinum	wine	vin	Wein
Viola odorata	scented (sweet) violet	violette	Veilchen
Viola tricolor	pansy, heart's-ease	pensée	Stiefmütterchen
Vipera	viper	vipère	Viper
Virga aurea	golden-rod	verge d'or	Goldruthe
Viridia	green	vert	Gran
Viscum (album)	misseltoe	gui, guy	Mistel
Visus dimid., Myopia	myopy (dim-sighted)	myope (vue faible)	Kurssichtigkeit
Visus dupl., Diplopia	diplopy (double sigh.)	diplopie (vue double)	Doppelsichtigkeit
Visus muscarum	myod. (fly's in sight)	myod.(vis. de mouch.)	Mückensehen
Vita	life	∀ie	Leben
Vitex Negundo	five-leav, chaste tree	vitex negundo	Negundo-Mülles
Vitri fel	sandever	sel de verre	Glasgalle
Vomitus	vomiting	vomissement	Erbrechen
Vulnus	wound	blessure	Wunde
Yulpes	fox	renard	Fuchs
Xanthoxylum arom.	xanthoxylum	xanthoxylon	Zahnwehbaum
Xanthoxyli semina	seeds of xanthoxylum	semences de xanthox.	Zahnwehb. Sameni
Xeraphium remed.	powder	poudre	Streupulwer
Xylobalsamum	xylobalsam	bols d'arbre du baume	Zweige v. Balsamb.
Zedoaria Zerumbat	long zedoary	zédoaire longue	Zittwerwurz, längl.
Zelemicæ baccæ			
Zincum	zinc	zinc	Zink
Zincum sulphuricum	sulphate of zinc	sulfate de zinc	Zinkvitriol
Zingiber officinalis	ginger	gingembre	Ingwer
Zingiber recens	fresh ginger	gingembre frais	Ingwer, frischer
Zornia	_		
Zizyph, Juj. & Oenop.	jujubes	jújubes	Brustbeeren

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Basella, red	basella rubra	Bone	<u> </u>
Basil, hairy	ocimum pilosum	Bottle	••
Basil, purple-stalked	ocimum phosum	Bottle-gourd	ampula vitrea
Basil, sweet	ocimum baslicum	Bowels, rumbi, in the	cucurbita lagenaria borborygmus
Basil, white Ind.	ocimum album	Brain	cerebium
Bassia, broad-leaved	bassia latifolia	Bread	panis
Bat	nycteris	Break of day	aurora
Bath	balneum	: Breast	mamma
Bdellium	bdellium gummi	Breech	(anus) podex
Bean	fabe	Brimstone	salphur
Bearberry	uva urai	Brooklime	•
Beard	barba	Broom, common	veronica Beccabun, a cytisus scoparius
Beer	cerevisia	Broom-seeds	•
Beet, red	beta vulgaria	Bruise (a)	cystisi scopar, sem. contusio
Behen, red		1	
Beiching	behen (been) rubrum	Bruise (to)	contundere
	ructus	Bryony	bryonia alba
Belly	abdomen	Buck-bean	trifolium Abrinum
Bensoin	bensoës	Buck-bean, fringed	villarsia nymphoid.
Berry	bacca	Buck-wheat	fagopyrum escul.
Betel	piper Betle	Bug	cimex
Betel-nut	areca catechu nux	Burdock	bardana
Betel pl., root of the	galanga	Burn	ambustio
Betony-wood	betouica officinalis	Burnet sazifrage	pimpinella saxifraga
Besser stone miner.	besoardic minerale	Butcher's broom	ruscus acuicatus
Bichloide of mercury	mercur, sublimatus	Butter	butyrum
Bichromate of potash	k di bichromatum	Butter, fresh	butyrum recens
Bile	fel	Buttermilk	butyri serum
Bindweed	convolvulus arg.	Buttocks	anus, &c.
Bindweed (variety of)	evolvulus	Cabbage	brassica oleracea
Birthwort, round	aristoloch, rotunda	Cachexy	cachexia
Birthwort, long	aristoloch. longa	Cacochymy	cocochymia
Bishops'-weed, seed of	ajouain (levisticum)	Calamine	cal iminaris lapis
Blamuth	marcasita	Calamint seeds, spot.	meliss. calamin, sem.
Bistor, great	bistorta	Calcination	calcinatio
Bite (a)	moreus	Calomel	mercurius dulcie
Bitter	amarum	Calumba ruot	calomber radix
Bitter apple	colocynthis	Camelsthorn	hedysarum albagi
Bitumen	asphaltum	Camomile	chamomilla
Black	niger	Camphor	camphora
Blackberry	rubus vulgaris	Cancer	carcimona
Blacklend	graphites	Capella	capelia alba
Bleeding	venæsectlo	Canine madness	hydrophobia
Bleeding at the nose	epistanis	Copelvy balsem	copalva balsamum
Blind	crecus	Caper-bush	capperis
Blindness, nervous	amaurosis	Caraway seeds	carvi semina
Blood	sanguis	Carbuncle	carbunculus
Blood, aritting of	hemoptysis	Carcass	cadaver
Bloody urine	hæ naturia	Cardam, seeds, Irse.	cardamomnm minus
Boil	furunculus	Cardam, seeds great.	cardamoinum majus
Bole-armenian	holus armeniacus	Carles of the teeth	caries deptium
	guilandina bonduce	Carminatives	CArminativa remedia
Bonduc-nut, gres	F-Inchine canter.	~ ~	

LIST OF TH

English.

Abscess Acacia

Acacla Joire

Achie

Achirentes, rough Acid

Aconite, common Acorn

Aenponeture

Acute disease.

After-birth

After-birth's affection. Agaric

Agaric of the oak

Agrimony

Ague

Ague quartan

Ague quotidian

Ague tertian

Albugo vascular

Alchymy

Alcohol Alemble

Alexanders, common

Alkanet

Allapice

Almonda Aloes

Aloes plant

Aloes wood

Alum

Amaranth

Amber

Amber gris Amulet

Anatomy

Anemone

Anise seeds

Anodynes

Annetto Ant

Antidote

Anus

abac acus arac dolo

achy acht acor

que acm agui

plac (par

ngar fung

ngir febr

(feb

(fet (feb pan

alch spiri

alem stny alcar

pime amy Sola

Sola aloès

alum amai succ

ambi amul anato

anem anisi

anod ruka formi

antito anus

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Parelle and		_	_
Basella, red	basella rubra	Bone	OS
Basil, hairy	ocimum pilosum	Bottle	ampula vitrea
Basil, purple-stalked Basil, sweet	ocimum sanctum	Bottle-gourd	cucurbita lagenaria
Basil, white Ind.	ocimum baslicum	Bowels, rumbi. in the	borborygmus
Bassia, broad-leaved	ocimum album bassia latifolia	Brain Bread	cerebrum
Bat		!	panis
Bath	nycteris	Break of day	aurora
Bdellium	balneum	Breast	mamma
Bean	bdeilium gummi	Breech Brimstone	(anus) podex
Bearberry	uva ursi	Brooklime	Sulphur
Beard	barba		veronica Beccabun, a
Beer		Broom, common Broom-seeds	cytisus scoparius
Beet, red	cerevisia	1	cystisi scopar. sem.
Behen, red	beta vulgaris behen (been) rubrum	Bruise (a) Bruise (to)	contusio contundere
Belching	ructus	, ,	
Belly	abdomen	Bryony Buck-bean	bryonia alba
Bensoin	bensoës		trifolium fibrinum
Berry	bacca	Buck-bean, fringed Buck-wheat	villarsia nymphoid.
Betel	piper Betle	1	fagopyrum escul. cimex
Betel-nut	areca catechu nux	Bug Burdock	bardana
Betel pl., root of the	galanga	Burn	ambustio
Betony-wood	betonica officinalis	Burnet saxifrage	
Besoar-stone miner.	bezoardic minerale	Butcher's broom	pimpinella saxifraga ruscus aculeatus
Bichloide of mercury	mercur, sublimatus	Butter	butyrum
Bichromate of potash	k di bichromatum	Butter, fresh	butyrum recens
Bile	(e)	Buttermilk	butyri serum
Bindweed	convolvulus arg.	Buttocks	anus, &c.
Bindweed (variety of)	evolvulus	Cubbage	brassica oleracea
Birthwort, round	aristoloch, rotunda	Cachexy	cachexia
Birthwort, long	aristoloch, longa	Cacochymy	cocochymia
Bishops'-weed, seed of	ajouain (levisticum)	Calamine	cal iminaris lapis
Bismuth	marcasita	Calamint-seeds, spot.	meliss, calamin, sem.
Bistor, great	bistorta	Calcination	calcinatio
Bite (a)	morsus	Calomel	mercurius dulcis
Bitter	amarum	Calumba root	calombse radix
Bitter apple	colocynthis	Camelsthorn	hedysarum alhagi
Bitumen	asphaltum	Camomile	chamomilla
Black	niger	Camphor	camphora
Blackberry	rubus vulgaris	Cancer	carcimona
Blacklead	graphites	Canella	canella alba
Bleeding	venæsectio	Canine madness	hydrophobia
Bleeding at the nose	epistaxis .	Copaivy balsam	copaiva balsamum
Blind	csecus	Caper-bush	capparis
Blindness, nervous	amaurosis	Caraway seeds	carvi semina
Blood .	sanguis	Carbuncle	carbunculus
Blood, spitting of	hæmoptysis	Carcass	cadaver
Bloody urine	hæmaturia	Cardam. seeds, less.	cardamomum minus
Boil	furunculus	Cardam. seeds, great.	cardamomum majus
Bole-armenian	bolus armeniacus	Carles of the teeth	, carles dentium
Bonduc-nut, grey	gullandina bonducc-	Carminatives	carminativa remedia
		1	1

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
		_	
Carnelian	carniolus	Clyster	clysma
Carrot	carota (daucus)	Cobra di capello	aspis naja
Cashew-nut	anacardium occid.	Cochineal insect	coccionella
Cassia, Egypt.	cassise absus semina	Cocoa-nut	cocos nucifera
Cassia, oval-leaved	cassia tora	Cod liver-oil	aselli jecoris olet
Cassia, purging	cassia fistularis	Coition, the act of	coitus
Castor	castoreum	Coffee	coffea
Castor-oil plant	ricinus communis	Cold	frigue
Catalepsy	catalepsia	Cold (a)	catarrhus
Cataract	cataracta	Cold caught	refrigeratio
Catarrh	catarrhus	Colt's-foot	trussilago farfar
Catarrh, lachrymal	epiphora	Coleus, sweet-scent.	plectranth. arou
Catmint	nepeta cataria	Colic	colica
Cautery	cauterium	Columbine herb	aquilegia Moore
Cayenne pepper	capsicum	Comfrey	consolida
Celaudine	chelidonium	Conserve	CODSCIVE
Celery	apium graveolens	Contagious	epidemia
Centaury	centaurium minus	Contor, of fac. muscl.	contr. muscul. A
Cephalics	cephalica remedia	Contraction	contractura
Chalk	creta alba	Convalescence	reconvalescentia
Chap	scissuræ	Convulsion	convulsio
Charcoal, animal	carbo animalis	Copper	cuprum
Charcoal, vegetable	carbo vegetabilis	Coral	corallium
Chaste-tree, 5-leaved	vitex negundo	Cordials	cardiaca remedia
Cheese	caseus	Coriander	corlandrum sativ
Cherry	cerasum	Corn-(red)-poppy	papaver rhæss
Chervil	cerefolium	Cornes, speck on the	leucoma
Chest	pectus	Corneal nicer	cornere ulcus
Chick-peas	cicer arietinum	Cornel-berry	phys. alkekengi
Chilblain	pernio	Corrupt of humours	ратога т согг ар
Child-birth	partus	Costiveness	constipatio alvi
China (quinine) bark	chinse cortex	Cotton	gossypium
China root	smilax china	Cotttree, gum of the	bombac, pentand
Chink	scissuræ	Cough	tussis
Cholagogæ	cholagoga remedia	Cough, dry	tussis sicca
Chronic	chronicus	Cowhage	dolichos pruries:
Chrysanthamum	chrysanthem.indic.	Crab-louse	pedicul. Ingu. ad
Churs (hemp-resine)	cannabis resina	Cream of milk	cremor lactis
Cicatrizing remedies	cicatrisantia remed.	Cream of tartar	cremor tartar
Cinnabar	cinnabaris	Crop-leaf	laminaria saceba
Cinnamon	cinnamomum	Croton, purg., sds. of	croton tiglium
Ciunamon-flower	cinnamomi flores	Crow's-foot	ranunculus
Citron	citrus medica	Crown, imperial	fritillaria cirrbos
Clay	argilla	Crust	crusta
Clearing-nut	strychn-nux potator.	Crystal	crystalius
Cleome, five-leaved	cleome pentaphylla	Cubebs	cubebse
Cleome, viscid	cleome viscosa	Cucumber	cucumis sativus
Climates	clematis	Cucumber of Madras	cucumis maders
Clot	coagulum	Cucumb., spurt. juice	elaterium (morme
Clove	caryophyllus arom.	Cumin	cuminum
Club-moss	lycopodium clavatum	Cupping	cucurbitul, impor
	-		•

Latin.

English. English. Latin. Curculigo, orchis-like curculigo orchioid. Ear-ache otalgia Cure curatio Rarth terra Catlel epidermia Earth-worm lumbricus terrestris Cuttle-fish bone sepiæ os Ebony (Indian) ebenum (lienum) Cyper. (root) of round cyperus, rotundus Ebon. A.of the mount. baubinia tomentosa Cyperus, rush-leaved cyperus, inncifotius Exg ovum cupressus, sempery. Cypress, evergreen Egg-plant (apple) melongena (solan., Cystic tumor tumor cysticus Elder sambuens nigra Dandelion taraxacum Elecamnane inula helenium Daphne daphne-sunnerkat Klectricity electricitas Date dactylus (fructus Electuary electuarium Day-blindpess nyctalopia Elemv elemi gummi Deadly mortalis Elm ulmus campestris Desfores surditas Embelia currants embella ribes debilitas Debility Embrucation embrocatio Decection decoctum Embryopt, glue-bear. embryopteris gluten. Delivery partus Emenagogues emenagoga Dentifrica dentifricius Emetic tartar autimonium tartar. Deobstrueut deobstruentia remed. Emollients emolijentja remedia Emulaton Diamond emulsio Epidemic Disphoretics diaphoretica remedia epidemia Epilepsy anethum graveolens epliepsia visus dimidiatus Eructati. Dim-sighted ructus Distill Eryngo eryngium Esculent arum root arum campanulatum Ι**Χιμίο**μγ visus duplicatus Evening Disease morbus vesper(a) Evergreen sem pervivum Dislocation luxatio distillatio Excrements [Natillation Dittany, white dictamnus albus Expecturants expecturans Expectorat, of mucus tussis pituitosa Distretice diuretica remedia Extract Dock, acute-leaved lapathum acutum extractum Dock, broad-leaved rumex obtusifolius Eye or ulus medicus Eyebright euphrasia officinalis Doctor Dodder Cuscuta Rye-lid raipebra Dog canis Eye-powder collyrium siecum Double-sighted visus duplicatus Factitious factitius Dragon's blood draconis sanguis Fainting 5: iipothymia potio Fasting jejunus Draught Drop gulla Fat adepe hydrops Pellwert. gentiaus amars Dropey Dropsy of the ablum. ascites Fennel forniculum Pennel flower Spasarca nigella sativa Dropsy, general **Fenugreek** fornum graecum hydrocele Dropey, acrotal Fern, male felly mas Drunkenness crapula Fever, scule febria acuta atramentum Dye, black Fever, billous febria bilinea alcanna Dyer's bugloes Ferer, bectic febria bectica Drestery dysenteria Fever, intermittent febris intermitteus dyspepsia Dyspepsy febria nervosa Fever, nervous Dysury dysurle Ferer, pitultons febris pituitosa Rar aurie

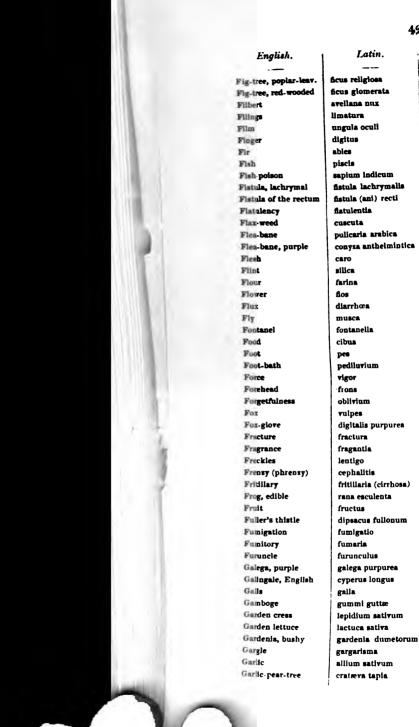
Fig. common

Ear, Sexion from the ..

otorr hara

Scus carica

2 x



English.	Latin.	Bnglish.	Latin.
Heart's-case	viola tricolor	Isingless	
Heat	calor	Itch	ichthyocolla psora
Heat, a burning	ardor	Itching	prurigo
Heavy	gravia	Jacquin's nightshade	solanum Jacquini
Hedge-hyssop	gratiola officinalis	Jagged moonseed	coculus menisperm.
Hedge-must, of surg.	sisymbrium sophia	Jalap (common)	jalapæ convolv. rad.
Heliotrope	heliotropium europ.	Jalap-plant	jalapa mirabilis
Heliebore, black	helleborus niger	Jasmin(e)	jesminum
Hemicrany	i •	Jasper-(stone)	jaspis
Hemiplegy	hemiplegia	·· Jaundice	icterus
Hemlock, spotted	cicuta	Judaick-stone	judaicus lapis
Hemp-seed	cannabis semen	Juice	succus aspis
Hemp (plant)	cannabis herba	Juice, milky	succus lactosus
Henbane	hyoscyamus niger	Jujubes	sizyphus jujuba
Hepatic remedies	hepatica remedia	Juniper berry	juniperi baccæ
Вет р	herba	Justicia, white-flower.	jumpen bacce justitia nasuta
Hermodactyl	hermodactylus	Kernel	•
Hiccough	singultus	I' men n	nucleus
Hide	pellis	King's-evil	,
Hill-colocynth	cucumis Hardvickii	Knee	scrophula
Hoarneness	raucedo	Knot-grass	genu
Hog	porcus	1	polygonia
Hogs' fennel	peucedanum	Lac	, suber (quercus)
Hopey	mel	Lagoecia	lacea
Hops	lupulus (hamulus)	Laminaria, sugary	lagoecia (cuminoides)
Horebound, white	marrubium vulgare	Lancet	laminaria saccharina
Horn	cornu	Lancet	lancetta
Horse-radish	armoracia	Laughter	Delphinium paucifi.
Horse-tail	equisetum arvense	Laurel berry	risus
House-leek	sedum (crassipes)	Lead	lauri baccm
Humble plant	mimosa pudica	Lead, red (oxide of)	plumbum
Hyppotics	hypnotica remedia	Lead, white	minium
Нувоор	hyssopus officinalis	, Lead glance	CEPUSES
Hysteric affections	hysteria	Leadwort (Ceylone)	Ericor
Hysteric globe	globus hystericus	Leaf (Ceylone)	plumbago seylanica
Ice		Ledum	folium
	glacies tieus		ledum palustre
Iliac passion Impotency		Leech	hirudo medicinalia
Incision	Impotentia	1	(allium) porrum
Indigo	incisio	Lentil	lens (ervum)
•	indigum	Leopard-bane	derenicum(scorpiold)
Indigo-plant Infusion	indigofera anii infusio	Leprosy, black	lepra maculosa nigra
Intusion			lepra tuberculosa
	atramentum	Leproey, white	lepra maculosa alba
Insanity Intestines	mania	Lethargy	lethargia
	Intestina	Liquorice, Spanish	liquiritim succus
Inula	inula (Royleana)	" Lientery	Benteria
Inversion of eye-lash.	trichiasis	IAfe	vita
Ipomora	ipomœa(dasysperma)	Ligature	ligatura
Ipomasa, blue	Ipomes cerules	Lily	lillum
Iron	ferrum	Lime	calz
Inc;h)ury	iochuria	· Lime-tree	tilla europera

English.

Latin

English.

Latin.

Limon Liniment Linsced Lip Liquor of amm.caust. Liquorice, Indian Liquorice, root Litharge Loadstone Loam (chymist's) Locust, wandering Logwood London-rocket Looseness Lotion Lotos Louise Louse-wort Lunar-caustic Lungs, inflammat, of Lupin, Egyptian Luxation Lycium Lycopodium Madder Magnetism, animal Maiden halt Malabar plum Mallow Mandrake (plant) Mango Man's yard Margosa tree Marigold Marjoram Marjoram, sweet Marking-nut Marsh-mallow Marvel of Peru Masterwort Mastich Matter Mature Meadow-grass Meadow saffron Menl Measles

Meat

cara

citrus medica linimentum lini usitatsam, sen labium ammonium caust. liq. abrus precaturius liquiritize radix lithargyrum magnes lutum locusta migratoria campechianum lign. sisymbrium Irio diarrhosa pediculas pedicularia argentum nitric. fus. pulmo pneumonia Inplous allous lutum (berberts) lycium lycopodium clavatum rubia tinctorum magnetismus animal. capillus veneria eugenis jambos malva mandragora (atropa) mangifers ind. fruct. penis mella azedárachta calendula ortganum vulgare. majorana (origanum) anarcardium orient. althora mirabilia jalappa imperatoria (ostrut.) mastix pus maturus pon lazu (aff. spec.) cofchieum autumnale faring morbilli

Medicine Medlar Melanagogues Melancholy Melia, evergreen Meila, evergreen, als. Melilot Melon-thiatie ? Menses Menses, deficiency of Mercury Methoulea glorious Mezergon Milk, congulated Mineral Miscarriage Mistletoe Mononlica, hairy Monkshood Moonseed, heart. leav. Mooreroft's sage Moore, sage, seeds of Moorungby Mortal Mortar Moss, fragraut Mother's mark Mother-wort Mot.-wort (variety of) Mouth Mucflage Macus Magwort Mugwort (a variety of) Mulberry-tree Mulleln Murlatic seid Muscae volitantes Munk Musk-mallow seeds Mark-mi Mush Mos

medicina mesgilum melanagogs melancholia mella semperrierra melie semperv. an meltious officinalis cactus (indicus) tor menatrusta amenorthma mercurius vivus methonics glorious mexercum (daphaw) millefolium lac congulatum abortus viscum (allum) hummetatio merus maternus inffe pentandra acoult. ferex & het mentsperm. amifol. salvia Morrereltima salv. Moore, senisa Moringa sohangsuna phallos escalentus mortalis mortarium Heben, odoriferus DETVIS MATERIAL matricaria valg. leonarus Royles mucilago pituita artemisia (abrut.) artem. volg. aff. spo wertsper ster. pourfationer agidum visus musearum moschus abelmon, n salta (cre

Palsy

English	ŀ.
---------	----

Latin.

English.

Palsy of the eye-lid

Latin.

paralysis

Mylody,(flies in sight)	visus muscarum
Myopy	(visus dimid.) myopia
Myrebalone	myrobalani
	myrrha
Myrtle	myrtus communis
Myza, smooth-leaved	sebesten
Nall	anguis
Nercotics	narcotica remedia
Names, sickness	nausea
Navel	umbilicus
Navel-spasm	umbillicus retract.
Navel-wort, cut-leav.	cotyledon laciniatum
Nettle	urtica
Nettle, purple dead	lamium purpureum
Nettle-resh	urtlearia vulgaria
Neuphritic pains	nephraigia
Night	nepmaigia
Night-blindness	hemeralopia
Nightmare	incubus
•	
Nightshade, deadly	. someour nigram
Nitric acid	belladonna
Node	nitricum, acidum
	nodus
Nose	nasus delbus
	Cibas
Numbers	torpor
Nutmeg	moschata nux
Oak	quercus (robur)
Obecurity of sight	caligo
Obstruction	obstructio
Ointment	unguentum
Olls, fat (fixed)	olea expressa
Olis, voiatile	olea ætheres, destill.
Oleand., sweet scent.	nerium odorum
Olivaster	eleoguus augustifol.
Otive oil	oleum olivarum
Onanism	onenia
One-eyed	monophthalmus
Onion	сера
Operation	operatio
Ophthalmy	ophthalmia
Opoponace	opopanax
Orange	aurantium pomum
Orphine root '	pœonia corallina
Orpiment	auripigmentum
Orpiment, leafy	auripigus, foliatum
Orris/blue) root of the	iridia, radix
Pain	dolor
Palate	palatum
Paim of the hand	palma
Paipit, of the heart	palpitatio cordis
	• • • • • • • •

Panade Pandan., sweet-scent. Pansy Pap Paradise (love'-apple Paralytic . Pareira cissampelos Paroxysm Paraley Parsnip of the desert Pasque-flower Pastil Patient Pes Peach Peacock Pear Pearl , Pebble Peel Pelican Pellitory of Spain Pennyroyal Peony Pepper, black Pepper, long Pepper, white Peppermint Pepperwort Periploca, Indian Periwinkle, lesser Perspiration, offensive Pestilence Petrol Phlegm Phiegmagogue Physic-nut Physician Pig Pigeon Pill Pimpernel . Pine Plamire Platachio-nut Pitiera)coal Pitch Pingue Plane-tree

blepharoptosis puls pandanua odoratise. viola tricolor puls solanum lycopers. paralyticum pareira brava accessus petroselinum pastinaca secacul pulsatilla pastilla(m)(s) mzer pisum, sativum persicum pavo рутив margarita silica cortex pelecanus pyrethri radis pulegium prestita offic. piper nigrum piper longum piper album mentha piperita satureja bemidesmus indicus vinca misor perspiratio fortida pestilentia petroleum pituita phiegmagoga jatropha curcas medicus porcus columbe pilula anagaliis pinus panes formica pistacim nucleus lithenthrex piz pestilentia platanus orientalis

F

F

F

F

E

F

E

E

E

Latin. English. herba Plant plantago major Plantain, great emplastrum Planter gypsum Plaster of Paris Plum prunum Plumbago graphites Pod of the radiah prosopis spicigera Poison venenum Poison-nut strychnos nux vom. Poison-oak rhus toxicodendr. Polyanthus polyanthes tuberos. Polype polypus Pomegranate granatum (punica) Pomegranate flowers balaustia Poplar-tree, white populus, alba Poppy, white papaver somniferum Porcupine hvatrix Potato solanum tuberosum Potatoes, aweet, sp.of batatas convolvulus Potion potio Pound (to) contundere Poultice cataplasma Powder pulvis Precipitate, red mercur, præcipitatus Pregnancy graviditas Prickly-apple datura strammon. Prickly-heat lichen tropicus Privet, Egyptian lawsonia inermis Prolapse prolapsus Protium, fruits of carpobalsamum Puff-ball bovista Pulp pulpa Pulp of the purg. cass. cassise fist, pulpa Pulse pulsus Pumice-stone pumex (lapis) Pumpkin cucurbita pepo Pupil pupilla Purgative purgamentum Purgatives, gentle lenitiva Purslain portulaca Putchek root costus indicus Quince cydoicum malum Quince, Bengal cratæva marmelos Quince seeds cydonlorum semina Quinsey angina Radish raphanus sativus Ragwort senecio musuca Jac. ? Raisin, great uva passa major Raisin, lesser uva passa minor Raspberry rubus idæus Realgar auripigm. rubrum

1

1

1

1

1

1

s s S S

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Sand	arena	Snake	serpens
Sandalwood	santalum album	Specing	sternamentum
Sandarac	sandaraca	Suet	sevum
Saunder's wood, red	santalum rubrum	Soap	sapo domesticus
Sandever	vitri fel	' Soap-berry	sayindi emarg. fr.
Sapan wood	sappan cæsalpinia	Sorghum (andropog.)	holcus sorghum
Scald	ambustio		ulcus
Scald-bend	tinea capitis	Sorrel	rumez acetosa
Scammony	scammonium	Sorrel, three-leaved	oxalis corniculata
Scarf-skin	epidermis	Southernwood, Ind. ?	artemisia austriaca
Scarification	scarificatio	Sowbread	cyclamen europeeum
Scarlet-fever	scarlatina-febris	Spanish fly	cantharides
Sciatica	ischias	Sparm	spasmus
Science	ars	Spearmint	mentha viridis
Scirrhous tumor	scirrhus	Spermaceti	cetaceum (spermac.)
Scorpion	scorpius	Spheranth, Indian	spheranthus indicus
Herew-tree capsule	helicteres isora	Spider's web	araneum
Scrofula	scrophula	Spike-flower, hedych.	hedychium spicatum
Scurvy	scorbutus	Spikenard, Indian	nardostach, Jatam.
Sea cocos-nut	cocos secheliarum	Spinach	spinacia oleracea
See-onion	squilla	Spine	dorsum
Sedatives	sedativa remedia	Spittle	saliva
Seed	semen	Spleen	lien
Self-heal	prunella vuig.	Splees, inflam, of the	splenitis
Seminal flux	spermatorrbæa	Spleenwort	asplenium .
Semultree, gum of the	bombacis hept, gum.	Spogelaced	plant, lepaghula
Senna	sennæ folla	Sponge	spongia
Sensitive plant	mimosa	Spots	mecula
Servent	serpens	Spots, facial	macula faciei
Serp., cast skin of a	serpentis exuvia	Sparge	ruphorbia
Serpentine	bezoardic. animale	Spurge, gum resin of	euphorb. gummi
Shell, ext. of a nut	putamen	Spurge, long-leaved	euphorb. longifel.
Shepherd's purse	capsella	Spurge, siender	euphorb, tenuis
Shivering	frigus	Spurge, worty	euph. verrucosa
Shrimp	crustaces diinge	Youll	equille
Shrimp (variety of)	crust, mahee roob.	. Squirting-gourd	cucumis asininum
Sieve	cribrum	Stains	macula
Suk	sericum	Stalactite	stalactites
Silver	argentum	Star-apiee	anisum stellatum
Simaruba Ind.?	macer veterum	Starch	amylum
Skul	ars	Stavesacre	staphisagria
Skin	pellis	Steam-bath	Vaporisum
Skin diseases	exauthemata	Steel	chalybe
Skiak	scincus	Stench	fector
Sky-bine	cœruleus	Sternutatory	sternutatorium
Bleep	somnus	Sterility	sterilitas
Sloe tree	prunus sylvestris	Stimulante	stimulantia remedia
Sloughing ulcers	phagedmna	Stink	fætor
Small-pox	variola	Storchas, Arabic	storchas arabica
Smell	olfactus	Stomach, acidity of	acor ventriculi
Smelling, defect of	olfactus privatus	Stomach, foul	seburra

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin
Stomach, pain of the	cardialgia	Telini Sy	meloë cichori
Stomachics	stomachica remedia	Temperament	temperament
Stone in the bladder	calculus venicalis	Tent	turanda
Stone, precious	iapis preciosus	Testicle	testis
Stone-crop	sedum (acre)	Testicles, infl. of the	orchitis
Stone affections	lithiasis	Tetany	tetanus
Stone-dissolv. medic.	1	Tetter	
Stools	feces	Thirst	: herpes sitis
Storax	styrax		
Storax fluid	styrax liquida	Thistle, yell. prickly	argemone men
Strawberry	fragaria vesca	Thread-worm Throat	verm. ascar. v
Strength	· Ajdot	Throat	larynx
Stuttering	balbutio		aphthæ
•		Thyme, wild	thymus (serp)
Succory	cichorium intybus	Tin	stannum
Suffocation	asphyxia	Tingling of the ears	tinnitus suriu
Sugar	saccharum	Tint	atramentum
Sugar, raw	saccbarum impurum	Toad-flax	linaria vulgari
Sugar of bamboo	tabashir	Tobacco	tabacum
Sugar of lead	plumbum aceticum	Tongue	lingua
Sugar-melon	melo (cucumis)	Tonics	(confort.) toni
Sulphate of zinc	slucum sulphuricum	Toon-tree	cedreia toona
Sulphuret of antim.	antimonium sulph.	Tooth	dens
Sulphuric acid	sulphuricum, acidum	Toothache	odontalgia
Sumach, elm-leaved	rhus coriaria	Tooth brush tree	salvadora indi
Sun-spurge	euph. helioscopia	Tooth-powder	dentifricius pu
Suppository	suppositorium	Toothwort	cruenta (orobe
Suppuratives	suppurantia	Tormentil	tormentilla
Surgeon	chirurgus	Tortoise	testudo
Swallow-wort	vincetoxicum	Touch-me-not	impatiens insi
Swallow-wort, gigant.	calotropis gigantea	Tragacanth	tragacanthi gi
Swall wort, twining	hoya viridiflora	Treatment	curatio
Sweat	sudor	Tree	arbor
Sweet	dulcis	Tree of life	thuja
Swelling of the thyr.	struma	Trembling	tremor
Sweet flag	calamus aromaticus	Trianthema	trianthem, per
Swelling	nodus	Tribulus	tribulus terres
Swine	porcus	Truffle	tuber cibarium
Syrup	syrupus	Tucamahaca resin	taper ciparium
Syrup of vinegar	0xysaccharum	Tumor, watery	ordema
Tablet lac	lacca in tabulis	Turbith (root)	
Tulc	talkum	Turmeric	turpethum con
Tallow	sevum		curcuma longa
Tamalcassia leaf	cassize tamake fol.	Turnip	rapa (brassica)
Tamarind	tamarindus	Turpentine	terebinthina
Tansy		Turpentine tree, seeds	terebinthi, sem
Tape-worm	tanacetum vulgare	Tutty	tutia
Tape worm	vermis tænia	Twitching of the tend.	
Taste	pix liquida	Ulcer	ulcus
Tea	gustus	Ulcer, chronic	ulcus inveterati
Tear	thea	Ulcer, endemic	ulcus endemicu
Tearle	lachryma	Ulcer, fistulous	ulcus fistulosun
- CHRIC	dinascus fullonum	Illege phagedonic	

dipsacus fullonum

Ulcer, phagedenic

ulcus phagedaei

English.

· **Vicer, syphilitic** - Impaneine **Wilnery** bladder - Efrica Urine, dribbling of Valeries Valleneria, spiral Vapor both V-ia. Valvet-flower · Venereal disease Voner, disease, latent Verdigrie Vervela Vesicatory Votertneries Vinegar Violet, sweet Viper Vitriol, blue Vitriol, green **Vomiting** Wall-pellitory Walout Wart Wash Wass-comb Watching Water Water-crosses

Water-Hly, peltate

Water-lily, white

Water-melon

Water-put

Waz-oll

Wax (bee's)

Latin.

ulcus syphiliticum ultramarioum vesica urinaria uripa arinæ strillicidium valeriana valisneria spiralis vaporinum Vena amarant, gangeticus luca veneres ines occulta cuprum aceticum verbena vesicatoria remedia voterinarius ecetnm viola odorata vipera cuprum sulphuricum ferrum sulphuricum vomitus parietaria Juglandis reg. nux VETTUCA lotio vesperum favus vigilantia aqua nasture, aquaticum nelumbium specios. nymphæe alba cucurbita citrulius trapa CETS

cerelæum

English.

Weakness

Web in the eye Wheat Whey White Whitlow Willow Willow, Egyptian Wind Wind-dropey Wine Winter-cherry Winter green Wolf's-bane Wolf's(leop.)-bane Womb Wood Woodsorrel Woody-nightshade Worm, intestinal Worm, long round Worm-grass (s. mar.) Worm-seed Worm-seed plant Wormwood Wound Xanthoxyi. seeds of X ylobalsam Yarrow, common Yawning Yellow Yew (tree) Zedoary, long Zedoary, round Zinc

Lalin.

debilitas nagula oculi triticum sativum serum lactis album paparitium salix salix agyptieca fatus tympanites vinum physalis flexuosa pyrola umbellata aconitum arnica montana nterns lignum oxalis acetosella dulcamara (solanum) vermis intestinalis verm . accaris lumbr. spigelia anthelmintia santonici semina cherayta (gent.) abeinthium vulnus Xanthoxyli semina Xylobaleamum millefollum oscitatio citrinum taxus beccets sedouria serumb. curcuma sedearia sincum

TOTAL	CHILDREN	FEMALE ADULTS	MALE ADULTS	8 R X R S.
-	:	;		Insanity.
	:	1	:	Epilepsy.
-	1	:	:	Umbliical Rupture.
1	:	:	-	Gravel.
-	:	_	:	Dropsy.
1	:	-	:	Uterine Affection.
12	:	:	12	Indian Leprosy.
∞	:	:	ω	Diseases of Anus and Rectum.
ω	12	-	1:	Diseases of Spicen.
မ	1:	-	N	Syphilis and Gonorrhosa.
6	1:	-	2	Stomach-disorders.
7	:	2	6	Hepatic-diseases.
7		:	7	Spermatorrhon & Impotence.
∞	6	-	2	Fevers.
9	:	:	9	Urinary Diseases.
10	-	:	8	Diseases of the Chest.
10	:	∞	2	Gout and Rheumatism.
=	ಒ	7	-	Eye Diseases.
12	2	1	9	Mouth — Fauces and Throat- Affections.
13	-	:	12	External Violence, as Contu- sions, Fractures, Wounds, &c.
27	6	2	20	Abdominal Complaints.
32	.4	သ	25	Abscesses, Glands, Tumors, &c.
60	6	ယ	42	Chronic Skin-diseases.
219	32	36	161	TOTAL.

77

NAMES OF DISEASES.

Jail Hospitals, one also of this kind was presented every day, in Persian, to the Durbar. diseases of the country may be formed. Besides weekly special Reports regarding the patients under treatment in both the Public and

MEGITATION META STATE OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE OF THE S

THE TANK THE PARTY OF WHAT WASHINGTON OF THE WHITE THE

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

TO DR. AINSLIE'S MATERIA INDICA.

VOL I.

Page

- 30. Bdellium. "All of this gum-resin found in India, is brought from Arabia and Persia"—I believe with Dr. Royle, that it comes only from the hills.
- 89. Bitumen Petrolium Petroleum is different from Bitumen. Kuffer aliehood is the Arab name of the former; Neft of the latter.
- 130. Fenugreek—German name is not Kuhhornk, but Bockshorn.
- 140. Galangal, lesser. Kust tulk— Kust tulk is Costus niger, or C. Amarus Cashmereanus. Pan ke jur, is right; Khoolinjan, also. See Galangal, greater.
- 345. Resewater—"Most of that used in India comes from Persia." I never heard this statement before, and believe that none

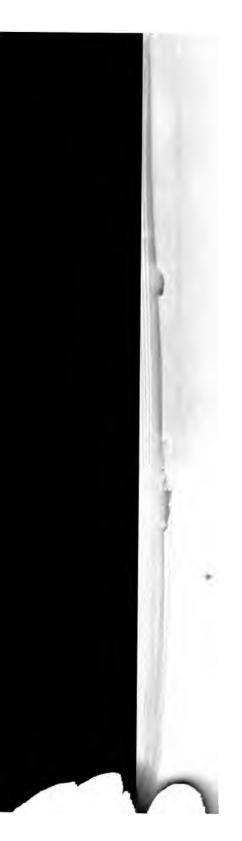
Page.

- comes from Persia, but that all is made in India.
- 364. Ceratonia Siliqua (not Kh. nubti) khirnoob.
- 385. Buckum (Pers.) Bohkum wood in Cœsalpinia Sappan, not Saunder's red (Santalum rubrum).
- 447. Tobacco (not Bujjer b'hang, seeds of cannabis) Tomaku.
- 490. Zedoary. Turmeric-colored. Junglie huldie. Bun huldie. Judwar. Bar. Nirbisi. All these names, I believe, are wrong; at least, they are mistaken in the upper provinces.
- 573. Zinc (rue, jest, dusta) is not Sungbusrie; this being a compound of argilla, magnesia, silica, and oxyde of iron.

VOL II.

- Hab nil—not the seeds from Indigofera Anil, but from Pharbitis corrules. Wall.
- 38. Babreng, or Baiberung—berries of Embelia Ribes (446.)
- 40. Bish-Aconitum ferox.
- 73 Cheris, or Churrus—Resina Cannahis. (446.)
- Paringhee, Bharangee Clerodendron infortunatum.
- 216. Mysachie-Mystachie. Mastix.
- 251. Mithabish (neher, poison) Aconitum ferox.

- 271. Kad-Catechu.
- 284 & 365. Mirabilis Jalapa article is a repetition.
- 314. Verbens officinalis "is not a native of India, it grows at Corfu," also at Lahore, and in Cashmere.
- 335. 336. Buten frondosa gummi, in Bengal kino, called d'hak ke gond, or kamerkas. "The natives," says Ainslie, "appear to make no use of either the gum or flower; probably, in the lower provinces, it may be su,



but in the Punjab they use both of them very much.

- 348. Mercury, in Arabian (not abuc)
 Zeibuc.
- 361. Secacul—Pastinaca Secacul.
- 409. Suffaid mooslie, root of Asparagus Sarmentosus? or Bombax heptaphyllum? (Bengal Dispens.)
- 418. Zararekh, in Arabian; Cantharides.
- 446. Baibarung. Berries of Embelia Ribes. (38.)

CORRECTIONS AN

TO THE BENGAL DISI

- The best Nirbisi comes from Lahore—i. e., rid Lahore from Thibet.
- 214. Malea sylvestris (British Flora Medica), common mallow, and Althea officinalis, hollyhock and marsh-mallow.
- 227. Bombax heptaphyllum roots. Suffed mooslie? According to Ainslie's Materia Indica and Piddington's Index Plantarum of India, Asparagus sarmentosus is the root of the Mooslie suffed of the bazaar.
- 246. Djous el kai, Trichilia emetica? Randia or Gardenia dumetorum is also Jooz-ul-kueh, Arab.
- 277. Chian turpentine, I believe, is not used as a masticatory; but the following article, Mastix resin.

Page.

- 649. Cureuma Zedoaria, names (Bunhuldi, Beng. and Judwar, Arab.) I believe are wrong.
- 652. Putchuk root is of unknown origin
 —It is a monopoly of the Cashmerean Government.
- 661. Hermodactyli. "Their origin is unknown, but they are doubtless referable to some species of Colchicum." The mild kind is imported in India from Arabia; the bitter species, however, comes from Cashmere, and is said to flower in spring; not so Colchicum autumnale.
- 671. Gillur ke putta (goître leaf) is a species of Laminaria, said to be L. saccharina; it is imported in India, vid Thibet, probably from the Caspian Sea.
- 688. "There are three kinds of musk, the Chinese, Russian, and Bokharian." The Cashmerean, Thibetan, or Himalayan, is not

Page.

- mentioned; to these kinds, that which I have found in the Punjab may be added.
- 759. Aood-i-kimaree, (not 257) 275.
- 760. Bauhinia place is behind Battery, p. 761.
- 762. Bitumen, (not 602) 692.
- 765. Chlor, should be after Chi.
- 771. Galbanum, should be after Galangal.
- 772. Gummi gutta, (not 23) 236.
- 773. Hedychium, should be before Hedysarum.
- 782. 783. Palanga, Palmate (Pancinrate and Pastinaca Opoponax, are repeated) the four not in their place.
- Physalis Alkekengi, flexuosa, somnifera; the latter (not 877) 466.
- 785. Portia tree, its place is 784, and Portlandia 785 not necessary, as it is in its place 784; other pages also are not in order.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

TO THE BENGAL PHARMACOPCEIA OF 1814.

- Tribulus terrestris grows in Cashmere also.
- 23. Indigofera Anil is cultivated also in Moultan, Bahawulpore, &c.
- Glycirrhiza Glabra. Persia and Thibet.
- 24. Buten frondosa. Punjab.
- 29. Rosa centifolia. Hindostan and Punjab.
- 37. Ferula . Isafa tida. Afghanistan and Thibet.

- 40. Sambucus adnata and Ebulis. Cashmere.
- 41, Rubia tinctorum. Bassora.
- Rubia Munjista. Banu and Tank (cultivated) Cashmerean mountains (wild).
- 43. Luctura satira. Punjab.
- 44. Turaracum and Cichoreum. Punjab and Cashmere.
- 45. Achilles Millefolium and Tanacetum rulgare, Cashmere.

Page.

- 46. Senecio Jacobwa and Solidago virga aurea. Cashmere.
- 52. Carissa Carandas. N. W. Provinces of Hindostan.
- 58. Solanum tuberosum is now cultivated all over Hindostan; on the plains, as well as in the hills, in the Punjab and Cashmere.
- 59. Hyosciamus niger grows in the hills and Cashmere.
- 63. Verbena officinalis. Punjab and Cashmere.
- 67. Marrubium and Thymus. Cashmere.
- 68. Ocymum, different species. Punjab and Cashmere.
- 72. Plantago major. Cashmere.
- 74. Rheum Emodi. Mountains of Cashmere.
- 75. Rumex and Polygonum, different species. Cashmere.
- 85. Sapium Indicum Delta (not of Europe) of Ganges.
- 88. Asarum (when old, cathartic).

 Cashmere.
- 90. Ficus Indica & religiosa. Punjab.
- 91. Morus nigra and Urtica dioica.

 Cabul and Cashmere.
- 98. Arum Serpentaria. Himalayas.
- 99. Calamus aromaticus. Cashmere.
- 104. Alisma Plantago. Cashmere.
- 107. Crocus sativus. Cashmere.
- 132. Melia Bukain (Melia sempervirens)
 names are: Bukain, or Ban;

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF DRUGS

CONTAINED IN THE

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851, Part IV. pp. 893-907.

BOOTS.

No.

- 1. Rutunjot. Alkanet.
- 12. Asaroon. Viola sp.? or Asarum.
- 20. Urnduryan? (Indrain, Colocynth)
- 31. Beeja Sar F.? Acorus Calamus.
- 33. Bidhara. Gmelina asiatica.
- 37. Bisfaii. Caubul? or Hills.
- 43. Buehmun soorkh. Behen rubrum.
- 44. Buehmun suffed. Behen album.
- 49. Bish (not kala koot, Costus niger)
 Aconitum ferox.
- Pukhan bed. Saxifraga ligulat.? or Gentiana.
- Pokhurmool, a root of Composita Cynaracea, from Cashmere.
- 74, 75, 76. Salep. Orchidem.
- Kholinjan. Alpinia Galanga? or Betel root.
- Doorunaj Akrabee (not utees, Aconitum ferox) Doronicum scorpioides.
- 98. Zunjbeel, (not south) sund. Zin-
- 108. Soombul (e tib.) Nardostachys Jatamansi.
- 111. Sorinjan tulkh. Hermodactylus amarus, (product of Cashmere.)
- 117. Sheebeebae? Iur oorad? Phaseolus.
- 119. 120. Shakakel misree. Gajur misree (Peshawur?) Pastinaca Secacul.
- 149. Koot shereen. Costus Arabicus, or C. dulcis.

No.

- 160. Kurroo. Gentiana, or Picrorrhiza Kurrooa.
- Giloh. Guluncha. Menispermum cordifolium.
- Loofs or Lukmuna Lukmunee.
 Atropa Mandragora.
- 183. Moosli suffed. Root of Bombax heptaphyllum (Bengal Dispensatory) Root of Asparagus sarmentosus (Ainslie & Piddigton.)
- 186. Moosli siah. Curculigo orchioides.
- 190. Neergundi. Khorbok seeah. Helleborus niger.

BARKS.

- Bharungee (not Betula Bhojputra) Clerodendron infortunatum.
- 207. Bhoj puttra. Betula Bhojputra.
- 217. Kirfae. Cinnamomum.

PLANTS.

- 232. Oosneh. Chulchuleera. Lichen (not Islandicus) odoriferus.
- 322. Shookae. Mimosa abstergens.
- 327. 328. Ghafis. (Furasion piasee?)
 Agrimonia comp. Royle.
- 829. Poodnuj burree. Mentha sylvestris.
- 332. Kintooryoon. (Polycarpæ corymbosa?) Centaurium minus.
- 351. Gao-Zuban Kohee. Onosma macrocephala.
- 353. Lukinuna Lukmunec (174.)

CONCLUSION.

Neither labor, time, nor money has been spared to render work as good and useful as possible. Although I was assisted b less than eight gentlemen, who, one after another, were recomme to me as qualified for the task, I myself being occupied with Second Part, it became necessary twice to alter the typography of first two sheets, and actually to cancel the six following sheets; r theless, the remainder of the first volume, I am sorry to confess, from what I should have wished it to be. I have to regret that has not afforded me the opportunity of revising and reprinting whole. I am therefore obliged to crave the indulgence of the re who, in forming his judgment of the work, will regard not the seology, but the matter. That the latter may prove both enterta and instructive, is the sole wish of the author.

[&]quot;Whoever thinks a faultless work to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."—Pope.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

The first thirty lithographic plates, in this, the second volume, are faithful copies of a *Herbarium vivum*, collected at Lahore and Cash mere; they are the plants, &c. on which I experimented; their effects are given in the Medical Part, and other particulars, in the Materia Medica of this volume. Most of them are well known to Botanists, not so to Medical Practitioners, and still less so their effects.

Pinte.				Page.
√1 .	Aconitum heterophyllum		Ajuga decumbens	
	Alternanthera sessilis .		Anagallis cœrulea	343
v 2 .	Anemone narcissiflora .		Areca Catechu.	
	Anemone Mexicana		Arisæma gracile	228
√3 .	Basella rubra			
	Calamus aromaticus		Calendula officinalis	240
14.	Carissa Carandas		Cleome pentaphylla.	
	Corchorus fruticosus .		Cotula anthemoides	250
√ 5.	Curcuma longa		Datisca Cannabina.	
	Dolichos pruriens		Eleagnus angustifolius .	266
√6 .	Embryopteris glutinifera		Eujenia Jambolina.	
	Euphorbia Agraria		Euphorbia helioscopia .	272
¥ 7.	Euphorbia longifolia .		Euphorbia tenuis.	•
			Euryale ferox	274
✓ H.	Fagonia Arabica			
	Geranium nodosum			276
1 9.	Glinus dictamnoides .		Grewia Asiatica.	
	Guilandina Bonduccella		Hedychium spicatum .	280
v 10.	Hedysarum Alhagi			
	Hemidesmus Indicus .		Herncleum diversifolium	284
/ 11.	Hibiscus Trionum		Hyoseyamus pracalsus.	
	Hypericum perforatum .		_ `	286
12.	Impatiens insignis		Indigofera Anil.	
	Ipomæa cœrulea			2H8
V 13.	Ipomea dasysperma			
	Kali Salsola		Lawsonia incrmis .	500

44
Pinte.
11. Leonurus Royleanus
Limonia Laureola
15. Meconopsis Nepalensis
16. Methonica gloriosa
Mulgedium rapunculoides
17. Nelumbium speciosum
Nepeta salviæfolia
13. Ocimum album
Onosma macrocephala
19. Pedicularis labellata
Phaseolus radiatus
20. Picrorrhiza kurrooa
Plectranthus aromaticus
21. Polyanthes tuberosa
Polygonum macrophyllum
22. Prosopis spicigera
Pyrethrum Anacyclus
23. Rheum Australe
Rhus Coriaria
24. Rumex Acetosella
Salvadora Persica
25. Salvia Moorcroftiana
Saxifraga Peshant
26. Sedum Crassipes
Senecio Musuca
27. Sisymbrium Irio
Sphæranthus Indicus
28. Swertia petiolata
29. Umbellifera Butazeri
Vallisneria spiralis masc
30. Villarsia Nymphoides
Zingiber officinale
31. No. 1. A serpent (Aspidoclo
Vol. I. I
,, 2, 3. Mantis and its nest, r
twig, Vol. II
,, 4. 5. Unguis odoratus, Vo
,. 6. Calculus urinarius, V
6. Calculus urinarius, V 7. 8. Shukur, or Manna T

INDEX.

								Page.
Introduction to the Medium	•	n	•	•	•	•	•	iii.
Class I. II. & III. of Medicin	nes					•	. iii	i.—iv.
How to administer the Medic	ines						. ix	. iv.
The mode of preparing them							. ix	. v.
The best vehicle in their prep	aratio	n						vi.
The substances which are the	most	liab	le to	decor	nposi	tion		vi.
Physicians themselves ough prescribe	t to	prej	pare	the r	nedici	nes t	hey	vii.
Three recipes as specimens of	nren	arat	ion	·	•	·		viii.
The lozenge to be allowed to				in th	e mo	nth.	•	x.
Diet		'	onciy	111 (11	C IIIO	404	•	x.
Endermic application of med	ivinas		٠	•	•	•	•	xi.
Medical part:—The different			•	•	•	•	•	xiii.
Explanation of the Abbreviat			· ::		•	•	•	–xvi.
Affections of the throat, lips,	mout	h. fa	uices.	nvnk	a. and	tong	ne	1
Asthma and dyspnæa, with								•
accumulation of mucus,		.,			, с.,	pocto.	,	11
This is a second of the second			•	•	•	•	•	16
Bladder and kidney, diseases			•	•	•	•	•	19
Bleeding, in general			•	•		•	•	
Blood, discharges of, as exp	•			mi si n	. and	· niee	:	21
blood .	ecton	ttioi	i, vo	micin	g auna	spitt	ing or	
	•		•	•	•	•	•	22
Bones, affections of the, in g	enera	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Bowels, inflammation of	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Bowels, irregular action of			_	_				.) (

Bowels, obstruction of					•
Brain, heart, mind, nerves, disorders o	f, &c.				
Breath, offensive		•		•	
Burning heat, internal (sensation of)				•	
Burns, scalds and chillblains		•			
Cachexy and unnatural longings, &c.				•	
Calves, hardness of the					
Catarrhs, coryza, influenza, &c .					
Children, diseases of	•				
Cholera morbus	•				
Cold, diseases arising from taking, &c.					
Cold, sensation of, shivering, &c					
Debility, general and partial, &c					
Diaphragm, pain of the					
Ear, diseases of, &c					
Emaciation, consumption, phthisis, hect	tic feve	r, as s	lso of	esity,	&c.
Enlargement of the head, with unclose				-	
Eyes, diseases of				•	
Fatigues, and affections resulting from	ı it				
Females, diseases of					
Fever, inflammatory, with or without a	icute e	ruptio	ons, &	c.	
Fever, intermittent		•			
Flatulency, borborygmi, colic. ileus, m	eteori	mus,	tormi	na, ty	m-
panitis, &c					
Forehead, heat of the					
Gases, sensation of, rising from the sto	mach,	&c.			
Giddiness, with obscurity of vision, or					
Glands, diseases of, &c.					
Glands (penis), inflammation of .					
Gonorrhea					
Hemorrhoids, and diseases of the anus	з.				
Hair, applications to the, &c.			•		
Hands and feet, feeling of heaviness at	t noon				
Headache, in general, as also heaving			ead ai	ıd phi	re-
nitis, &c					
Hernia and prolapsus	•				
Jaundice and yellowness of the conjunc	etiva				

Leeches, expulsion of, from	n the	thr	oat, v	when	accid	len t e	lly
swallowed in drinking					•		
Liver, diseases of .				•			
Lunar affections, &c							
Melancholy, as weeping, dist	ress, 8	c.					
Mental disorders of a higher			mania	a, &c.			
Mercurial diseases .							
Mortification, gangrene, carb	ouncle	&c.					
Muscles, affections of .							
Navel, affections of, and affections	ctions	in th	e umb	oilical	region	n	
Neck, pains of the, with stiff					•		
Nose, affections of the, &c.					•		
Nose, bleeding from the, &c.		•					
Old age, diseases of .			•				
Pains in general							
Palsy and contortions, contra	ections	, stif	ness,	&с.	•		
Perinœum, groin, pubis, and	l penis	—pa	ins in	the			
Perspiration, suppressed or	exce	essive	, offe	nsive	odor	of	the
skin, &c			•				
Pneumonia, peripneumonia,	pleur	isy, p	leuro	dynia,	thora	cic s	nd
bronchial pain, &c.		•	•				
Poisoning							
Raphania and formication	•	•	•				
Restlessness, lethargy, dream	nings,	&c.		•			
Salivation and ptyalism	•						
Sensation of having some	living	thin	g mo	ving	about	in	the
stomach or bowels							
Skin diseases, chronic .				•			
Smell and taste, loss of							
Spasms, contractions, hiccou	gh, &c	:.					
Speech, organs of, and voice	-affe	ctions	of	•			
Spleen, diseases of .							
Stomach, diseases of .							
Subsultus tendinum, jorking	gs and	anoi	malou	s puls	ations	in 1	he
arteries, palpitations, &					•		
Swellings, abscesses, tumors		nd co	old), d	ropsy.	&c.		
Syphilis							

laste, morbid variety		•	•	•				
Testicles, affections of	the	•	•		•		•	
Thirst, excessive .	•		•	•				
Toothache, &c	•							
Trembling				•			•	
Ulcers, &c					•			
Urinary disorders						•		
Varicose veins .								
Vermin, as lice, crabs	, &c.		•	•	•			
Violence, external, co	nseque	uces	of, &c.					
Vomiting, nausea, &c.								
White swelling .								
Winter season, affecti	ions—a	ggra	vated d	luring	the			
Worms, development								
Yawning, excessive	•		•					
Materia Medica .	•						•	
Medical Vocabulary	-		٠.					
List of English and	Latin v	rords	3.					
Report of the late La								
Corrections and addit	ions to	Dr.	Ainsli	e's M	ateria	Indi	.Ca.	
••	,,	the	Benga	l Dis	pensa	tory o	f 184	12.
••	,,		,,	Pha	maco	pœia	of 18	344
,,	,,	the	list of			_		
Illustrated Catal	logue of							
Conclusion								
Explanation of the P	lates							
Index						•		

FINIS.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

Früchte aus dem Morgenlande

ODER

Reise-Erlebnisse,

nebst Naturhistorisch-medizinischen Erfahrungen, einigen hundert erprobten Arzneimitteln und einer neuen Heilart dem

MEDIAL-SYSTEME.

von

Johann Martin Banigherger,

gewesenen Leibarzte der Königlichen Majestäten: Rendschit-Sing, Karrek-Sing, der Rani Tahend-Kour, Schir-Sing, und Dhelib-Sing.

Mit vielen lithographirten Cafeln:

Portrate, Pflanzenabbildungen, sonstige Natur- und Kunstprodukte, Fac simile, Landkarte und Ansicht der Citadelle von Lahor; endlich als Anhang ein medizinisches Wörterbuch in mehreren europäischen und orientalischen Sprachen.

> 1 VOL. 8vo. WIEN, 1852. C. GEROLD & SOHN.

PRICE SIXTEEN SHILLINGS.

IN LONDON TO BE HAD OF

MESSRS. DELF AND TRÜBNER, 12, PATERNOSTER ROW; H. BAILLIÈRE, 219, REGENT ST. & 290, BROADWAY, NEW YORK (U.S.) R. C. LEPAGE & Co. CALCUTTA.







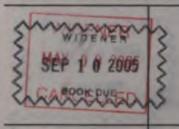




The borrower must return this item on or before the last date stamped below. If another user places a recall for this item, the borrower will be notified of the need for an earlier return.

Non-receipt of overdue notices does not exempt the borrower from overdue fines.

Harvard College Widener Library Cambridge, MA 02138 617-495-2413



Please handle with care. Thank you for helping to preserve library collections at Harvard.